

THE
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САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКАЯ
НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ БИБЛИОТЕКА

THE *Middlebury*
S T U D E N T'S
POCKET DICTIONARY;

OR,

C O M P E N D I U M

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY,
AND BIOGRAPHY,

From the earliest Accounts to the present Time;

WITH AUTHORITIES.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. CONTAINING

A COMPENDIUM OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

PART II. CONTAINING

A COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY.

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THE SECOND EDITION,
WITH CONSIDERABLE EMENDATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

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M D C C L X X X I X.



INTRODUCTION.

THE concise, yet comprehensive epitome of **UNIVERSAL HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, and BIOGRAPHY**, contained in the following sheets, is designed as an improvement on the different works of a similar nature published within these few years; which have all met with a favourable reception, a circumstance highly advantageous to the Editor, as it gives him a well-grounded hope, that a more accurate and copious guide to Students in the various and extensive branches of human science will be still more acceptable, from its superior utility.

The first idea of compiling it arose from an attentive and satisfactory perusal of Dr. *Priestley's* Charts of **HISTORY** and **BIOGRAPHY**. The candid confession of the ingenious author, in his description of the Chart of Biography, that "the limits of his plan necessarily obliged him to omit a great number of names in all ages, and in every country, of persons of distinguished merit," suggested a favourable hint for striking out further improvements on his excellent sketches. As the Doctor justly observes, "they are calculated for the use of persons who are beginning an acquaintance with history." But the Compendium now under consideration is offered as a necessary, and sure guide in the prosecution of those valuable studies, **HISTORY**, **Chronology**, **Biography**, and the origin and progress of human arts and inventions. It is calculated to make the Student thoroughly acquainted with the most important events of ancient and modern history, which relate to the revolutions of states and other remarkable occurrences pointed out in Dr. *Priestley's* Chart of History, and to supply them with an easy reference to the time of

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istence, to the professions, and to the chief actions, or literary works, not only of those eminent persons whose names he has recorded in his Chart of Biography, but of all men of merit who have flourished in every age, and in every country, from the beginning of the world to the present time.

No æra in our history is more distinguished than the present, for a general thirst after useful knowledge: nor has the press, at any period, produced more valuable works of solid learning and general utility. In History, Natural Philosophy, and other arts and sciences, the British writers are unrivalled; but our neighbours the French excel us in the happy art of useful abridgements, calculated to convey a general and familiar idea of many important subjects, a clear comprehension of which is expected from persons of almost every class in society: though the various professions and avocations of most, prevent such a close application to study as is requisite to form a proficient in any branch of science, not intimately connected with their respective stations.

The French do not expect to find the accurate Geographer, the correct Historian, or the complete Natural Philosopher, in a citizen of Paris; but they take it for granted, that every well-disposed young person, however situated in life, will make himself conversant in those sciences that are most generally esteemed in all civilised nations; and of which, he who is totally ignorant, is fit only to herd with savages.

A competent knowledge of **GEOGRAPHY**, **HISTORY**, **CHRONOLOGY**, and **BIOGRAPHY**, has been considered by all their writers of repute as so indispensably necessary for persons in every station of life, that the French press, ever since the revival of letters in Europe, has been fertile in abridgements of these general sciences; and the best productions of this kind have come from the pens of their most respectable authors. Innumerable instances might be adduced in support of this assertion, but those which we shall be obliged to specify, when we point out the indefatigable pains we have taken to select and compile, from the best authorities ancient and modern, will evince the truth of it beyond a doubt.

For the present, it may suffice to observe, that at length, fully convinced of the great utility of these compilations, we have begun to adopt them; and happy would it be for Britain,

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tain, if we were still more ambitious to improve on their ingenious plans for the cultivation of the human kind, and less studious to imitate their unnatural, foppish decorations of the body.

To a French historical chart, we stand indebted for the improved Chart of History by Dr. Priestley, the success of which has given birth to some small pocket companions, digested in alphabetical order, and calculated to aid and refresh the memory of young people when subjects of History or Biography happen to be the topics of conversation in company; but their limited plans would not admit of those useful improvements, which, we flatter ourselves, will be found introduced into our more extensive design.

The principal objection to abridgements is not obviated in those performances: it has been the general complaint of learned men, who have admitted the utility of abridgements, that the compilers have not taken care to give the authorities from which they have drawn their abstracts. This is a defect of the first magnitude; for, without accurate references to the authors who have written at large on the subjects abridged, the Student cannot carry his researches beyond the limits of a contracted article, but is obliged to content himself with a superficial knowledge, on a point, which, perhaps, it is his true interest thoroughly to investigate.

Deeply impressed with the force of this objection, the Editor has attentively applied the remedy throughout this epitome: The Reader, who wishes only to gratify curiosity, or to find rational amusement, may rest satisfied with concise information; the assiduous student will meet with a sure guide to the best authorities, in the pursuit of any branch of science of which his inclination, his duty, or his interest, prompts him to become a proficient. Indeed, he finds his hopes of approbation and success, in a great measure, on this capital improvement.

Another complaint against the little manuals of **CHRONOLOGY**, **HISTORY**, and **BIOGRAPHY**, already extant is, the confusion arising from an injudicious mixture of historical events and Biography, under one alphabet. To avoid this, our work is divided into two Parts: in the first is comprised, a select collection of the most important events of ancient and modern history: In the second, an epitome of Universal Biography.

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But before we proceed to a further illustration of the manner in which we have executed our plan, we think it necessary to give some account of the origin, progress, and success of the most esteemed works of a similar nature.

The ground-work of every Compendium of this kind, published during the present century, appears to have been the abridgement of the capital work of *Denis Petavius*, usually styled *Petavius* by the learned, intitled, *De Doctrina Temporum*, printed at Paris in 1637, 2 vols. folio. It met with so favourable a reception, that the Author, in the year 1652, published an abridgment, under the title of *Rationarum Temporum*, in 2 vols. duodecimo; which contains a summary of Universal History. The same year, the learned archbishop *Usher* published at London, his Sacred Chronology; or, Annals of the Old and New Testament, Part I. and in 1654 was published the second Part, which completed it. The great reputation of both these respectable authors, the accuracy of their performances, and the indefatigable pains they took to correct the errors of former Chronologists, particularly of *Eusebius* and *Joseph Scaliger*, gave to these two works a stamp of authenticity and renown throughout all Europe, which they retain to this day. *Usher* did not think proper to make any abridgement, nor does his Chronology extend beyond A. D. 70. And the success of that of *Petavius*, extended to 1631, was so very rapid and universal, that it precluded all similar attempts till the year 1703, when the celebrated abbe, *Nicholas L'Englet du Fresnoy*, published a continuation of the *Rationarum Temporum* of *Petavius*, and brought the chronology and history down to the year 1732, in 3 vols. 8vo. But this edition being incorrect, and unnecessarily voluminous, did not meet with that favourable reception which might have been expected from the rising reputation of the author: determined therefore to retrieve his literary character, he published, in 1713, "His Method of studying History, with a Catalogue of the principal Historians of every Age and Country." This work effectually answered his purpose; his reputation became firmly established as an historical writer; it was translated into most of the modern languages, particularly our own, with considerable Improvements, by *Richard Rawlinson*, *L. L. D.* and *F. R. S.* and published at London in 1730, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Du Fresnoy, upon the strength of this encouragement, undertook a copious abridgment of Universal History and Biography, in chronological order, under the title of *Tablettes Chrono-*

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Chronologiques, which made its first appearance at Paris in 1744, in 2 vols. small 8vo, and was universally admired by the Literati in all parts of Europe. The Author attended with great candour, as every writer ought, to well-founded, judicious criticisms. In future editions, he made several alterations and improvements, and from one of these, we believe that of 1759, an English translation was made, and published at London in 1762, in 2 vols. large 8vo. Du Fresnoy died in 1755; the Paris edition of 1759 was printed from the Author's corrected copy, and the impression being sold off, another edition appeared in 1763, with considerable improvements, by an unknown editor: to the biographical part, a great number of names of respectable persons were added, not to be found in the former edition; and it has this superior advantage in the historical parts, that the general history is brought down to the year 1762. Of this edition we have availed ourselves as a very respectable authority. If it be asked why a translation of the work was not preferred to a new performance? we must reply, that the Translator from the edition of 1759 would have done much better to have selected, than to have produced the whole in English, the genius of the two nations, and their taste with respect to literature differing widely in many particulars. Du Fresnoy has loaded his work with catalogues of saints, martyrs, councils, synods, heresies, schisms, and other ecclesiastical matters, fit only for the libraries of popish convents and seminaries; we have preserved only the general councils, which are connected with the grand line of Universal History; he has swelled his volumes with every national and provincial synod held for the affairs of the Romish church.

John Baptist L'Advocat, another French writer, having met with great encouragement for his abridgment of the Geographical Dictionary of *Martiniere*, undertook an epitome of *Moreri*'s well-known Historical and Biographical Dictionary, which with *Goujet*'s Supplement, made ten volumes in folio. In what year he published the first edition, under the title of a *Portable*, or Pocket Historical Dictionary, is not certain; but it passed through several editions, to which improvements were occasionally made by the Editor till near the time of his death in 1765. From this little edifice, to use their own expression, the authors of *Le Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, "The New Historical Dictionary, planned a more extensive work, worthy the sanction of the public." They have thought proper to conceal their names; but from many circumstances

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circumstances we have reason to believe, that the late President *Henault*, author of an excellent Abridgment of the History of France, in 2 vols. 12mo. and M. *La Combe*, author of a Chronological Abridgment of the History of the Northern Nations of Europe, were the principal conductors of it. Four or five editions of this New Historical Dictionary were printed at Paris, and at the presses of other countries, particularly of Amsterdam. The last Paris edition bears date in 1772, and the Editors have made good their assertion in the preface, " that it is more ample and more correct than the preceding impressions." This work consists of 6 volumes in octavo, and contains as much matter as would extend a translation of it into English to 9 volumes, closely printed in our manner. This edition has been of the greatest service in composing our Compendium, which was begun in a short time after it appeared, from the first copy, we believe, that was brought over to England. It is a repository of the choicest materials in History and Biography, but surcharged with an immense quantity of articles equally useless and disgusting ; yet it contains a great many of the first importance, which we could not find in any other work of a similar nature, particularly some names of eminent men of our own country, not to be met with in any of our historical and biographical compilations.

Petau, *L'Englet du Fresnoy*, *L'Advocat*, *Henault*, *La Combe*, and the abovementioned *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, are the principal French abridgments on which we rely, and to which frequent references are made in the course of this Compendium, as respectable and valid modern authorities. The design of the Editor being to furnish the Student with a common-place book not only to History, Chronology, and Biography, but likewise to human arts and sciences, by pointing out and placing in a proper light, the origin and progress of useful inventions, and by references to the inventors ; every article necessary to this end is faithfully extracted and abridged from the above works, and all superfluous matter rejected.

The same conduct has been observed with respect to British authorities. *Usher*, *Prideaux*, *Blair*, The *Universal History*, ancient and modern, 42 vols. 8vo. and Dr. *Priesley's* New Chart of History, with the descriptive pamphlet accompanying it, are the chief guides that have been carefully consulted for the historical part ; but separate articles from a variety of other works have likewise been selected during an attendance of many months at the BRITISH MUSEUM. To enumerate

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them would be to turn this Introduction into a catalogue of books, but the judicious Reader will readily discover them, by the references annexed to each article.

It has been a common error, even with men of letters, in recommending historical works to Students, to mention them generally, according to the established reputation of the authors, without attending in the least to Chronology. If the enquiry is made, which is the best history of *Spain*? perhaps the answer might be, *Mariana's*. If of *Italy*, *Guicciardini's*; and so on, in a variety of instances; but how miserably would the Student be disappointed, when looking for an event in the Spanish history, which happened after 1516? for he might turn over *Mariana* in vain, his history ending at that period. Or should he search in *Guicciardini* for any occurrence in the History of *Italy* prior to 1494, or after 1532, the same mortification would attend him. The greatest care has been taken in the present undertaking to prevent such mistakes, by marking the periods of the commencement and conclusion of every work bearing any relation to history or biography. Where any history is continued beyond the time of the original Historian, his Continuators, and the æra to which they have brought it down, is annexed. Having made this necessary remark, we return to the British authorities for the biographical part of our work.

The principal are, *Cave's Historia Literaria*, *Tanner's Biblioteca, Britannica-Hibernica*, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, *Biographia Britannica*, *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals*, *Priestley's Chart of Biography*, and the descriptive pamphlet belonging to it, *Pilkington's Lives of the Painters*, *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*, and *Granger's Biographical History of England*. A great number of other works of a similar nature, but not so general, will be found referred to, but it is unnecessary to distinguish them in this place. In fact, the nature and utility of our Compendium will be best explained by practical examples; we have therefore only to add on the subject of authorities, that we hope no author of repute, either ancient or modern, of any nation where literature has flourished, has escaped notice; and the Compiler flatters himself, that throughout the circle of the sciences and of the arts, no living professor will have it in his power to say, that he has sought for the name, date of existence, and proper description of any eminent man in his art or profession, and could not find it in this work.

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A doubt may occasionally arise, why one authority is annexed to an article in preference to another, in the biographical part, but by turning to the name given as the authority, the reason will appear. One or two instances will fully explain this point.—*Vasari* wrote the *Lives of the Painters* to 1578. *De Piles* to 1700, and our countryman *Pilkington* down to our time: an attention to the *era* in which the artist flourished, will discover the propriety of the choice of the authority.—Again, *Melchior Adam*, a German biographer, wrote the *Lives of all eminent German authors* to 1618; so far therefore he has given as an authority, in preference to *Bayle*, but from that period to 1700, *Bayle* is given for eminent Germans who lived between the two dates, and probably *Le Pere Nicéon's Vies des Hommes illustres*, is referred to from the latter date, down to 1730, where his general biography ends. It has likewise frequently been found, that one Biographer has not been able to ascertain the date of the birth, or of the death of an eminent man, while another furnishes both; which has obliged the Editor to vary his authorities; and lastly, the reason for referring very often to *Le Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, and to *Dufresnoy*, is, that a great number of articles totally omitted in *Mereri*, *Bayle*, and other voluminous historical and biographical dictionaries, are to be met with in them.

The greatest difficulty that occurred in compiling this Compendium was, to determine what chronology should be followed and adhered to, with some few exceptions, for the remotest events of ancient history. Dr. Priestley has followed Sir Isaac Newton's chronology of ancient kingdoms amended, which was published by that celebrated philosopher in 1728; but independent of his veneration for the character of that great man, he has assigned a reason for giving the preference to the Newtonian Chronology, which shews, that the construction of his Charts decided in its favour. "This has enabled me to bring into the compass of the Chart of History, (though it commences in the year 1200 B. C.) the very earliest antiquities of profane history, the origin of no empire whatever being prior to this date, except that of Egypt, Judea, and a few nations in that neighbourhood." Thus circumstanced, Dr. Priestley is justified in his choice; but as every computation of time, and the history of every nation, prior to the *era* when sacred and profane history begin to correspond, is involved in obscurity,

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scurity, error, and fable; we are better warranted to follow the rule generally observed in the conduct of human affairs, which is to adhere to the majority, when that majority has not been corruptly obtained.

The disputes amongst learned men in all ages concerning the epochs of the Creation of the World, Noah's Flood, the Foundation of the First Monarchy, and many other remote events in ancient history, gave birth to volumes of idle controversy, without approaching the nearer to certainty or truth, before the time of the learned archbishop Usher, and the sum of the whole is thus briefly noticed in his Preface to his "Sacred Chronology, or Annals of the World," folio edition, 1658. In treating of the uncertainty of ancient chronology, he quotes this passage of *Censorinus to Q. Cetellius*, on one's birth day. *Si origo mundi in hominum notitiam venisset, inde exordium sumerimus.* "If the origin of the world had been known to man, I would thence have taken my beginning. But whether time had a beginning, or always was, the certain number of years cannot be computed." He then proceeds to remark, that Ptolemæus, from astronomical supputations, renounces any epoch of the creation of the world, as a thing most remote from the knowledge of man; "and no wonder," says he, "that heathens should despair of this, when that most renowned christian, Dionysius Petavius, being about to declare his opinion of the creation of the world, and the number of years from thence down to us, premises, that the number of years from the beginning of the world to these our days, can by no reasons be certainly concluded, nor any way found out but by divine revelation."

As we have no such express revelation, Usher contented himself with the opinion most prevalent from the best authorities extant at the time he compiled his work; he fixed the date of the creation 4004 years before the birth of Christ; and as far as his chronology goes, he follows the Hebrew copies of the scripture, and the following profane historians, *Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus, Polybius, and Josephus.*

The best historians and chronologists of our own and other countries, after such a confession from our learned prelate, on the uncertainty of the remote æras of ancient history, adhered to his chronology, particularly Rollin, Calmet, and Prideaux; the Authors of the Universal History, in the

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cient history found themselves obliged to adopt it in the index, vol. 21, to their second edition, and by so doing, they observe, that they obtained the approbation of the greater part of their subscribers and correspondents. In the first edition, they had followed the Samaritan chronology.

Our other modern authorities, before mentioned, all agree with Usher, therefore he is adhered to in this Compendium; but an exception is borrowed from the authors of the "Universal History:" they alledge, that having given authorities for the facts that have found a place in their work, they thought themselves obliged in some cases, to follow the dates assigned by those authorities; the Editor of the present work thinks himself under the same obligation, and being of opinion that the dates of any event prior to the first olympiad, 776 before Christ, when profane and sacred history begin to agree, are uncertain and immaterial, he is not ashamed to acknowledge that many of his dates of the origin of kingdoms prior to that æra, being taken from Dr. Priestley's "Description of his chart of History," follow the Newtonian Chronology, and may at first sight seem to contradict other dates of other events, not taken from him, in which the Hebrew, or vulgar chronology, as observed by Usher and others, is adhered to.

In explaining this subject of ancient chronology, it has been necessary to introduce a number of respectable names; be it permitted then in this place, to demonstrate the great utility of such a Student's Dictionary as is now offered to the public: without the aid of the second part of this work, all, but our very learned readers, would be at a loss to know who and what they were; and when and where they existed; but with this ready guide before them, Xenophon or Prideaux become equally familiar to them; and it will be the same on all subjects wherein a variety of respectable writers, or other great men, are quoted or mentioned in a course of reading or study; with this reference before us, we shall become acquainted with them; without it, we might pass over the names quoted, and give ourselves no trouble to enquire farther concerning them or their literary labours; and let it be remembered, that as it was necessary in so extensive a plan to consult a variety of modern English authors, the greatest accuracy has been observed in annexing every authority from which any extract has been taken, so that private property and literary reputation, instead

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stead of being injured, as is but too commonly the case, will be benefited by this Compendium.

It is proper in the next place, to account for the very great disproportion between the first and second parts of our work. The Editor, considering the second, as the most useful to all Students and men of letters, has exerted his best abilities to make it as complete as possible: he has compared it with other biographical works, which have appeared from our press since he undertook it, and has the satisfaction to find, that a great number of eminent men in every age and country, throughout every letter of the alphabet, are to be found in this copious abridgement, which are totally omitted in them; and he flatters himself that he has done right in omitting tiresome lists of insignificant emperors, kings, princes, and pontiffs, who were no otherwise distinguished but by their high stations, to make room for men of merit, who acquired just renown and a durable reputation in their day, in every gradation of life from the throne to the cottage.

The Editor, having it in view to provide a Pocket Companion for every man of taste and letters, as well as a book of reference in the study, turned his thoughts chiefly to making the second part serve as a literary illustration of the catalogues of all valuable libraries offered to sale in this or any other European country; and as an explanatory index to all persons visiting Universities, Museums, Academies, or other foundations, where repositories of ancient and modern learning are preserved: with this intention, he directed it to be printed on a small type, and convenient size for the pocket, and he might have been persuaded to have published this part alone, if he had not reflected, that many of the principal events of ancient and modern history range themselves under biographical heads; such, for instance, as **NINUS**, **CYRUS**, **ALEXANDER THE GREAT**, **JULIUS CÆSAR**, &c. and occupied a considerable space in this part. Having, therefore, given abridgements of the histories of most kingdoms under the names of their respective kings, or other governors, he considered that it would add but little to the bulk, and greatly to the variety of useful matter in his work, if he selected, from the best authorities, the most memorable occurrences of Universal History, which stood detached from any leading biographical head; this gave birth to PART I. and it necessarily claimed precedence, because of the frequent references from things to persons; from the

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foundations of empires, kingdoms, cities, or universities, to the founders; from the origin of arts to the artists; from inventions to the inventors, &c.

However, lest it should be thought that even the choicest events of Universal History, independent of Biography, cannot be comprised in the few sheets allotted to this Part, we beg leave to observe, that the articles collated, include the essence of *Usher, Stow, Tanner, Blair, Dufresnoy, and Le Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*; besides extracts from the principal historians of antiquity; but the mode of printing it differing from that of PART II. and the care taken to range a great number of connected facts under general heads, such as ACADEMIES, ACTS of the BRITISH PARLIAMENT, BANKS, and many others, to prevent swelling the volume beyond a convenient size, has enabled us to compress, within a very small compass, a prodigious quantity of matter. The Editor takes the liberty to conclude, with one short observation:

In compiling this work he has followed the bias of that inclination, which has constantly directed his pen to subjects of general utility; and as it has always been his ambition as a writer to establish a solid, rather than a splendid reputation, he hopes, on that account, great allowances will be made by the candid critic, and by men of letters in general, for those imperfections which they must infallibly discover in a compilation requiring the closest application, and an uncommon share of resolution to persevere to the end.

Upon the whole, however, he entertains a well-founded hope, that "with all its imperfections on its head," it may be considered as an useful companion in the closet, and upon every occasion when the possessor is in quest of historical, or literary information, at home, or abroad.

Explanation of the Abbreviations, and of other Matters necessary to be known, previous to the Perusal of the following Sheets.

The alphabetical order is preserved in both Parts; but in PART I. all general heads are distinguished by Roman capitals. As, COIN, COMPANIES, COUNCILS, ECLIPSES, JEWS, IMPOSTORS, &c. &c. The dates of the foundations of UNIVERSITIES are not fixed, as in other works, at the times when they were only ecclesiastical schools, but at the æras when they became bodies of men professing universal learning, and governed by ordinances and statutes.

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The historical events of our own country, to be found frequently under general heads, have this addition. BRITISH HISTORY. See BATTLES, PARLIAMENTS, REBELLIONS, &c. &c. It was judged sufficient to give the date of the year, without descending to the trifling and often-erroneous nicety of specifying the very day on which important occurrences happened, unless in the case of battles, or naval engagements, when more than one has been fought in the course of the same year or month, which require such specific distinctions.

In PART II. no alteration is made in the orthography of foreign surnames; in our English general biographies such alterations as *Lewis* for *Louis*, and others of a similar nature, frequently derange their alphabet, misplace names, and occasion repetitions. Where there are more persons than one of the same name, we do not follow alphabetical order in the christian names, but place the surnames in succession, according to the order of time.

Great care has been taken to mention the country in which every eminent man was born, where it could be ascertained from proper authority.

Where the date of the birth and death are both ascertained, it was thought superfluous to add the age; great errors having been discovered in other compilers, owing to their hasty subtractions when they were engaged in the arduous pursuit of their main subjects. It is much easier for the Reader to subtract the age, at his leisure.

The following abbreviations take place in both parts. B. C. in capitals usually follows the date of every article before the birth of Christ.

A. D. in like manner is placed before the date of all occurrences after the Christian æra. But where any number of articles following each other are within the Christian æra, the two letters A. D. are not repeated, till the intervention of an article before Christ, marked B. C. makes it necessary to renew the other distinction.

In Part II. b. stands for born, and d. for died.

Also, in the account given of eminent men, other requisite abbreviations of words are introduced, to prevent extending the volume beyond its proposed size.

K. denotes king. These are all the single letters made use of instead of words; but in almost every article the first syllable of words serves for the whole, particularly in describing professions,

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professions, and the titles of works : but every man's judgment will guide him to the right significations of the words so abridged. One or two examples, however, will prevent all possibility of mistake.

Some physicians, who were eminent in their profession, have not published any medical treatise, while others have acquired great reputation both by their practice and writings. The same has happened with respect to mathematicians ; the abbreviations, therefore, must be thus understood : phys. and med. author, for physician and medical author. Math. or mathem. and math. writer, for mathematician and mathematical writer. Hist. will occasionally stand for historian and history, and the reader will determine which by the tenour of the article. In fact, all the abbreviations are so plain, that they need no further illustration. With regard to the authorities, if any doubt occurs, it is but referring to the authority in question, and the whole title will be found. Example : when *Niceron* stands annexed to any article, without any further description, because it is most probable the title of his work has been given before, you have only to turn to *Niceron*, and you will there find, that he wrote the *Lives of illustrious men*, the work cited. To another article you find *Moreri*, by looking to *Moreri* in its proper place, you will meet with an account of his *General Biographical Dictionary*, from which the article has been taken. The *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique* is generally marked *Nouv. Dictionnaire L'Englet du Fresnoy*, simply *Dufresnoy*. And in the same manner, the titles of the works most frequently given as authorities are abridged, or only the names of the authors given.

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P A R T I.



COMPENDIUM.

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

ACA

A BORGINES, kingdom of in Italy, founded by Inachus, B. C. 1330. *Univ. Hist. Vol. vi.*

ACADEMIA, a shady grove without the walls of Athens, where Plato first taught philosophy, and from which his followers took the title of Academics. *Stanley's Lives of Philosophers.*

ACADEMIES, the principal of Europe.—The *Sorbonne* at Paris, for the study of divinity, founded by Robert de Sorbonne. A. D. 1251.—Of *Florence*, for the belles lettres, founded by Brunetto Latini, 1272.—*De la Crusca*, *ibid.* 1582.—Of *St. Luke*, for painting, at Paris, 1391.—Of *Verona*, at first for music 1543.—Of the *Innominati* at Parma, 1550.—Of *Cremona*, 1560. [Renewed in 1607 under the name of the *Desuniti*.]—Of the *Insensati* at Perousa, 1561. [Tasso Marini and other Italians were its first members.]—Of *Filigrigi*, or lovers of industry, 1574. [From this Academy the city of Forli has been made famous by producing a number of learned and eminent men. It was greatly improved 1652.]—Of the *Ricovrati* at Padua, for poetry, about 1610.—Of the *Umoristi* at Rome, for Italian comic poetry, 1611.—Of the *Fantascici*, *ibid.* 1625.—Of the *Insecondi*, *ibid.* 1653.—The French academy for the French language, eloquence, and poetry at Paris, by Lewis XIII. 1635.—The royal academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, *ibid.* 1663.—Of painting and sculpture, *ibid.* 1664.—Two of sciences, *ibid.* 1666.—The royal of music, *ibid.* 1669.—Of architecture, *ibid.* 1671. [The five last were founded by Lewis XIV.] *Dufresnoy*.—The French school for painting at Rome, founded by Lewis XIV. 1665. It was united for instruction and friendly intercourse with St. Luke's academy at Paris, 1675. A president and twelve pupils are sent from this academy to the school at Rome, after they have gained the first prizes at Paris, in painting, sculpture, or architecture. *Dufresnoy*.—Military, at Brest and Toulon, 1682.—Of physics and mathematics at Bologna, Italy, 1690.—Academy or royal society at Berlin, by Frederick I. king of Prussia, 1700. A literary society was incorporated with it, in 1744.—Of sciences and belles lettres at Lyons,

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1700. The royal societies of physics, mathematics, and arts, were united to it, 1758.—Of the *Vigilanti* at Mantua, 1704, for the sciences.—Of Caen, Normandy, for the belles-lettres, 1705.—Of sciences and arts, of Bologna, Italy, 1714.—Of Milan, sciences, 1719.—The royal historical academy of Lisbon, founded by John V. 1722.—Of sciences at Peterburgh, by Peter I. 1724.—The *Etruscan* at Cortona (antiquarian) 1726.—Of Marseilles, for belles lettres, history, and criticism, 1726.—Royal of surgery at Paris, 1731.—Royal of sciences at Stockholm, 1740. Of belles lettres, 1753.—Of agriculture, 1751.—Of polite arts at Copenhagen, 1753.—Of Warsaw, Poland, languages, history, and chronology, 1753.—Of arts, Dublin, 1753.—Of Madrid, painting, sculpture, and architecture, 1753.—Of sciences at Erfurt, Thuringia, 1755.—Of Harlem, Holland, sciences, 1760.—Of agriculture at Paris, 1761.—The royal of arts, instituted at London by George III. 1768. Royal of Musicians, by ditto, 1785.

Accusers, false, hanged in England by Stat. Henry VI. 1446. Burnt in the face with an F, Henry VIII. 1545. *Stow's Chronicle.*

Achaia, peopled by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, 1080 B. C. now part of the Turkish empire. *Priestley.*

Acheron, a river of antient Epirus, feigned by the poets to have taken its name from Acheron the son of Ceres, when he turned into a river over which souls were ferried to Elysium.

ACTS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT (the most remarkable). The statute against bigamy, 5 Edw. I. 1276. Of mortmain, 1279. A new act, 1736. Creating estates in tail, 1279. Ravishing of women made capital, 1279. The standard for working in gold and silver fixed, 1300. *Vide Edw. I. PART II.* To intail estates, 1307. An act to oblige counsels to plead in English, 35 Edw. III. 1362. Of praemunire, abolishing the papal authority and power in England, and declaring the penalties of loss of estate, life, or limb, for bringing excommunications, or even citations from the Popes into England, 14 Rich. II. 1391. First act of navigation: no goods to be exported or imported by Englishmen, on foreign bottoms, 5 Rich. II. 1384. *Viner's Statut.*—Knights, citizens, and burgesses to be resident in the places which they are elected to represent in parliament, 1 Hen. V. 1413. Aliens not to hold church benefices, *ibid.* Juries for the trial of aliens to be one-half foreigners, 8 Hen. VI. 1430. No alien to exercise any trade or handicraft by retail, 1 Rich. III. 1483. The first act for preservation of the game, 2 Henry VII. 1496. Another 22 Char. II. 1670. A new act with great alterations, 1753. To make poisoning treason; and the punishment, boiling to death; occasioned by seventeen people being poisoned by Rouse the bishop of Rochester's cook, 22 Henry VIII. 1532. An act requiring two witnesses to attaint any person for high treason, 6 Edw. VI. 1552. Felony for gypsies to remain a month in England after the act 5 Eliz. 1563. Perjury punished with pillory and loss of ears, *ibid.* Pretensions to witchcraft, or conversing with evil spirits, made capital, 1 James I. 1603. A court of conscience enacted for London for debts under 40s. *ibid.* Women concealing the death of their bastard children deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I. 1624. The unconstitutional court of the Star Chamber abolished, and the *Habeas Corpus* extended to all cases bailable by law, 17 Char. I. 1641. Levying ship-money by virtue of the royal prerogative declared to be contrary to the laws of the realm, the liberty of the subject, and the petition of rights, *ibid.* The celebrated navigation

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navigation act, to secure the trade of our colonies with the mother-country, exclusively, 12 Chas. II. 1660; the first after his restoration. Malicious maiming and wounding made capital, 21 Char. II. 1670. It is called The Coventry act, being occasioned by an assault on Sir John Coventry, member of parliament, who was cut, maimed, and wounded, having his nose slit in the streets, by Sir John Saunders and others, a short time before the act. The test act, requiring all officers under the government, civil and military, to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the church of England, and to make a declaration against transubstantiation, 1673. A new *Habeas Corpus* act passed, more general than the former, and effectually securing the liberty of the subject, 31 Char. II. 1679. The bill of rights, and act of succession, with a clause excluding Roman catholics from the throne, 1 William and Mary, 1689; also the toleration act, in favour of protestant dissenters; and the act for triennial parliaments, 6 William and Mary, 1694. A tax laid on births, marriages and burials, and on bachelors and widows for five years, to carry on a war against France: This tax was rated by the quality of the person: The birth of a duke's son 30l. the marriage of a duke or duchess 50l. the burial 50l. and so in proportion. 7 Will. III. 1695. *Viner's Statutes*. For new coining silver money, *ibid*. Elections made void, where the candidate had been at any expence in meat, drink or money, to procure votes, 8 Will. III. 1696; still unrepealed. An act for settling mercantile disputes by arbitrations; and another for regulating the payment of bills of exchange, 1698. An act for giving remedy on promissory notes, making them assignable, the same as bills of exchange, 3 Anne, 1705. An act for preventing frauds committed by bankrupts, *ibid*. For naturalizing the princess Sophia, electress of Hanover, and her issue, *ibid*. For abridging and reforming proceedings in chancery, and the common law, 1706. The famous act of Union, whereby England and Scotland were united into one realm, by the style and title of Great Britain, 4 March 1707. For the better preventing mischiefs by fire; servants liable to fine and imprisonment, for fires occasioned by negligence, *ibid*. An act for electing sixteen peers of Scotland to sit in the British Parliament, 1708. An act for preserving the privileges of ambassadors, *ibid*; occasioned by the Russian ambassador being arrested for debt. An act for the encouragement of learning, by vesting the copies of printed books in the authors or purchasers of such copies exclusively for fourteen years; and if the authors survive that term, for fourteen years longer, 8 Anne, 1709. To attempt the life of a privy-councillor in the execution of his office made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 10 Anne, 1711. To erect fifty new churches in London; to reduce the legal interest of money to five per cent. 1714. For the relief of the sufferers by the South-Sea bubbles, 7 Geo. I. 1721. To abolish the use of the Latin tongue in processes at law, 5 Geo. II. 1731. To prevent stock jobbing, 8 Geo. II. 1734. Forgery made capital, *ibid*. To subject all new plays to a licence from the lord chamberlain, without which they cannot be performed, 10 Geo. II. 1737. To reduce the interest of the national debt, 1749. To change the style (from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar) 1751. To naturalize the Jews, 1753; repealed, 1754. To prevent clandestine marriages, called The Marriage Act, 1753. To purchase Sir Hans Sloane's Museum, the Harleian Miscellany, &c. for the public benefit; to add to these collections the Cottonian and the King's

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Library, and to erect the whole into one British Museum, 1753. The silver plate excise act, 1756. To establish a national militia, 1757. Militia act, 1764. American stamp act, *ibid.* Repealed, 1766. For taking away the privilege of parliament in cases of debt, 1770. For regulating buildings and preventing fires, *ibid.* Another, 1772. Boston port bill, for its removal, 1775—for the payment of the debts on the civil list, 1777.—Conciliatory with America, 1778.—For a house tax, 1778.—Of insolvency, 1778.—For admitting Ireland to a free trade with Great Britain, 1779. For granting indulgences to Papists, 1778.—To establish public economy by reform in certain public offices, and the abolition of others, and of sinecures, 1780.—Appointing commissioners to examine and state the public accounts of the kingdom, 1780.—Almanack stamps increased, 1781.—To tax births and deaths, 1783.—For depriving custom and excise officers of the privilege of voting, 1782.—Insolvent act, 1781.—For releasing Ireland from subserviency to the British privy council, 1782.—For taxing notes, bills, and receipts, 1782.—Forfeited estates in Scotland restored, 1784.—To enable Sir Ashton Lever to dispose of his museum by lottery, *ibid.*—For a tax on paper, 1781 and 1784.—For increasing the postage on letters, 1784.—Window tax, called the commutation tax, *ibid.*—Female servants taxed, 1785.—Creating a new, unalienable fund from the surpluses of the public revenue, for the annual redemption, by purchase, at the open market, of £. 1,000,000 of the national debt, the trust and management thereof vested in managers, *ibid.*—To tax retail shops, *ibid.*—Quack medicines, *ibid.*—For a commercial treaty with France, and consolidation of duties, 1787.

Admiral of the English seas, the title first given to Wm. de Leybourne, by Edw. I. A. D. 1297. *Spelman. Rymer.*

Admiral, the first lord high admiral of England was appointed by Richard II. 1386. The office now executed by commissioners.

Admiralty-Court, Doctors-Commons, instituted by Edward III. 1347. Incorporated George III. 1772.

Adrian the Roman emperor landed in Britain, 117. Built the famous wall, 121. *See Adrian. PART II.*

Adultery, punished in England, by cutting off the hair, stripping the offender naked, and whipping her through the streets, if the husband required it (without distinction of rank) during the Saxon heptarchy, A. D. 457 to 828. *See also.* The nose and ears cut off under Canute, 1031. Punished with death (together with incest) under Cromwell's administration, 1550. *See also. Rapin.*

Air-Pumps, invented A. D. 1672. *See Gueticke Otho, PART II.*

Ale, and wine, said to be invented by Bacchus; the former, where the soil would not grow grapes, about 1454 B. C. He was called also Dionysius and *Liber Pater.* *Tooke's Pantheon.*

ALEXANDRIA, built by Alexander the Great 332 B. C. Taken by Julius Cæsar and burnt, but not totally destroyed 47 B. C. By Octavius Cæsar 30 B. C. By Dioclesian A. D. 296. By the Persians A. D. 615. By the Saracens 640.

Algebra first taught in Europe A. D. 1494, by Lucas de Burgo, a friar at Venice. *Dufresnoy.*

ALGIERS. This country was the ancient kingdom of Numidia. It was reduced to a Roman province 44 B. C. It afterwards became independent, till dreading the Spaniards, the inhabitants invited Barbarossa the pirate to assist them, who seized the government A. D. 1516; but some time

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time after they became dependant on the Ottoman empire, and thus remain. *Priestley.*

All Soul's College, Oxford, founded 1437.

Alliance, the quadruple against France, 1718. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Altar, the first christian, erected in Britain, 637. *Saxon Chron.*

Alum, manufacture of, established in England 5 James I. 1608. *Stow.*

AMAZONS, their origin fabulous; but they are said to have been the descendants of the Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands having made excursions and pillaged their neighbours, were all slain, being surprised in ambuscades by their enemies. Their widows reflecting on the fears, alarms, or sorrows they underwent on account of the fate of their husbands, resolved to establish a female state: entered into alliances with some of their neighbours, defeated others, and having firmly established themselves, they decreed, that matrimony was a shameful state of servitude; but, to perpetuate their race, they, at stated times, admitted the embraces of their male neighbours; but they either destroyed, or secretly sent to their fathers, all their male children, keeping with them only the daughters. A queen of the Amazons visited Alexander the Great, and cohabited with him thirteen days in hopes of having issue by him; but she died soon after her return home, about 330 B. C. *Quintus Curtius, lib. 6.*

Ambarvalia, festivals, or hallowing the ground, and the harvest amongst the antient Romans; performed by carrying a sow with pig three times round the field; while the priests of Ceres, with oaken garlands on their heads, sung the praises of that goddess; afterwards they made libations of milk and wine on an altar, and sacrificed the sow. The sacrificers were twelve patricians, who were thence called *Arvalles*.

Amboyna, the Dutch massacre the English factors at that settlement, and dispossess the English of the spice islands, 1624.

AMERICA, first discovered by Columbus (See Columbus, PART II.) A. D. 1492. The complete discovery of South America was made by Vespuccius Americanus, a Florentine, from whom it derives its name, 1497. *Raleigh Hist. World.* Mexico was conquered by Spain in 1521. Peru 1532. Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese in 1500. Planted by them in 1549, and remains in their possession. Terra Firma was conquered by Spain in 1514. *Gen. Hist. Priestley.*—North America was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot a Venetian, in the service of England, and his son John Cabot an Englishman, in 1497. John Cabot settled Newfoundland, the first English colony in America, in 1498. Florida was first discovered by John Cabot in 1500; it was ceded to England by the peace of 1763. Louisiana was discovered by the French 1633; they took possession of it 1718; but eastwards of the Mississippi was ceded to England 1763. The first British settlement made in North America was in Virginia, 4 James I. 1607. New England was the second in 1614, by the Plymouth company. In 1620, a large body of dissenters, who fled from church-tyranny in England, purchased the Plymouth patent, and built New Plymouth. Salem was built in 1628; and Boston, the present capital, 1630. Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, a celebrated Quaker, in whose family the patent still subsists, 1681. Maryland, by Lord Baltimore, 1633. Carolina, by English merchants, 1670. New York was first settled by the Dutch; but the English dispossessed them and the Swedes 1664. Georgia, by General Oglethorpe, 1732. Nova Scotia was settled by the Scotch under Sir William Alexander 1622; but underwent several changes

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from the English to the French, and then to the English again, by treaties and conquests, till it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of 1748. Canada was attempted to be settled by the French in 1534. They built Quebec in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759 (See *Wolfe*, PART II.) and ceded by the peace 1763.—America North, thirteen provinces of that country revolted from the British crown, and declared themselves free and independent states in 1776; having likewise formed a commercial and political alliance with France, that power was drawn into a war with England, in which Spain and Holland were finally involved. After a very expensive and bloody contest between these provinces and the mother country, which had its commencement in their denial of the right of the British parliament to tax them: their independency was acknowledged by the British government, and their minister received at our court in 1783. *See Peace.*

Anatomy of plants first made known by N. Grew 1680. *See Grew, PART II. Tallent's Chron. Tables.*

Anchors for ships first forged, A. D. 578.

Angria the famous pirate's fort, called Geriah, on the coast of Malabar, invested by Admiral Watson and destroyed; the pirate's wife and family were taken prisoners 1756. Great quantities of stores were found in the fort, and some ships in the harbour, which he had taken from the East-India Company.

Antigua, finally settled by the English in 1666. It had been attempted in 1632.

Antwerp, the emporium of commerce in the northern parts of Europe, sacked by the duke of Parma, governor of the Netherlands, 1585.

Apollo's temple at Daphne, built 434 B. C. Burnt, and the Christians accused of it A. D. 362. *Ufber.*

Apothecaries exempted from serving ward and parish offices, or on juries, 10 Anne, 1712.

Apothecary, the first mention of one attending the king's person in England, Edward III. about 1344; he settles a pension of three-pence *per diem* for life, on *Courts de Gangeland* for taking care of him during his illness in Scotland. *Rymer's Fœdera.*

Appeals from English tribunals to the pope first introduced 19 Stephen 1154. Abolished by act of parliament, 24 Henry VIII. 1533. *Vin. Stat.*

Appollinares ludi, games in honour of Apollo; the principal ceremony consisted in old men dancing round his altar, from whence the adage took its rise—*All is safe when an old man dances.*

Apprentices of London obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1558. Ten pounds then a great apprentice-fee; from 20l. to 100l. were given in James I. *Stow's Survey.* At present 50c*l.* is often given.

Aquitaine, the crown of England has kept the title of duke of Aquitaine ever since the conquest of this duchy in France by Henry V. A. D. 1418; and when the king is seated on his throne in parliament, one of the officers of the household stands on the right side of the throne with a sword of state and ducal cap, as a memorial of the right to that dukedom.

Arabia; this country is said never to have been conquered; the Arabians made no figure in history till A. D. 622, when under the new name of Saracens, they followed Mahomet as their general and prophet, and made considerable conquests. It is governed by its own caliphs. *Priestley.*

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Archers, 4000 surround the parliament house ready to shoot the king and the members of parliament, 21 Richard II. 1397. *Stow.*—The citizens of London formed into companies of Archers in the reign of Edward III. and were formed into a corporate body by the style of 'The fraternity of St. George,' 29 Henry VIII. 1539. *Noorthouck's Hist. of London.*

Areopagi, the famous council of, instituted at Athens 1532 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.* The senators heard all causes in the night, and almost in utter darkness, that their passions might not be influenced by the beauty or deformity of the parties accused.

Argo, the name of the ship in which Jason sailed with his 54 Thessalian and Argive heroes to take the golden fleece, whence, Argonautic expedition under Jason 1263 B. C. *Blair.*

Argos, kingdom of, founded by Inachus, 1856 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Arithmetic, or the science of calculation by figures, brought into Europe from Arabia A. D. 941 (Blair says 991). Decimal arithmetic discovered at Bruges in Flanders, 1602.

Armada, the Spanish. See Naval Engagements.

Armenia, part of the ancient Median empire, till 224 B. C. now subject to the Turks and Persians.

Armies standing, in England; introduced by Charles I. 1638. Declared illegal, together with royal guards, 30 Charles II. 1679.

Arms of France, first quartered with those of England, and the title of King of France taken and used in all public acts by Edward III. and being used in his writs, summoning a new parliament to be held on 29 March 1340, it occasioned a petition that the rights and honours of England might not be prejudiced thereby. *Statutes at Large.*

Articles of religion. The six, called the bloody articles, passed 30 Henry VIII. 1539, for the non-observance of which many papists and protestants were burnt. Thirty-nine established for the church of England 8 Eliz. 1566. *Rapin.*

Artificers and manufacturers prohibited leaving England; outlawed if they do not return in six months after notice given them; a fine of 100l. and three months imprisonment to seduce them abroad. 9 Geo. II. 1736.

Artillery Company of London, instituted for weekly military exercises in the Artillery-ground in 1610. It now consists of about 300 men, and serves as a nursery of officers for the city militia. *Noorthouck's Hist. of London.*

Arundelian Marbles, containing the chronology of ancient history, from 1582 to 355 B. C. Said to have been sculptured 264 B. C. (no authority for this). Found in the isle of Paros, about the beginning of the 17th century; purchased by Thomas earl of Arundel, and sent by his dowager as a present to the University of Oxford. The characters are in Greek; but there are two translations in Latin by Seldon, 4to, London 1628. Another by Prideaux, folio, Oxford 1676.

Affize of bread, first statute for, 3 John 1202, to be observed under pain of the pillory; the chief justiciary, and a baker commissioned by the king, had the inspection of the affize. *Mat. Paris.*

Assurance, or insurance of ships, first practised in the reign of Claudius Cæsar about A. D. 45. The first regulations concerning it are in the *Lex Oleron*, by which it appears to have been generally known in Europe in 1194. The custom of Lombard-Street was afterwards made a precedent for all policies at Antwerp and in the Low Countries; but the first statute to prevent frauds from private assurers, and appointing commissioners to

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try causes respecting them, was made in 43 Eliz. 1601. *Molineaux's Lex Mercatoria.*

Affyrian empire, founded by Ashur the son of Shem, upon his being driven out of Babylon by Nimrod 2217 B. C. *Universal History.* Finally conquered by the Turks, in whose hands it remains, A. D. 1637. *Priestley.*

Astronomical observations were first made at Babylon by Calisthenes 2234 B. C. *Blair.* Greatly improved and extended by Hipparchus at Rhodes 158 B. C.

— celebrated tables, composed under the direction of Alphonso XI. King of Castile, A. D. 1253. Brought to the highest degree of perfection in England, A. D. 1710. See Sir Isaac Newton, PART II.

Asylums for debtors in certain parts of London, in which they could not be arrested, particularly the Mint in the Borough, and White-friars in Fleet-Street, abolished 8 William III. 1696.

ATHENS, the ancient kingdom of, first called Actaea from Actaeus; then Cecropia from Cecrops its first king, 1582 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.* The twelve provinces formed into one community, and the republican government introduced by Theseus 1259 B. C. *ibid.* But the monarchical prevailed, for Theseus is styled, in all ancient histories, king of Athens; and they had a succession of kings till 1070 B. C. They then chose magistrates called Archons for life; and then for ten years 754 B. C. Anarchy from 687 to 684 B. C. when annual Archons were elected, *ibid.* Pisistratus, a private citizen, having usurped the government, becomes a tyrant; his son Hipparchus succeeds him, and is slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton 516 B. C. *ibid.* The Peloponnesian war between the Athenians and Lacedemonians 431 B. C. ended in the ruin of the Athenian republic 403 B. C. After this Athens was governed by thirty tyrants. *Univ. Hist.* It fell into the hands of the Romans 87 B. C. *Livy.* The Venetians got possession of it A. D. 1204; and the Turks in 1687. *Priestley.*

Attorneys, taxed, by a stamp licence, 1785.

Auctions, a tax on all goods sold by, 1777.

Azores, the islands of, first discovered in 1449.

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BABEL, the tower of, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B. C. *Blair.*
Babylon, city and kingdom, founded by Nimrod, 2217 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Bagdad city, built by Almansor, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, A. D. 762. Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen empire, A. D. 1258. *Blair.*

Bahama Islands seized for the crown of England, and the pirates who inhabited them surrendered to Capt. Rogers, 1718.

Baize, a coarse woollen cloth, the manufacture brought into England by some Flemings or Dutch who settled at Colchester in Essex, where it has flourished ever since; these Flemings had peculiar privileges granted by an act of parliament 12 Charles II. 1660; which the baize-makers there still enjoy. *Anderson.*

Baliol College, Oxford, founded 1268, by John Baliol.

Baliol, King of Scotland, defended his own cause in Westminster Hall against the earl of Fife, A. D. 1293. *Stowe's Chron.*

Balmerino, lord, beheaded on Tower-Hill for Rebellion in Scotland, 1746.

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BANKS, their first institution was in Italy, where the Lombard Jews kept benches in the market-places for the exchange of money and bills; *banco* being the Italian name for bench, Banks took their title from this word. The bank of Venice was the first public bank in Europe, it was instituted about A. D. 1550. The bank of England incorporated 6 William and Mary 1694. Their notes at 20 per cent. discount in 1696. Under par in 1745, when the merchants of London associated and agreed to take them as specie. Universally current throughout Europe since the peace of 1763.

Baptism, first practised in the Christian church by immersion till the second century. Sponsors first required (in the times of persecution) about 165. *Eusebius*.

Barbadoes Island, discovered by Sir William Courteen 1625; gave rise to the sugar-trade in England, and this mother-plantation, together with other Caribbee Islands, was settled 2 Char. I. 1627, by charter granted to the earl of Marlborough.

Bark, the Jesuits, its medicinal virtues first discovered by the Indians in 1500. Brought into Europe by some Jesuits, from whom it took its common name, 1649. First brought into practice in England, by Sir Hans Sloane, Baronet.

Barometers invented by Torricelli, A. D. 1643.

Barton, the notorious Scotch pirate, defeated at sea, and killed in 1513. *Rapin*.

Batchelors, after twenty-five years of age, a tax on them in England, 12l. 10s. for a duke, a common person 1s. 7 Will. III. 1695. Subjected to a double tax on their male and female servants, 1785.

BATTLES, the most remarkable, in ancient and modern history. Of *Marathon*; the Athenians under Miltiades with 10,000 men defeat Datis at the head of 100,000 Persian infantry and 10,000 horse, 490 B. C.—Of *Leuctra*; the Lacedemonians defeated by the Thebans and lose the dominion of Greece, 371 B. C. *Arund. Marbies*.—Of *Mantinea*; in which the famous Theban general Epaminondas is slain, B. C. 361.—Of the river *Granicus*; Alexander the Great defeats the Persians, B. C. 334.—Of *Issus*; in which Darius is totally defeated with the loss of 100,000 men, B. C. 333.—Of *Arbella*; by which Alexander becomes conqueror of Persia, B. C. 333.—Of *Cumæ*, in the 2d Punic war; the Carthaginians defeat the Romans, 40,000 are slain, with their consul *Emilius*, and 10,000 taken prisoners, B. C. 214. *Marius*, junior, defeats Hannibal the Carthaginian general, kills 37,000 on the spot, and takes 18,000 prisoners, B. C. 209. *Scipio* defeats *Asdrubal*, 80,000 Carthaginians and their allies slain, and 13,000 taken prisoners, B. C. 205. *C. Nero* finally vanquishes *Asdrubal*, takes him prisoner and beheads him; 50,000 of the confederates are killed, B. C. 203. *Sylla*, the Roman dictator, with only 16,000 men defeats *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, at the head of 120,000, losing himself, as it is related, only 12 men, B. C. 86.—Of *Pbarsalia*; *Julius Cæsar*, with an inferior force, defeats *Pompey*, B. C. 48.—Of *Pbilippui*; *Brutus* and *Cassius*, after an obstinate battle and a bloody engagement at sea, are totally subdued by *Octavius Cæsar* and *M. Antony*, which puts an end to the Roman republic, B. C. 42. *Cæsar* defeats *Antony*'s fleet near *Actium*, B. C. 31. *Bosquet. Ancient Hist.* Between the emperor *Claudius* and the *Goths*, the latter leave 32,000 slain on the field, A. D. 269. Between *Constantine the Great* and *Licinius*, the latter defeated, and 100,000 of his troops are

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are slain, A. D. 324.—Between Ramirez II. king of Leon and the Afissias, and the Moors, at Semincas, in which 80,000 Moors were slain, 938.—**BATTLES**, of the English, celebrated in history. Of *Hastings*; in which Harold lost his life, and William I. gained the English crown, A. D. 1066.—Of *Acre* in Judea; Richard I. of England defeats Saladin's army, amounting to 300,000, Saracens and other infidels, A. D. 1192.—Of *Gisors* in France; the French, defeated by Richard I. whose parole for the day was *Dieu et mon Droit*, “God and my Right;” from this time made the motto to the royal arms of England, 1198. *Rymer*.—Of *Lincoln*; Lewis, dauphin of France, invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of king John, was acknowledged by them as king of England; but the nobility in general were summoned by the earl of Pembroke to Gloucester, to crown Henry III. and afterwards marched against the dauphin's and the barons army, which was defeated at Lincoln 1217, and the dauphin left the kingdom.—Of *Levys*, in which Henry III. his cousin Henry king of the Romans, his son, and Edward prince of Wales, were taken prisoners by Montford earl of Leicester, a rebellious baron, 1264.—Of *Evesham*; the barons defeated, Montford slain, and Henry III. released, 1265.—Of *Bannockburn*, near Stirling in Scotland; the Scots, commanded by king Robert Bruce, with 30,000 men, defeat Edward II. of England, with 100,000, or, as some say, 200,000, A. D. 1314.—Of *Halidon-Hill* near Berwick; the English gain a signal victory over the Scots, 13,000 being slain, and only a very inconsiderable number of the English, 7 Edward III. 1333.—Of *Cressy* in France; a complete victory gained over Philip of France by Edward III. and his son Edward, styled The Black Prince, John king of Bohemia, James king of Majorca, Ralph duke of Lorraine (sovereign princes), a number of French noblemen and other persons of high rank, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, and the loss of the English was trifling, 1346. *Froissart. Carte*. The Scots defeated at *Durham* the same year, and David their king taken prisoner by the English.—Of *Poictiers* in France, gained by Edward the Black Prince; John king of France and his son taken prisoners, 1356.—Of *Agincourt*; Henry V. totally vanquishes the French; his prisoners so numerous, that he is obliged to kill them, 1415.—Of *Towton*; Edward IV. obtains a complete victory over Henry VI. on whose side 36,776 of his subjects are slain, 1461.—Of *Bosworth*; Richard III. was slain, and Henry earl of Richmond crowned king on the field of battle, by the style of Henry VII. 1485.—Of *Flodden*; the English vanquish the Scots, and James IV. is killed, 1513. 4 Henry VIII.—Of *Pinkney*; the Scots defeated by the earl of Hertford protector, 13,000 slain, 2 Edward VI. 1547.—Of *Naseby*, Northamps. Charles I. defeated by Fairfax, loses all his infantry, artillery, arms, &c. and is never after able to make head against the parliament forces, 1645.—Of *Worcester*; Charles II. vanquished, and obliged to quit the kingdom, 1651.—Of the *Boyne*, Ireland; James II. defeated by William III. and withdraws to France, 1690.—Of *Blenheim* or *Hochstet*; a signal victory gained by the duke of Marlborough over the French and Bavarians, 4 August, 1704. Another complete victory at *Ramillies* over the same combined armies, 1706. Again, over the French at *Oudenarde*, Flanders, 1708. A convoy for the relief of Lille attacked by 24,000 French troops; defeated by major-general Webb, who had not 10,000 men under his command, nor any artillery near the wood of *Wynendale*, between Bruges and Lille, 1708.—Of *Malplaquet*, near Mons, Fland. the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene win the day from the French,

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French, but the slaughter and loss was great on both sides, each army consisted of about 100,000 choice troops, 1709. Mons taken by the same generals soon after.—Of *Sheriffmuir*; the duke of Argyll defeats the earl of Mar, who commanded the rebel forces to George I. 1715.—Of *Dettingen*; George II. (in person) gains a signal victory over the French, commanded by marshal Noailles, 1743.—Of *Fontenoy*; the English and Hanoverians defeated by the French, after signal exertions of valour, owing to the cowardice of the Dutch troops in the English army, 1745.—Of *Cul-oden*; the duke of Cumberland entirely defeats the Scotch rebels, headed by the young Pretender, which terminates the rebellion, 1746.—Of *Lafeldt*; the French gain the day from the duke of Cumberland, 1747.—Of *Lake St. George*, North America; general Johnson defeats the French army, composed of French regulars, Canadians and Indians, 1755.—Of *Creveldt*; Prince Ferdinand gains the day from the French, 1758.—Of *Cofeldt*; the duke of Cumberland retreats, but the French sustains the greatest loss, 1757.—Of *Minden*; Prince Ferdinand, with an army composed of English, Hessian, and Hanoverians, gains a signal victory over the French, 1759.—Of *Niagara*, North America; General Johnson defeats the French, and takes Niagara, 1759.—Of *Montmorency*, and the plains of *Abraham*; General Wolfe, at the latter, conquers Quebec; but falls in the battle, 1760.—Of *Wardewaerk*, in the East-Indies; Colonel Coote takes the place, and defeats the French general Lally, 1759.—Of *Warsbourg*; Prince Ferdinand defeats the French, 1760.—Of *Buxar*, in India, 1764.—Of *Lexington*, in America, between the English and the revolted Americans, 1775.—Of *Bunker's Hill*; between the same, 1775.—Of *Long Island*, 1776.—Of *White Plains*, near New York, 1776.—Of *Saratoga*, 1777.—Of *Brandy Wine Creek*, 1777.—Of *Gamden*, 1780.—Of *York Town*; when lord Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.—In the *Carnatic*; where Hyder Ally was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, 1781.

BATTLES between European powers, in which England was interested by her alliances. Of *Lützingen*; Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, against the emperor; the Imperialists conquer, and Gustavus, the support of the Protestant interest in Germany, is killed, 1632; he was in alliance with Charles I.—Of *Narva*; Charles XII, king of Sweden, with 20,000 men vanquishes the Muscovite army of 100,000, 1700.—Of *Almanza*; the French and Spaniards, headed by the duke of Berwick, defeat the combined forces of England, Holland, and Portugal, commanded by the marquis de las Minas and the earl of Galloway, 1707.—Of *Pultawa*; Charles XII. totally defeated by the Czar of Muscovy, and escapes into Turkey with a few attendants, 1709. Queen Anne, the Dutch, and the emperor of Germany, reinstate him in his paternal dominions.—Of *Belgrade*; the Imperialists vanquish the Turks, 1717.—Of *Parma* and *Gueftalia*; the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor, both bloody engagements with doubtful success, 1734.—Of *Molwitz*; gained by the king of Prussia over the Austrians, in alliance with Great Britain, 1741.—Of *Czarslow*; the king of Prussia gain victorious, 1742.—Of *Friedberg*; the most signal victory obtained by the king of Prussia during the war, 1743.—Of *St. Lazaro*; the Austrians defeat the French and Spaniards, 1746.—Of *Lowoschutz*; the king of Prussia, now the ally of Great Britain, gains a complete victory over the Austrian general, Brown, 1756.—Of *Prague*; the Austrians defeated by prince Henry of Prussia, and Brown mortally wounded, 1757. The same year count

Daun,

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Daun, the new Austrian general, vanquishes the king of Prussia at *Kolin*, and drives him from Prague.—Of *Rosbach*; the king of Prussia gains a complete victory over the combined armies of France and Austria, November 5.—Of *Breslau*; the Austrians defeat the Prussians under prince *Bevern*, November 22, but the engagement was very bloody on both sides.—Of *Lissa*, which closes this remarkable campaign; the king of Prussia vanquishes prince Charles of Lorraine, and kills 6,000 Austrians in the engagement, December 5, 1757.—Of *Cunersdorff*; the king of Prussia, with 50,000 men, ventures to attack the Russian army consisting of 90,000, in their camp; at first he gains considerable advantages; but pursuing them too far, the Russian general, Soltikoff, rallies his troops, and gains a complete victory, the Prussians having lost 20,000 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, 1759.—Of *Pfaffendorf*; the Austrians, commanded by Laudohn, are defeated with great slaughter by the king of Prussia, which prevents the junction of the Russian and Austrian grand armies, 1760. The king closed this year with a glorious victory at *Torgau* over the Austrians, Nov. 3, Daun being wounded and obliged to retire. The final battle gained by him was before *Schweidnitz*; when he defeated the Austrian army under the generals Laudohn, O'Donnell, and Beck, and retook *Schweidnitz*; the battle was fought August 16th, and the city surrendered in October 1762; soon after which, a suspension of arms took place.

Battering Ram, *Tessudo*, and other military instruments, invented by Artemon of Clazomenæ, 441 B. C.

Battersea Bridge to Chelsea, built A. D. 1762.

Bayonets, the use of them in battles introduced by the French, 1693. *Dufresnoy*.

Beheading, introduced into England from Normandy (as an honorary mode of putting criminals to death) by William I. 1074. Walthof earl of Northumberland was the first so executed. *Salmon Chron.*

Belins-Gate, or *Billinggate*, derives its name from Belinus Magnus, an ancient British prince, father of king Lud. It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid there under Ethelred II. A. D. 979. *Stow*. Made a fish-market 1699. *Chamberlain's Hist. of London*.

Belles-Lettres, or polite learning, revived in Europe by Brunetto Latini and other learned men in different parts of Europe, about A. D. 1272. *Gen. Hist.*

Bellmen, first appointed in the city of London; nightly to ring their bells, and to cry aloud to the inhabitants, Take care of your fire and candle; Be charitable to the poor; and pray for the dead, 1556. *Noorthouck's Hist. of London*.

Bells, supposed to be invented at the beginning of the fifth century. Several sent by the Venetians to Basilus the emperor at Constantinople, 872, which was the first knowledge of them in that city. Were introduced into churches by order of pope John IX. as a defence by ringing them, against thunder and lightning about A. D. 900. The first cast in England by Turketyl, chancellor of England under Edmund I. His successor improved the invention, and caused the first tuneable set to be put up at Croyland Abbey about 960. *Dufresnoy*. *Stow*.

Bencoolen, the English East-India Company got possession of this place, and made a settlement, which preserved to them the pepper-trade after the Dutch dispossessed them of Bantam, 1682.

Benefices, first instituted about 509, all that should become vacant in England, in

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in the space of six months, given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534. *Stow. Chron.*

BENEFIT of CLERGY, that privilege abolished with respect to murderers and felons, as also the claim of sanctuary, by Henry VIII. 1513.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, the works of which were deemed impregnable, taken from the Dutch by the French, 1747.

BERKELTY, Judge, arrested on the bench in the court of king's bench in Westminster, by writ from the house of commons, and sent to the Tower, for having given his opinion to Charles I. in favour of levying ship-money, 1640. *Salmon's Chron. Historian.*

BERMUDA, or SOMERS'S, isles in North America, first planted by the English, 9 James I. 1612; almost destroyed by a hurricane, October 11, 1780.

BIBLE, the first translation from the Hebrew into the Greek was made by seventy-two interpreters, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus: it is thence called The Septuagint version; and was completed in seventy-two days at Alexandria, 277 B. C. *Josephus.* When the library was burnt (*vide Libraries*), it was supposed to have been lost, but it was found in a cask. The Vulgate edition in Latin was the first printed in 1462. *Blair.* The first translation into English was finished at Oxford, 27 Henry VIII. 1541. The edition now in use, 8 James I. 1611. *Stow.*

BILLS of EXCHANGE, invented by the Jews, as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted, about A. D. 1160. *Anderson.* ACT of parliament to prohibit sending money out of England any other way, 4 Rich. II. 1381; taxed by a stamp 1783.

BIRTHS of CHILDREN, a tax on them in England; of a duke 30l. a common person 2s. 7 William III. 1695. Taxed again 1783.

BISHOPS, English, made barons by William I. A. D. 1072. In conjunction with the pope's legate presume to dispose of the crown, by proclaiming the empress Maud queen of England, in the reign of Stephen, 1141. *Will. of Malmesb.* The precedence contested between the archbishops of Canterbury and York, settled in favour of Canterbury by a Synod, 1072. The precedence of the other bishops adjusted 1075 (according to their ordination, except Winchester and London, to which peculiar privileges belong). * They are deprived of the privilege of sitting as judges upon trials for capital crimes, 11 Rich. II. 1388. To be elected by the king's *Conseil d'elire*, by act of parliament 26 Henry VIII. 1535. Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary from 1555 to 1558. Excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 15 Charles I. 1640. Twelve committed for high treason, in protesting against the legality of all acts of parliament passed, while they remain deprived of their votes, 1641. Seven sent to the Tower for refusing to publish a declaration by James II. for liberty of conscience, contrived to bring the Papists into ecclesiastical and civil employments, 1688. The archbishop of Canterbury and five bishops suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689, and deprived 1690. *Warner's Ecclesiast. Hist. and Rapin.*

BISHOPS of SCOTLAND deprived of their bishoprics, and episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1689. *Ibid.*

BISHOPRICS of ENGLAND and WALES (according to the antiquity of their institution). LONDON; an archbishopric and metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first christian king of Britain, A. D. 185. *Bede. Dugdale.* — LANDAFF, 185. — BANGOR, 516. — ST. DAVID'S, 519. (the archbishopric of Wales from 550 till 1100, when the bishop submitted to the archbishop of Canterbury as his metropolitan.) — ST. ASAPH'S, 547. ST. AUGUSTIN,

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Augustin, or Austin, made Canterbury the metropolitan archbishopric by order of pope Gregory, A. D. 596.—*Wells*, 604.—*Rochester*, 604.—*Winchester*, 650.—*Litchfield and Coventry*, 656.—*Worcester*, 679.—*Hereford*, 680.—*Durham*, 690.—*Sodor and Man* (with jurisdiction of the Hebrides in Scotland) 838.—*Exeter*, 1050.—*Sherborne* (changed to *Salisbury*) 1056.—*York*, archbishopric, 1067.—*Dorchester* (changed to *Lincoln*) 1070.—*Chichester*, 1071.—*Thetford* (changed to *Norwich*) 1088.—*Bath and Wells*, 1088.—*Ely*, 1109.—*Carlisle*, 1133.—(The following six were founded upon the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII.) *Chester*, *Peterborough*, *Gloucester*, *Oxford*, *Bristol*, *Westminster*, 1538.—*Westminster* was united to *London* 1550. *Tanner's Notitia Monastica*, and *Willis's Survey of Cathedrals*.

BITHYNIA, an ancient separate kingdom of Asia, till conquered by Crœsus king of Lydia about 560 B. C. It was conquered again by Alexander the Great 332 B. C. It afterwards recovered its liberty, but its last king bequeathed it to the Romans 40 B. C. In modern history it makes no figure, except that from its ruins rose the Othman Turks, who A. D. 1327, took *Putra* its capital, and made it the seat of their empire before they possessed Constantinople.

Blackwell-hall purchased by the mayor and commonalty of *London*, to be a market-hall for the sale of the woollen manufactures then daily increasing, though in their infancy, 20 Richard II. 1397. *Stowe*.

Blazonry, or bearing coats of arms introduced; and became hereditary in families in *England* about 1192, owing to the knight's painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the Crusades. *Dugdale's Baron.*

Blisters first made of *Cantharides*, and introduced into medical practice about 50 B. C. See *Asæteus*, PART II. *Le Clerc's Hist. of Physic*.

Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, and his confederate, seised the duke of Ormond in his coach in *Piccadilly*, and got him almost to *Tyburn*, intending to hang him, when he was rescued by his friends; he afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, stole the regal crown from the jewel-office in the *Tower*, but was detected soon after the fact; yet for this, and several other offences, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of 500*l.* per annum, settled on him by Charles II. 1673. *Rapin's Hist. of England*.

Blood, *vide Circulation*.

Blue, the *Prussian*, a colour in great use with the dyers and paper-stainers, so called from its being invented by a *Prussian* at *Berlin* in 1704.

Bohemia from a duchy was erected into a kingdom by prince *Zemylas*, A. D. 1199. It is now annexed to the German empire.

Bombay, in *India*, given as part of the marriage-portion of the princess *Catherine of Portugal*, on her marriage with Charles II. in 1661; granted by king *William III.* to our *East-India company* in 1688.

Bomb-shells first used, 1521.

Book-keeping by double entry, called *Italian book-keeping*, taken from the system of algebra published by *Burgo* at *Venice*, was made known in *England* by *James Peele*, who published his work on the subject, 9 *Eliz.* 1569. *Anderson*.

Books, the first printed was the *Vulgate* edition of the *Bible*, in 2 vol. folio, A. D. 1462. The second was *Cicero de Officiis*, 1466. *Blair*.

— of astronomy and geometry all destroyed in *England*, as infected with magic, 8 Edward VI. 1552. *Stow's Chron.*

Boulogne

B R O

Boulogne in France taken by Henry VIII. king of England, in 1544. Restored to France upon the peace in 1550. Four hundred thousand crowns were paid in consideration of the restitution and arrears of tribute due from France. See *Rapin*.

Bounties first granted on the exportation of British commodities, a new principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first granted on corn, 1 William and Mary 1688. *Mortimer's Elements of Commerce*, &c. On British-made sail-cloth, 11 Anne 1713. For discovering the longitude at sea, 12 Anne 1714. Mr. Harrison received 10,000l. for this discovery, 1764.

Bourbon, the crown of Spain settled on a younger branch of that family, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. *Rapin*.

Bows and arrows, the use of them brought into England by William I. 1066. *Baker's Chronicle*.

Brachmans or Bramins, a sect of Indian philosophers reputed to be so antient that Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*; it is also pretended that some of the celebrated Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with the Brachmans. The modern Indian priests are likewise called Brachmans by the natives.

Brazil in South America, accidentally discovered by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese mariner, who was driven upon its coast by a tempest in 1500. The crown of Portugal seised it, and erected it into a principality. *Salmon and Brookes*. Diamond mines discovered, 1730.

Bricks first made and used for building in England, under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886. *Saxon Chron.* Taxed 1784.

BRITISH ISLES. They were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the ancient Gauls or Celts. The Romans first invaded them under Julius Caesar 54 B. C. but made no conquests. The emperor Claudius, and his generals Plautius, Vespasian and Titus, subdued several provinces after thirty pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44. The conquest was completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, A. D. 85. The Romans held their conquest till 410. Then the old inhabitants called in the Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots; these Saxons made a second conquest, and divided South Britain into seven kingdoms, A. D. 455. This government was called the Saxon Heptarchy, and lasted till 829, when Egbert, having subdued and united them under one government, was crowned king of England. *Vide England*.

British museum, established at Montague-house, London, by act of parliament, 1753.

Broad, or great, seal of England first made and affixed to patents and other grants of the crown, by Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1048. *Baker's Chronicle*. Stolen, 1784.

Brooke (Fulk Greville), lord, stabbed by an old servant, in consequence of his own indiscretion in shewing him his last will, in which he had not left him any legacy, 1628.

Brothels, bawdy-houses, or public stews, formerly allowed in the city of London, and considered as a necessary evil, under the regulation of a good police. They were all situated on the Bankside, Southwark, and subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester; they were visited weekly by the sheriffs officers, and severe penalties were enacted against keeping infected women, or married women, 8 Hen. II. 1162. *Snow's Survey of London*. Suppressed, 1545.

C A L

Buildings, the increase of them in London and within a mile, prohibited by proclamation, and uniformity in the fronts of houses required by proclamation, 4 James I. 1607. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen-Street, built nearly on the spot where stood the Elms, or the ancient Tyburn, in Edward III. were erected between 1607 and 1635. *Story's Chron.*

Bull-baiting first introduced into England, as an amusement, in the reign of king John, about 1209.

Burial-places for christians, first consecrated about 210, under pope Calixtus I. *Eusebius.*

Burials, a tax on them in England; for a duke 50l. for a common person 4s. under William III. 1695. Taxed again in 1783.

C.

CABINET-Council, in which secret deliberations were held by the king and a few of his particular friends, and the great officers of state, to be laid afterwards before the second council, now styled, The Privy-council, instituted by Alfred the Great, about A. D. 896. *Speelman.* A cabinet-council, consisting of five lords in administration, distinguished by the title of The Cabal, supposed to be pensioners of France, Charles II. 1670.

Cadiz, city, formerly Gades, built by the Carthaginians, 530 B. C. *Priestley.*

Cæsarea, built by Herod, in honour of Augustus Cæsar, 10 B. C. *Prideaux.* Calais, *vide Conquests.*

Calcutta in the East-Indies; 146 gentlemen, merchants and others, servants of the British East-India company, were seized by order of the nabob Surajah Dowla, and thrust into a dungeon called the Black Hole in this fort, by his soldiers, who were afraid to awake the Nabob, then asleep, for further orders; where 123 died before the morning, being suffocated by the heat and stench, 19 May 1756 (in the evening). *Holwell's India Traits.*

CALENDAR, the reformation of it undertaken by Soignes, a celebrated mathematician, by order of Julius Cæsar, when the course of the year was made to agree with that of the sun, and great confusion in the computation of time avoided. The first Julian year began on the first of January 45 B. C. During sixteen centuries the Julian calculation was generally followed; and then it was discovered that a further improvement might be made, which was effected at Rome A. D. 1582, by pope Gregory XIII. and was called The New Style, or the Gregorian Calendar. *Dufresnoy.*—The greatest part of Europe came into this new style by degrees; and it was adopted by Great Britain in 1752. (The Russians, from their aversion to every popish institution, still adhere to the Julian.)

Callicoe printing, the art first set on foot in London, 1676. *Anderson.*

Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went in an open boat from Southwark to Calais in France, and returned to Dover within twenty four hours, July 17, 1720.

Calves-head club, suppressed by a riot; some noblemen and gentlemen who composed it having ridiculously exposed raw heads in bloody cloths at the windows of the tavern where it was held, the mob broke the windows, and would have pulled down the house, if the guards had not dispersed them, 30 January 1734. *Salmon's Chron.*

Cambricks

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Cambricks and lawns first worn in England, and reckoned a great luxury in
dresses, 22 Eliz. 1580. *Stow's Chron.*

Camp in Hyde Park, the last, in 1745.

Campeachy Bay, the English logwood cutters made their first settlement
there A. D. 1662.

Canary Islands discovered by J. de Bethencourt, a Norman, 1405. Con-
quered by the Spaniards about 1420, to whom they now belong.

Cannon first used in the English service by the governor of Calais, 6 Rich-
ard II. 1383. First cast, and mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artiste
in Sussex, 34 Henry VIII. 1543. *Rymer's Foedera.* Great improvements
made in this art by Henry Brown, Esq; 2 Geo II. 1728.

Canons of five christian councils received and established in England A. D.
680.

Canon law, first introduced into Europe by Gratian 1151. Into England
19 Stephen, about 1154.

Canonization of pious men and martyrs, as saints, begun by pope Leo III.
A. D. 800. *Tallent's Chron. Tables.*

Cape de Verde Islands discovered by the Portuguese in 1474. They are
at present inhabited by negroes, who traffic with the ships that touch
there.

Capitol, the principal fortress of Ancient Rome, in which a temple was
built to Jupiter, thence called *Jupiter Capitolinus*; the foundation was
laid by *Tarquinius Priscus*, it was finished by *Tarquinius Superbus*. It was
burnt in the reign of *Vitellius*, and rebuilt by *Vespasian*. It was destroyed
again under *Titus*, and restored with great splendour by *Domitian*, who
instituted plays to be celebrated in it every five years, by which the Romans
computed their times in the manner of the Olympiads.

Captives, 300 redeemed from slavery at Morocco by George I. marched
through the city to St. Paul's to return thanks to God for their delivery,
and then proceeded to St. James's to thank the king, 4 December, 1721.
Salmon.

Cards-playing, invented to divert the melancholy of Charles VI. king of
France, about A. D. 1390. *Mezzerai. Hist. France.*

Cardinals, at first were only the principal priests, or incumbents of the par-
ishes in Rome; on this footing they continued till the eleventh century.
They did not acquire the exclusive power of electing the popes till A. D.
1160. They first wore the red hat at the council of Lyons 1243. They
disagreed about the choice of a pope on the death of Clement V. Set fire
to the conclave, and left the papal chair vacant two years and three
months, A. D. 1314. The title of eminence was first conferred on them
by Urban VII. in 1630. *Du Cange.*

Carthage, a famous city in Africa, is said to have been founded by Dido, or
Eliza, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, 1233, B. C. She fled from that ty-
rant who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage be-
came so powerful as to dispute the empire of the world with Rome, which
occasioned the Punic wars, and the total demolition of that city. See Punic
wars, and Rome.

Caroline, queen-consort to George II. king of Great Britain, died 1737, aged
54.

Caroline, the princess, her daughter, died 1757.

Castles, to the number of 1117, built in England in the reign of King Ste-
phen 1135; most of them demolished by an edict of King and council, 1
Henry II. 1155.

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Catalans, a society of disbanded soldiers, fix in Greece, and become a people, A. D. 1302. *Tallent's Chron.*

CATASTROPHES, dreadful. The amphitheatre at Florence fell in, and 50,000 spectators were killed, A. D. 26. *Univ. Hist.* — At Dublin, above 100 men were killed by the blowing up of a magazine, containing 218 barrels of gunpowder, 1693. — A scaffold built for spectators to see lord Lovat beheaded fell down, and several persons were killed, and a great number maimed, 1747. — The floor at the sessions-house at Poole in Montgomeryshire fell in while the court was sitting, and several persons were killed, 1758. — Major Johnson, an officer on half-pay at Dublin, went into his parlour, gave his two sons (one a lad of ten, the other of twelve years of age) each a pistol loaded with ball, and ordered them to fire at each other, or he would run them through with his sword; they shot each other dead upon the spot; their mother coming into the room, on the report of the pistols, the major stabbed her to the heart, and then himself. 6 George 1. 1720. *Salmon's Chron.* — At West-Chester, some barrels of gunpowder, belonging to a grocer, took fire in a cellar, over which a puppet-show was performing, and blew up the whole buildings, 40 persons were killed, and as many maimed, scorched, or terribly wounded, November 5, 1772. — Amsterdam play-house took fire, seven persons were suffocated, and great numbers wounded in getting out, 1772. — Royal George, a first rate, over-set at Spithead, when 400 seamen, 100 women, and 200 Jews, with Admiral Kempenfelt, were drowned, Aug. 28, 1782.

Catharine Hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475.

Celibacy and the monastic life, first preached and practised by St. Anthony in Egypt, A. D. 305. The early converts to this doctrine lived in caves and desolate places till regular monasteries were founded. *Vide Monasteries and Abbeys.*

CENSUS, in the Roman polity, a general estimate of every man's estate and personal effects, delivered to the government upon oath every five years. *See Legal Policy of the Roman State.*

CEREMONIES, master of, first appointed at the English court, 1 James I. 1603. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Ceylon, the island of, in the East-Indies, famous for its spices, particularly cinnamon; seized by the Dutch, who drove away the Portuguese inhabitants in 1656, and have since kept possession of it; and have, in a great measure, monopolised the spice trade. *Vide Brookes's Gazetteer.*

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, first appointed by Richard II. at his coronation, A. D. 1377. *Walsingham, Vol. VI.*

CHANCERY COURT, first instituted under Ethelbert, A. D. 605. Settled on a better footing by William I. 1709. *Stow's Chron.*

Chanting in churches first introduced into the Romish service about 620.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS first instituted at London, to prevent the seduction of poor children to popish seminaries, 3 James II. 1687. *Rapin.*

CHARYBDIS, a gulph in the Sicilian Sea opposite to Scylla, a dangerous rock; whence the proverb, *incidit in Scyllam & cupie vitare Charybdis.*

CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES, the first granted by the English sovereigns to their subjects, 1 Henry I. 1100; the basis of magna charta granted to the barons by king John 1215. Renewed and ratified by Hen. III. 1258.

CHARITY, a remarkable instance of it in England; Ebba, abbess of Coldingham near Berwick, cut off her nose and lips, and persuaded the nuns to

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follow her example, to render themselves hideous and prevent the lustful attack of their ravishers. A. D. 886. *Stow's Chron.*

Chatham-chest, a charitable institution founded by Elizabeth 1588, for the benefit and relief of maimed and superannuated English mariners; the only charity of the kind till the foundation of Greenwich hospital, *Stowe.*

Cherokee chiefs, seven brought to England in 1730, and three in 1762.

Children, the custom of English parents selling them for slaves to the Irish, prohibited in the reign of Canute, about 1015. *Mat. Paris.*

CHINA, the Chinese empire is reputed to have been founded by Fohi; and he is said to be the Noah of the Bible, about 2240 B. C. It is now governed by emperors of the dynasty of the Manchew Tartars, who conquered it, A. D. 1645. *Univ. Hist. and Pict.*

CHRISTIANS, the believers of Christ's doctrines first receive this general title at Antioch, A. D. 40. *Tacitus.* Christianity prevailed in the southern countries of Europe on the continent about A. D. 50. In Britain, not till A. D. 156. *Bede.* In the northern parts of Europe, from the fifth to the twelfth century. In Africa, America, and Asia, after 1400. The reformed system, or protestant faith, after 1500. *Eccles. Hist.*

Christ's college, Cambridge, founded 1505, by Margaret countess of Richmond.

Christ church, Oxford, 1532, by cardinal Wolsey.

CHRONOLOGY, the Chinese pretend to the most ancient; but upon no certain authority. The most authentic, to which all Europe gives credit, is the Jewish; and its earliest epoch is, the creation of the world 4004 B. C. The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads. *Vide Olympic Games.* The ancient Romans from the era of the building of Rome. And the modern Greeks and Romans by indictions, the first of which began September 24, A. D. 312, with the Romans, and the 4th with the Greeks. The Russians follow the latter computation.

the christian era, stiled A. D. 1, was first made use of in modern chronology by Dionysius the monk, A. D. 516. [From this period the whole christian world began to compute time from the birth of Christ.] The Mahometan countries follow a particular chronology, called The Hegeira, being a computation of time dated from the Hegeira, or flight of Mahomet from his persecutors, A. D. 622. Every nation has likewise distinct, important eras in its history, from which the chronological account of all historical events are dated. The Jews had several, such as the deluge, captivity, &c. *Vide Jews.* So, among the moderns, the French compute from Clovis, the founder of their monarchy; and the English from William I. erroneously, but commonly stiled, The Conqueror.

Church-wardens and overseers in every parish first appointed by the sixth canon of the synod of London, 1127. *Johnson's Canons.*

Choruses, singing in that manner first invented at Athens, and Hypodicus of Chaicles carried the prize for the best voice, 508 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Cinque ports, the jurisdiction of, vested in barons, called Wardens, for the better security of the English coasts, instituted by William I. A. D. 1078. *Rapin.* They are five havens in Kent, *Haslings, Dover, Romney, Hitbe, and Sandwich.* *Rye and Winchelsea* have been since added.

Circuits, England divided into six, and three justices appointed to each, 22

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Henry II. 1176. Then into four, with five justices to each division, 1180. *Rapin.*

Circulation of the blood first discovered and confirmed by experiments by Wm. Harvey, a celebrated English physician and anatomist, 1619. *Vide Harvey, PART II. Blair.*

Circumcision instituted 1897 B. C. *Josephus.*

Citizens of London have the privilege of pleading their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers or counsellors, except in pleas of the crown, by statute 40 Henry III. 1257. *Stow's Chron.*

— wives of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) obliged to wear Miniver caps, being white woollen knit, three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz. 1558. *Stow's Chron.*

Civil law revived at Bologna by Wernerus, A. D. 1150. *Blair.*

Clare hall, Cambridge, founded 1326.

Clarendon printing-house, Oxford, founded 1711.

Clarendon, the statutes of, to retrench the power of the English clergy, the ground of Becket's quarrel with Henry II. 1164. *Warner's Ecclesiastical History.*

Clergy, the English, styled Clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom, from the sacred order; and the inferior officers being clergy; this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day. *Blackstone's Commentaries.*

Clocks, the invention universally ascribed to Pacificus, archdeacon of Verona, who lived in the ninth century. First brought to Constantinople from Venice, 872. First known in England in 1368. Improved by pendulums, 1657.

Coaches first introduced into England from France in Henry II. about 1176; but not the art of making them till 1555. *Anderson.* A bill brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men's riding in them, 43 Eliz. 1601. The first hackney-coaches plying in the streets, 1625. First licensed, and subjected to regulations, 6 William and Mary, 1694. *Stow's Survey.* Their number increased to 1000, and fares raised by act of parliament, 1785. *Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. I.* Coach-makers subject to licences, 1785.

Coals. Sea-coal prohibited in and near London, as prejudicial to health, and even Smiths obliged to burn wood, Edward I. 1273. *Stow.* First made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Richard II. 1381. *Rymer's Fœdera.* 600,000 chaldron brought into the port of London in 1773, being double the amount of the consumption 50 years ago.

Codes of law. The Gregorian and Hermoginian published A. D. 290. The Theodosian 435. The celebrated Justinian 529, *vide Justinian, PART II.* A digest of ditto, 533. *Blair.*

— the common law of England, derives its origin from Alfred's body of laws, which were lost.

Coffee, the art of roasting and making it brought into England by a Greek servant to Mr. Edward's a Turkey Merchant, 1652. He afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first Coffee-house in that country. *Anderson.*

Coffee-houses suppressed by proclamation, 26 Charles II. 1675. The proclamation suspended on petition of the traders in tea and coffee. *Stow.*

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COIN, English. The first gold pieces regularly struck, 17 Edward III. 1344. Groats and half-groats, the only silver coin in England till after 1351. Shillings were first coined 19 Henry VII. 1504; but in a small quantity, and so base as not to be worth nine pence of our money. In the 38th of Henry VIII. 1546, the silver coin was lowered so much that his shilling is not worth five pence. In the last year of Edward VI. 1553, silver crowns, half-crowns and shillings were coined for the first time very near the present standard. *Fleetwood's Chron. præcios.* Milling the coin was introduced 13 Charles II. 1662. Half-pence first coined by the crown 23 Charles II. 1672 (Private traders made them for change before this act.) Guineas current for 30s. at the revolution. All the money called in and recoined, and the first window-tax laid to defray the expences, and the deficiencies in the bad money, 7 William III. 1695. Guineas reduced from 22 to 21s. currency, 3 George I. 1717. Broad pieces called in, and coined into guineas, 1732. Clipt and light guineas ordered to be destroyed by act of parliament, and a considerable recoinage, 1773. The engine made use of for coining was invented by Balancier a Frenchman in 1617. The gold and silver coin in circulation estimated in 1786, at 20,000,000l. sterling.

Cold, the most intense ever felt in Britain happened in January 1768. At Edinburgh, on the third of January, the thermometer at the observatory was two degrees below 0°, from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning.

Combat, single, decision of differences by them, begun by the Lombards A. D. 659. *Baronius.* This method of trial introduced into England, and allowed in accusations of treason, when neither the accuser nor the accused could produce evidence of the charge, or of innocence 9 William II. 1096, when the first was fought before the king and the peers between Geoffery Baynard and William earl of Eu, accused by Baynard of high treason. Baynard, having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted. The last was between lord Rea and David Ramsay, in 1623.

Comedy, the first acted at Athens, 561 B. C. by Sufarion and Dolon of Icarus. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Comedians, French, a company attempt to act in the Hay-Market a piece called *L'Embaras des Riebesses*, but are driven off the stage and not suffered to perform, 11 George II. 1738. Another French company make a like attempt, when a riot ensues, and the seats and scenes of the theatre are pulled down and burnt in the Hay-Market by the mob, 1748.

Comet, the first discovered and described accurately by Nicephoras. A remarkable one seen in England, 10 Edward III. 1337. Another, which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth, visible from November 3 to March 9, 1680. The last, visible in England, in September 1769.

Commerce of Great Britain estimated thus: In 1774, 863,515 tons of shipping were cleared outwards, and in 1784, notwithstanding the loss of the American Colonies, 959,419 tons. *Chalmers's Estimate of the comparative Strength of Great Britain.*

Commercial treaties. The first made by England with any foreign nation was with the Flemings, 1 Edward I. 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edward II. 1308. *Anderson. Commercial Treaty with France, 1786.*

COMPANIES, commercial, British. The first was *The Steel-yard Society*. A. D. 1232.—The second, *The Merchants of St. Thomas a Becket*, 1248.—The following, being regularly incorporated, are given alphabetically.

Merchants

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Mercants Adventurers, 1 Edward I. 1296.—*African*, the, incorporated by charter 14 Charles II. A. D. 1662.—*Blackwell-hall Factors*, 7 Henry VIII. 1516.—*British Herring Fishery*, *sitio*, 23 George II. 1750.—*Charitable Corporation* (for lending money on goods to poor tradesmen and manufacturers) 5 Anne 1707; suppressed for frauds in the management, 5 George II. 1732.—*East-India*, first charter to George earl of Cumberland and 250 other adventurers, 42 Eliz. 1600; a new company incorporated to William III. 1698; the old restored, and both united, as they still continue, 1700.—*East-land*, 21 Eliz. 1579.—*English Copper-mines*, 3 William III. 1691.—*Hamburg*, 53 Henry III. 1269.—*Hudson Bay*, 30 Charles II. 1670.—*Lead-mines*, 4 William III. 1692.—*London Assurance*, 2 George I. 1716.—*The Royal Luftring Company*, established by patent for fourteen years, laid the foundation of the manufacture of *luststrings* and *alamodes*, 1693.—*Mine and Battery*, 10 Eliz. 1568.—*Royal Exchange Assurance*, 2 George I. 1716.—*Royal Miners*, 6 Eliz. 1564.—*Russia*, 2 Mary 1555.—*Scots Corporation*, 16 Charles II. 1665.—*South Sea*, 8 Anne 1710.—*Mississippi scheme* (a fraud in the South-Sea Directors, by which great numbers of people were ruined) 1720.—*Turkey*, 21 Eliz. 1579.—*Welch Copper*, 6 William III. 1694. *Stow. Anderson.*

COMPANIES, Livery of London. (The twelve in their order of precedence, the rest alphabetical.) *Mercers*, incorporated 17 Richard II. 1393: *Grocers*, 18 Edward III. 1345: *Drapers*, 17 Henry VI. 1439: *Fishmongers*, 7 Richard II. 1384: *Goldsmiths*, 1 Edward III. 1327: *Skinners*, 1 Edward III. 1327: *Merchant Taylors*, 15 Edward IV. 1466: *Haberdashers*, 26 Henry VI. 1447: *Salters*, 1 Eliz. 1558: *Ironmongers*, 3 Edward IV. 1464: *Vintners*, 15 Henry VI. 1437: *Clothworkers*, 21 Edward IV. 1482.—*Apothecaries*, 15 James I. 1617: *Armourers*, 2 Henry VI. 1423: *Bakers*, 1 Edward II. 1307: *Barbers*, 1 Edward IV. 1461: *Blacksmiths*, 13 Eliz. 1571: *Bowyers*, 18 James I. 1620: *Brewers*, 26 Henry VI. 1438: *Broiderers*, 33 Eliz. 1591: *Butchers*, 3 James I. 1605: *Carpenters*, 17 Edward III. 1344: *Clock-makers*, 8 Charles I. 1632: *Coach-makers*, 29 Charles II. 1677: *Cooks*, 22 Edward IV. 1480: *Coopers*, 26 Henry VII. 1501: *Cordwainers*, 11 Henry IV. 1410: *Curriers*, 3 James I. 1605: *Cutlers*, 5 Henry V. 1417: *Distillers*, 14 Charles I. 1638: *Dyers*, 11 Edward IV. 1472: *Farriers*, 25 Charles II. 1673: *Felt-makers*, 2 James I. 1604: *Founders*, 12 James I. 1614: *Framework-knitters*, 15 Charles II. 1663: *Fruiterers*, 3 James I. 1605: *Girdlers*, 27 Henry VI. 1449: *Glaziers*, 13 Charles I. 1637: *Glass-sellers*, 16 Charles II. 1664: *Glovers*, 14 Charles I. 1638: *Innholders*, 6 Henry VIII. 1515: *Joiners*, 13 Eliz. 1569: *Leather-sellers*, 22 Henry VI. 1442: *Loriners*, 10 Anne 1702: *Majons*, 29 Charles II. 1677: *Musicians*, 2 James I. 1604: *Needle-makers*, Cromwell's administration, 1656: *Painter Stainers*, 24 Eliz. 1582: *Patten-makers*, 22 Charles II. 1670: *Pewterers*, 13 Edward IV. 1474: *Plaisterers*, 16 Henry VII. 1501: *Plumbers*, 9 James I. 1611: *Poulterers*, 19 Henry VII. 1504: *Sadlers*, 8 Edward I. 1280: *Scriveners*, 14 James I. 1616: *Stationers*, 3 Philip and Mary, 1557: *Tallow-chandlers*, 2 Edward IV. 1463: *Turners*, 2 James I. 1604: *Tylers and Bricklayers*, 10 Eliz. 1568: *Upholders*, 2 Charles I. 1627: *Wax-chandlers*, 1 Richard III. 1483: *Weavers*, 10 Henry II. 1364. *Stow and Northcote's History of London*.—There are likewise sixty other incorporate companies which have no livery.

Compass, the mariner's, invented by Flavio de Gioia of Amalfi, in the king-

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dom of Naples, about A. D. 1302. *Gen. Hist.* Its variation first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1540.

Conference, religious, held at Hampton court, between the prelates of the church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, 2 James I. 1604.

— of the bishops and presbyterian ministers with the same view, 1661.

Confession, auricular, introduced into the christian church, about 1204.

CONQUESTS, signal, and captures, by the valour of the British arms, at land and by sea (not included under the heads of Battles and Naval Engagements). *Calais* taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, A. D. 1347. It was held by England 210 years, and then retaken by the French in the reign of queen Mary, 1558.—*Gibraltar* taken from the Spaniards by admiral sir George Rooke, sir Cloudesley Shovell, and the prince of Hesse, 3 Anne 1704.—*Lisbon* city and citadel besieged by the duke of Marlborough; the fortifications were so strong that they were deemed impregnable, but they were taken in 1708; and this is reckoned the most famous siege in modern history. *Minorca* taken from Philip, for Charles III. king of Spain, by sir John Leake, admiral, and general Stanhope; but by agreement with the court of Spain kept by England, 6 Anne 1708. (Taken by the French in 1756, restored at the peace in 1763.)—*Vigo* taken from the Spaniards by lord Cobham, 5 George I. 1719.—*Porto-Bello* taken from the Spaniards by admiral Vernon with only six men of war, 12 George II. 1739.—The *Acapulco* annual galleon bound for Manilla, laden with silver, taken by admiral Anson, 1743.—*Cape Breton* and *Louisburgh* taken by admiral sir Peter Warren, and the New-England troops, headed by Mr. Pepperel, a merchant, 1745. Again by general Amherst and admiral Boscawen, 1758.—The *Antigallican* privateer took a French East-India ship richly laden, which she carried into Cadiz, where the Spanish court detained and restored her to the French, 1757.—*Goree* island, Africa, taken from the French, and also their settlements on the river *Senegal*, by admiral Keppel and colonel Werge, 1758. [This conquest was projected by Thomas Cumming, a patriotic English quaker]—*Guadaloupe* taken from the French by commodore Hughes and general Barrington, 1759.—*Niagara*, North America, taken from the French by sir William Johnson, 1759.—*Ticonderoga* by general Amherst, 1759.—*Surat*, East-India, from the French Indians, by captain Richard Maitland, 1759.—*Pondicherry* by colonel Coote, 1760.—*Montreal*, North America taken from the French by general Amherst, 1760.—*Belle-Isle* taken from the French by sir Edward Hawke and general Hodgson, 1761.—*Cuba* isle, and the city of *Havanna*, taken from the Spaniards by admiral sir George Pocock and the earl of Albemarle, 1762.—The *Hermione*, a Spanish register ship, richly laden, *ibid.*—*Manilla* taken from the Spaniards by admiral Cornish and sir William Draper, 1762.—*Martinico*, *Grenada*, *St. Vincent*, *Dominica*, *St. Lucia*, and *Tobago*, taken from the French by admiral Rodney and general Monckton, 1762. See Battles.

Conservators of the public liberty, four chosen by the parliament of England to inspect the treasury, and correct abuses in administration, 28 Henry III. 1244. *Rapin.*

CONSPIRACIES and Insurrections, the most remarkable in ancient and modern history.—A most horrid conspiracy was formed against the infant republic of Rome, to restore Sextus Tarquin and the regal government, in which the two sons of Junius Brutus, the first consul, being concerned, were publicly condemned and put to death by their father, 507 B. C. *Livy.*

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—Another by the Tarquin faction against the Roman senators: Publius and Marcus discover it; the other conspirators are put to death, 496 B. C.—Of Cataline and his associates to murder the consuls and senate, and to burn the city of Rome, discovered by Cicero, consul for that year, 64 B. C.—By several of the nobility at Lisbon, who hired assassins to shoot the King of Portugal; he was wounded; recovered, and dreadful executions of the conspirators ensued, 1758.

CONSPIRACIES and **Insurrections** in **England**. Against **William II.** A. D. 1088 and 1093.—Against **Henry II.** by his queen and children, 1173.—**Insurrection** of **Foulk de Brent** against **Henry III.** 1224.—A **conspiracy** against the same king for cancelling *magna charta*, 1227.—Of the **Barons** against **Henry III.** 1258.—Of the **duke of Exeter** and others against the life of **Henry IV.** discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400.—Against **Henry V.** by the **earl of Cambridge** and others, 1415.—Of **Richard duke of Gloucester** against his nephews **Edward VI.** and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483.—Of the **earl of Suffolk** and others against **Henry VII.** 1506.—**Insurrection** of the **London apprentices**, 7 **Henry VIII.** 1517.—Against queen **Elizabeth** by Dr. **Story**, 1571. By **Anthony Babington** and others, 1586. by **Lopez**, a **Jew**, and others, 1593. By **Patrick York**, an **Irish fencing-master**, employed by the **Spaniards** to kill the queen, 1594. Of **Wolpole**, a **jesuit**, who engaged one **Squire** to poison the queen's saddle, 1598. All these conspirators were executed.—Against **James I.** by the **marchioness de Verneuil** his **mistress**, and others, 1604.—The **gunpowder plot** discovered November 4, 1605.—Of **Sindercomb** and others to assassinate **Oliver Cromwell**; discovered by his associates. **Sindercomb** was condemned, and poisoned himself the day before he was to have been executed, 1656. *Baker's Chronicle*.—An **insurrection** of the **puritans**, 1607.—An **insurrection** of the **fifth monarchy-men** against **Charles II.** 1660.—A **conspiracy of Blood** and his associates, who seized the **duke of Ormond**, wounded him, and would have hanged him if he had not escaped; they afterwards stole the **crown**, 1670 and 71.—Of the **French**, **Spanish**, and **English jesuits** countenanced by the **pope** to assassinate **Charles II.** discovered by Dr. **Tongue** and **Titus Oates**, 1678. Another to assassinate him at the **Rye-house** farm near **Hoddesdon**, **Hertfordshire**, in his way from **New-market**, called *The Rye-house plot*, 1683.—Of **lord Preston**, the **bishop of Ely**, and others, to restore **king James**, 1691.—Of **Granval**, a **French chevalier**, and his associates, to assassinate **king William** in **Flanders**, 1692.—A **conspiracy** by the **earl of Aylesbury** and others to kill the **king** near **Richmond** as he came from hunting, discovered by **Pendergraft**, called *The assassination plot*, 1695.—Of **Simon Frazer**, **lord Lovat**, in favour of the **pretender** against **queen Anne**, 1703.—Of the **marquis Guiscard**, 1710.—To assassinate **George I.** by **James Shephard**, an **enthusiastic youth**, who had been taught to consider the **king** as an **usurper**, 1718.—Of **counsellor Layer** and others to bring in the **pretender**, 1722. *See Riots.*

Constable, **lord high constable** of **England**, an office of the highest honour and authority, and hereditary till it was abolished by **Henry VIII.** after the execution of **Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham**, the last high constable, 1521. On coronation days, the office is revived during that ceremony.

Constantinople the ancient **Byzantium**, was built in 328, *vide Constantine the Great, PART II.* It was made the seat of the **Turkish government** in 1300. *Vide Ottoman empire*; and remains so to this day.

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Convocation of the English clergy, the two houses of, their privileges taken away in 1716. They meet as a matter of formality every session of parliament, but have no power or authority in religious matters.

Corinth city, built about 1500 B. C. became a famous kingdom of Greece, and was destroyed by the Romans 146 B. C. *Livy.*

Corn, the origin of its cultivation attributed to Ceres, who having taught the art to the Egyptians was deified by them 1409 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Coronation oath, the first administered to the kings of England by Dunstan to Ethelred II, A. D. 979.

Coroners for every county in England first appointed in England by a statute of Westminster, Edward I. 1276. *Stow's Chron.*

Corpus Christi, or Bennet's college Cambridge, founded 1351.

Corpus Christi, Oxford, founded 1516.

Corsica, the island of, dependant on the republic of Genoa till 1730. Became free in 1733. Elected into a kingdom under Theodore the first and only king, 1736. *Vide PART II.* The English assist the Corsicans with a fleet, 1745. Ceded to the crown of France by Genoa, 1770.

COUNCILS, CHRISTIAN. Of the apostles at Jerusalem, A. D. 50.—Of the western bishops at Arles in France, to suppress the *Donatists*; three fathers of the English church went over to attend it, A. D. 314.—The first *ecumenical* or general *Nicene*, held at Nice, Constantine the Great presided; Arius and Eusebius condemned by it for heresy, A. D. 325.—Of *Sardis*, 370 bishops attend, A. D. 347.—Of *Rimini*, 400 bishops attend, and Constantine obliges them to sign a new confession of faith, 359.—The second general at *Constantinople*, 350 bishops attend, pope *Damasus* presided, A. D. 381.—The third at *Ephesus*, pope *Celestine* presided, 431.—The fourth at *Chalcedon*, the emperor *Marcian* and his empress attended it, 451.—The fifth at *Constantinople*, pope *Vigilius* presided, 553.—The sixth at *Constantinople*, pope *Agatho* presided, 680.—Authority of the six general or *ecumenical* councils re-established by *Theodosius*, 715.—The second *Nicene* council, the seventh general, 350 bishops restore the worship of images, pope *Adrian* presided, 787.—Of *Constantinople*, the eighth general, *Adrian II.* and the emperor *Basil* presided, 869.—The first *Lateran*, the ninth general, the right of investitures settled by treaty between pope *Calixtus II.* and the emperor *Henry V.* 1122.—The second *Lateran*, tenth general, *Innocent II.* presided; the preservation of the temporal ties of ecclesiastics, the principal subject, which occasioned the attendance of above 1000 fathers of the church, 1139.—The third *Lateran*, eleventh general, held by pope *Alexander III.* against schismatics, 1179.—The fourth *Lateran*, twelfth general, above 400 bishops, and 1000 abbots attend, *Innocent III.* presided, 1215.—Of *Lyons*, thirteenth general, under *Innocent IV.* 1245.—*Ibid.* the fourteenth general, under *Gregory X.* 1274.—Of *Vienne* in *Dauphiné*, the fifteenth general, *Clement V.* presided, and the kings of France and of *Arragon* attended; the order of the *Knight Templar* suppressed, 1311.—Of *Pisa*, the sixteenth general, *Gregory XII.* and *Benedict XIII.* deposed, and *Alexander* elected, 1409.—Of *Constance*, the seventeenth general, *John XXII.* resigns, and *Martin V.* is elected pope, 1414. *John Hus* condemned.—Of *Basil*, the eighteenth general, by *Eugene IV.*—The fifth *Lateran*, the nineteenth general, begun by *Julius II.* in 1512. continued under *Leo X.* till 1517, for the suppression of the *pragmatic sanction of France*, against the council of *Pisa*, &c.—Of *Trent*, the twentieth and last general council, styled *Ecumenical*, as regarding the affairs of

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of all the christian world; it was held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers Luther, Zwinglius, and Calvin, 1549. *Dufresnoy.* — [All other councils and synods, the lists of which would make a volume, either respected national churches, or the ecclesiastical government of particular cities.]

Creation of the world; the first chronological æra of ancient history according to the Jews and Christians. Usher, Blair, and Dufresnoy place it 4004 B. C. Whiston fixes it 4485 B. C. The first chronology agrees with the common Hebrew text, and the vulgate Latin translation of the Old Testament, and is almost universally followed.

CRETE, the Idæi, Dactyli, and Curetes, were the original inhabitants of this island, little known till the reign of Minos the celebrated legislator, 1015 B. C. It became subject to the Roman empire 68 B. C. was conquered by the Saracens A. D. 812. passed into the hands of the Venetians A. D. 1204. and was taken from them by the Turks, with whom it remains, A. D. 1669. *Priestley.*

Crockery-ware (still called Fayence in French), invented at Faenza in Italy about A. D. 1310. *Gen. Hist.*

Cross, the sign of, first used by christians, to distinguish them from pagans under pope Alexander I. about 110. *Eusebius.*

Crosses and idolatrous pictures removed from churches, and crosses in streets demolished by order of parliament, 17 Charles I. 1641.

Crown and regalia of England pledged to the city of London for 2000l. by Richard II. 1386. See the king's receipt on redeeming them, *Rymers Fæderas*, p. 359.

Crown, the, and regalia of Scotland, brought to London, 24 Edward I. 1296. *Rapin.*

Cruealty, an extraordinary act of, by Basilus emperor of the Greeks; having taken 15,000 Bulgarians prisoners, he caused all their eyes to be put out, except leaving one eye to every hundredth man to enable him to conduct his countrymen home, A. D. 980. *Univ. Hist.* vol. 17.

Crusades, in French Croisades, or holy wars, undertaken by the christian powers to drive the Turks from Jerusalem, and the adjacent countries, called, The Holy Land. They were projected by Peter an enthusiastic hermit, and patronised by pope Urban II. who convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief christian potentates assisted, and resolved to execute this iniquitous plan, A. D. 1094. The first crusado was published; an army of 300,000 men was raised, and Peter had the direction of it, 1095. *Voltaire* — The holy warriors wore a red cross upon their right shoulders, with the name of Croisés, Crossed, or Crusaders; their motto was *Volonté de Dieu*, "God's will."

Curfew, or cover-fire bell, a Norman institution introduced into England by William I. A. D. 1068. All fires and candles were ordered to be put out on the ringing of this bell at eight in the evening, under severe penalties. *Rapin.* Abolished 1 Henry I. A. D. 1100.

CUSTOMS, or duties on merchandise imported or exported, were first collected in England under the reign of Ethelred II. about A. D. 979. Farmed to Mr. Thomas Smith for 20,000l. for several years, in the reign of Elizabeth till 1590, when it was discovered that they amounted to 30,309l. *Stow.* Were farmed by Charles II. for the year 1666, for 390,000l. increased so much from 1671 to 1688, that they produced to the

D E L

the crown 557, 752*l.* *per annum.* *Davenant.*—Estimated at present at 3,500,000*l.* but they yield more *communibus annis.*

Cutters, weavers men, who cut and destroyed the work in the master's looms: a great insurrection of them in London, in order to raise their wages; two (Doyle and Vallaine) hanged on the riot act, 1769.

Cycle, the paschal, or the time to keep Easter, first calculated for 532 years by Victorius, A. D. 463. *Blair.*

Cyclops, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who assisted Vulcan in making Jupiter's thunderbolts.—A name also given to certain inhabitants of Sicily who were of a savage disposition and gigantic stature, and resided near mount Etna.

CYPRUS. This island once made a figure in history. It was subject to the Greek emperors from the time of Theodosius, A. D. 716. till a revolt happened, and Isaac Comnenes (not the emperor of that name) made himself master of it. This man, instead of granting friendly assistance to Richard I. king of England, who was driven upon the coasts of Cyprus by a tempest, and obliged to land; cruelly ill-treated the king and his attendants, A. D. 1191. In resentment of this injury, Richard invaded Cyprus, conquered and gave it to Guy of Lusignan, and under him began the dynasty of the kings of Cyprus, A. D. 1194, which lasted in the Lusignan family till 1473. It afterwards came into the hands of the Venetian republic, and was taken from them by Selim II. in 1571, since which period it has belonged to the Ottoman empire.

D.

DAMIEN, a lunatic, attempted to kill the late king of France, Louis XV. by stabbing him with a knife as he was getting into his coach, 1757.

Dancing to the measure of time, invented by the Carexes, who danced in their armour, about 1534 B. C. *Eusebius.*

Danes, *vide* England.

Danish fleet intended to invade England, wrecked off Sandwich in Dorsetshire, and 120 of their ships lost in 877.

Dartmouth, in Dorsetshire, burnt by a French fleet in the reign of Henry III. 1335.

David, king of Scotland, a prisoner of war on parole, to Edward III. died at London, A. D. 1371. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Davis's Straights discovered by captain John Davis, who sailed with two barks from Dartmouth to Old Greenland, 1585. *Salmon.*

Dauphiné, a province of France, formerly independant of the crown; but Humbartus II. its last prince, gave it to Philip king of France, A. D. 1346, on condition that the eldest sons of the kings of France should be styled Dauphins, which has been observed ever since. *Priestley.*

Day and night divided by water hour-glasses, invented by Scipio Nasica, 312 B. C. *Veselius de Scien. Mathemat.*

Debt, national of Great Britain, stated in parliament by Mr. Pitt in 1785, to amount to, principal 239,154,850*l.* Interest, with charges of management, 9,275,769.

Delphos, temple of, destroyed by fire, 83 B. C. *Dufresnoy.* From this time the famous oracle ceased.

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Deluge, universal, called also Noah's Flood, 2349 B. C. Elgir.—Of Ogyges, from which Attica lay waste above 200 years, 1764 B. C. Elgir.

—Deucalion's, so called from its happening in the reign of Deucalion king of Lycoria, 1529 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Denmark, the ancient kingdom of the Goths; little known till A. D. 714, when Gormo was king. Christian VII. is the present sovereign; he visited England in 1768. His queen, the youngest sister of George III. king of Great Britain, suddenly seized; confined in a castle as a state prisoner, and afterwards banished the kingdom. The counts Struensee and Brandt (the first being prime minister, and the queen's physician) seized at the same time, January 16, 1772, and beheaded for treason the same year.

Diana, the famous temple of at Ephesus, fired and burnt to the ground by Erostratus, solely to perpetuate his name, 356 B. C. Univ. Hist.

Dictator, a supreme magistrate created by the Romans in times of imminent danger; at first he was elected only for six months; his power both civil and military was absolute, and after his election the authority of all inferior magistrates, except the tribunes of the people, ceased.

Dieppe in France, burnt to the ground by the English fleet under admiral Russel, 1694.

Dieu et mon droit, was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. at the battle of Gisors; and in remembrance of his victory, he made it the motto of the royal arms of England; it has ever since been retained, though some sovereigns have had another device for themselves, A. D. 1193.

Digby, sir Everard, hanged at London for being concerned in the gun-powder plot, 1606.

Dispensations, ecclesiastical, first granted by pope Innocent III. 1200.

Dispensing power of the crown unconstitutionally exerted by James II. in 1686; and its legality questioned. Reassumed to lay an embargo on corn going out of the kingdom, 1767.

Dissenters first separated from the church of England, 1571; a great contest in the city of London on their eligibility to, or exemption from serving public offices; occasioned by two of that body being nominated sheriffs, 1754. They pleaded the test act as an exemption, and refusing to serve, actions were commenced against them by the common-council, and decided by the court of king's bench in their favour, 1762.—Petition against subscription to the test and corporation acts, which is refused, 1787.

Distaff, the art of spinning with it, at the small wheel, first taught to English women in England, by Anthony Bonavisa an Italian, 20 Henry VII. 1505. *Stow's Chron.*

Distilling and chemical processes dependant on that art, first introduced into Europe by the Moors, about 1150.

Divorces for adultery, first put in practice by Spurius Carvilius at Rome, 231 B. C. *Blair.*

Drukenness punished in England by a fine of 5s. for each offence, or the stocks, 2 James I. 1605.

Doctors, degrees, the first conferred in England, 8 John, 1207. *Rymer.*

Dolphins, one was killed in the Thames and exposed to view in London, (its length was ten feet) 22 Richard II. 1391. Seven came up to London, four of which were killed, 4 Henry V. 1416. *Stow's Chron.*

Domingo,

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Domingo, St. now the capital of Hispaniola, discovered by the Spaniards, 1494.

Doomsday-book, a general survey of England made by William I. and begun 1080. It was finished in 1086. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

DRUIDS, a celebrated order of men among the ancient Britons, who from their veneration for the oak (Drypis) were so called; they acted in the double capacity of priests and magistrates, one of them was invested occasionally with the supreme authority; they were found at the head of the Britons who opposed Cæsar's first landing 55 B. C. They were cruelly put to death, bravely defending the freedom of their country against the Roman governor Suetonius Paulinus, who totally destroyed every mark of Druidism on this island, A. D. 59. *Rowland's Mona Antiqua.*

Duelling, with small swords, first introduced into England, 29 Eliz. 1587. *Salmon.*—A dreadful duel fought with these weapons in Hyde-Park, between the duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun; the latter killed on the spot, and the former expired of his wounds as he was carrying to his coach, 1712.—A proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 30 Charles II. 1679.

Dulwich college, founded by Edward Allen, 2 James I. 1614. *Stow.*

Dunleath surrendered to the French, and by them delivered up to the English, 1658, the last year of Cromwell's administration. Sold by Charles II. for 500,000l. 1662. The fortifications towards the sea, the bastion, and the cunette destroyed effectually, under the inspection of English engineers, 1763 and 1764.

Duumviri, magistrates of ancient Rome, there were several classes of them: some had the charge of repairing the temples; others inspected nayal affairs, and they were judges in matters of this nature. They were first instituted by Tarquin the Proud, to take care of the books of the Sybils.

Dying, the art of, the first discovery attributed to the Tyrians.

E.

EAGLE, one of those birds taken in Kent, 1734. Earl-marshall, that dignity and office first instituted by Richard II. in 1383, and conferred on Thomas de Mowbray earl of Nottingham, and afterwards duke of Norfolk. *Astomade's Instit.*

EARTHQUAKES (the most fatal). A violent one at *Rome*, makes a dreadful chasm; when, in obedience to an oracle, M. Curtius armed and mounted on a stately horse leaps into the gulph, 358 B. C. *Livy.*—*Duras* in *Greece*, buried with all its inhabitants, and twelve cities in *Campania*, 545 B. C.—*Lysimachia* totally buried and all its inhabitants, 283 B. C.—Twelve cities in *Asia* destroyed, A. D. 17.—*Herculanum* 79.—Several cities in *Greece*, *Asia* and *Galatia* overthrown, 105 and 114.—*Nicomedia*, *Cæsarea* and *Nicea* in *Bitynia* destroyed (rebuilt by Adrian) 126.—In *Asia*, *Pontus* and *Macedonia*, 150 cities greatly damaged: *Nicomedia* again demolished, and all its inhabitants buried in its ruins, 358.—At *Antioch*, 4800 of its inhabitants perished, 528.—At *Constantinople*, most of its stately edifices demolished, and a considerable number of people killed, 558.—Dreadful one in *Syria*, *Palestine* and all *Asia*, by which upwards of 500 cities were destroyed or damaged, and no computation

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could be made of the loss of people and cattle, 745. *Uster. Univ. Hist.* and *Dufresnoy*.—In all parts of *England*, and the season so altered, that the corn harvest did not begin till November, 2 *William II.* 1092. *Mat. Paris*.—*Catania* in *Sicily* destroyed, 15,000 persons buried in its ruins, 1173.—*Calabria* in *Sicily*, and all its inhabitants overwhelmed in the Adriatic sea by an earthquake, 1186.—Another at *Brisa* in *Lombardy*, 2000 inhabitants perished, 1222.—*Naples* demolished, and 40,000 inhabitants lost in its ruins, 1456.—In *Portugal*, and *Lisbon* almost destroyed, 1530.—In *Japan*, several cities were destroyed, and many thousands of the natives perished, 1596.—*Ragusa* in *Dalmatia* was overthrown, and 6000 inhabitants were buried in the ruins, 1667.—In *England*, *France* and *Germany*, 100,000 people perished by a general earthquake, and it destroyed *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*, with 3000 inhabitants, September 1692.—*Messina* in *Sicily* destroyed by one shock, 18,000 perished in that city; it extended to the whole island, and 60,000 lives were lost in all, 1693.—*Palermo* in *Sicily* nearly destroyed, and 6000 inhabitants, 1726.—In *China*, and above 100,000 lives lost, 1730.—*Lima* and *Callao* in *South America* demolished, and 18,000 inhabitants perished, with immense treasures, November 20, 1746.—At *London*, a slight shock alarmed the inhabitants, February 8, 1750; and on the 8th of March following one very severe shock was felt between five and six in the morning, succeeded by a rumbling noise, two fainter strokes, and some feeble flashes of lightning; and though no considerable damage was done, nor any lives lost, the consternation was universal, especially amongst people of rank and fortune, many of whom quitted their habitations; and to avoid the fatal effects of a more terrible shock, predicted by a madman for the 8th of April following, several hundreds passed the night of the 7th of April in their carriages, and in tents in *Hyde-Park*.—A most dreadful one, November 1, 1755: The chief catastrophe was at *Lisbon*, where a general conflagration succeeded the shocks which overthrew the city, owing to the great number of lights burning at the altars in the churches and convents for the festival of the *Auto de fé*, or act of faith, and to robbers, who, to pillage the city with greater security during the calamity, set fire to it in many parts. The English inhabitants making it a rule to retire into the country the day before the celebration of this festival, to avoid being insulted as protestants, were preserved; but upwards of 10,000 natives and foreigners lost their lives.—*Coimbra*, *Braga* and *St. Ubes* were nearly demolished; and at *Faro* 3000 inhabitants were buried in the ruins of the city: Nor was the damage confined to the kingdom of *Portugal*, for the greatest part of *Malaga* in *Spain*, and of *Fez* in *Morocco*, were destroyed; and near the latter, 12,000 Arabs were swallowed up by an opening of the earth under their camp. In *England* and *France* it was perceptible by an agitation and swelling of the rivers and seas.—At *Constance*, several capital buildings were thrown down, and near 900 persons perished, 1766.—*Martinico* was almost destroyed, and 1600 inhabitants, in 1767.—*St. Domingo* almost demolished, and a great number of the inhabitants killed, 1770.—In the *Archipelago*, where 700 houses and 1000 inhabitants were lost, in December 1772.—One at *Fez* in *Morocco*, 1773; in *Kerry* in *Ireland*, 1773. *Guatimala*, in *New Spain*, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabitants perished, 1773.—at *Radicofan*, near *Florence* in *Italy*, 1777—at *Smyrna*, 1778, which destroyed great part of that city—at *Tauris* in *Perse*, where 15,000 houses were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants perished, 1780.—at *Calabria*,

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Cabria, and in the isle of Sicily, 1783; again 1784, which totally destroyed Messina, &c.—at the Ardhindscham, when it destroyed the town, and 12,000 inhabitants, 1784—Arequipo destroyed, 1784—in the north of England, 1784—at Iceland, and some parts of Germany, 1784.—In Calabria, 1785—in Scotland, and different parts of the north of England, Aug. 11, 1786.

EAST-INDIES, were first discovered by the Romans, but authors differ as to the time; but with certainty we know that Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in this country, 327 B. C. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East-Indies was a private adventure of three ships fitted out from England, 33 Eliz. A. D. 1591; only one of them reached India; and after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the first East-India company's charter dated December 31, 1600. *Mortimer's Elements of Commerce.*

Ecclesiastical law (in England); the causes now cognizable by the ecclesiastical court; *vide Doctors Commons. Blasphemy, Apostasy from Christianity, Heresy, Schism, Ordinations, Institutions to Benefices, Matrimony, Divorces, Bastardy, Tythes, Incests, Fornication, Adultery, Probate of Wills, Administrations, &c.—Blackstone.*

Echo, a nymph in fabulous history said to be in love with Naccissus, and being despised by him, to have pined to death; but her voice remained immortal; hence a reverberation of the human voice is still called echo.

ECLIPSES (the most remarkable) of the SUN, observed at Sardis, and predicted by Thales, 585 B. C. *Pliny*, lib. ii. c. 12.—At Athens, 424 B. C. *Tbucydides*, lib. iv.—At Rome, caused a total darkness at noon-day, A. D. 291.—At Constantinople, A. D. 968.—In France 1033, June 29, dark at noon-day. *Dufresnoy.*—In England, 5 Stephen, March 21, 1140, occasioned a total darkness. *Will. Malmesb.*—Another on the 23d of June, 2 Richard I. 1191, entire darkness, and the stars very visible at ten in the morning. In the same year the true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses. *Comp. Hist. Eng.*—Another, A. D. 1331.—A total eclipse of the sun in England, when the darkness was so great, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten, April 22, 8 Geo. I. 1715. *Oldmixon's Annals of George I.*

ECLIPSES of the MOON, total, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon, 722 B. C. *Ptolemy*, lib. iv. Amsterd. edit. 1681.—At Syracuse, 413 B. C. *Tbucydides*, lib. vii.—In Asia Minor, 219 B. C. *Polybius*, lib. iv.—At Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Galus, 168 B. C. *Livy*, lib. xliv.—Another, which terrified the Roman troops, and prevented their revolt, A. D. 14. *Tacitus Ann. lib. i.*

EDIFICES, public, in LONDON, according to the dates of their erection. *St. Paul's Cathedral*, said to be first built on the spot where stood a temple of Diana, A. D. 604. Rebuilt 24 Henry III. 1240. Destroyed by fire, 1666. Rebuilt, as it now stands, 8 Anne 1710; thirty-seven years in building, cost £. 1,000,000, raised by a duty on coals.—*Westminster Abbey*, said to be first built about 611, on the ruins of a temple of Apollo. Rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, 1065. Again, with additions, 29 Henry III. 1245.—*Tower of London*, 14 William I. 1080. Walled in and moated, 12 William II. 1099.—*Westminster-Hall* built by William II. 1099. Rebuilt, as it now stands, by Richard II. 1390.—*St. Stephen's Chapel*

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Chapel (now the house of commons), 21 Edward III. 1348.—**T**emple, the, founded by the knights templars, 30 Henry II. 1185. **T**emple **C**hurch built 24 Henry III. 1240.—**M**ercers **C**hapel, 32 Henry II. 1187.—**L**ondon **B**ridge, first built with stone, 10 John 1209 (thirty-three years in building), repaired 1760.—**S**avoy **P**alace, 39 Henry III. 1245, (made into an hospital and prison for soldiers, 1 Henry VIII. 1509.)—**G**uildball (before a mean cottage) 12 Henry IV. 1410, (almost burnt, 1666, repaired 1669.)—**L**eaden **b**all, built by Sir Simon Eyre, a lord mayor, and given to the city for a public granary, 24 Henry VI. 1446.—**H**enry the **S**eventh's **C**hapel, 1594.—**W**hiteball **P**alace, 1525 (destroyed by fire, except the **B**anqueting-house, 1698.)—**P**hysician's **C**ollege, 15 Henry VIII. 1523.—**S**t. **J**ames's **P**alace, 22 Henry VIII. 1530.—**S**omerset-House, by Edward Seymour duke of Somerset, 3 Edward VI. 1550.—**K**oyal **E**xchange, 12 Eliz. 1569, by Sir Thomas Gresham (rebuilt, as it now is, by Charles II. who laid the first stone in October 1667.)—**C**ovent-Garden **P**iazza, 9 Charles I. 1633.—**M**onument, 1670.—**T**emple-Bar, 23 Charles II. 1672.—**M**ews, the royal, at Charing-cross, 1732.—**M**ansion-House, for the residence of the lord mayor of London, begun in 1739 (finished 1752.) **W**estminster-Bridge, finished 1750, after fourteen years labour.—**H**orse-Guards, 31 George II. 1758.—**B**uckingham-House, made the queen's palace 1761, settled on her majesty by act of parliament 1775.—**B**lack-friars **B**ridge, A. D. 1766.—**N**ewgate 1776.—**S**omerset-House pulled down, and a superb edifice erected (not finished 1788) for public offices, royal academy, &c. by Sir William Chambers.—**W**alpurgis and Stor's **S**urvey of **L**ondon, **M**aitland's **H**istory of ditto.—**N. B.** For all other public edifices, *vide* Hospitals and Offices.

Eddystone light-house off the port of Plymouth, erected by the Trinity-house, to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock, begun in 1696, finished in 1699; destroyed by the great storm 1703; rebuilt by act of parliament, 4 Anne 1706; and all ships obliged to pay one penny per ton inwards and outwards, towards supporting it. Demolished again by fire 1760; rebuilt on a better plan 1762.

Eglington, lord, a Scotch peer, shot by an exciseman, whose gun he wanted to seize, finding him poaching on his manor, 1769.

EGYPT. The antiquity of this country cannot be traced with any certainty beyond the bondage of the children of Israel under Pharaoh 1577 B. C. It underwent various revolutions in ancient times, being successively in the possession of the Canaanites, the Ethiopians, the Chaldeans, the Macedonians, and the Romans, who reduced it to a province after the death of Cleopatra, 30 B. C. It was conquered by the Saracens A. D. 649, and finally by Selim I. emperor of the Turks 1517, under whose government it remains. *Priestley*.

Electors of members of parliament for counties first obliged to have forty shillings a year in land (equal to 20l. now) 39 Henry VI. 1461. *Ruffhead's Statutes*.

Elephant, the first seen in England was sent by the king of France a present to Henry III. 1238. *Baker's Chronicle*.

Eleusinian mysteries, in honour of Ceres (the chief of which consisted of Gymnastick combats), established at Athens 1399 B. C. *Arund. Marbles*. **E**lysium, or Elysian fields, a place in the infernal regions for the residence of the blessed spirits, as feigned by the ancient poets.

Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded 1584.

E T O

Embargo laid on all ships laden with wheat for exportation in the several ports of Great Britain, by virtue of a dispensing power in the crown, September 26, 1766.

Engines, to extinguish fires, invented by John Vander Heyden, a Dutchman. See PART II. 1699. *Dufresnoy.*

Engraving on copper-plates invented by Maso, goldsmith of Florence, 1450. See PART II.—On wood by Albert Durer, 1497. *Vide PART II.*

ENGLAND, the island (known by the name of South Britain) enacted to be so called by Egbert, who was the first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A. D. 829. The name of England, and of Englishman, had been used as far back as 688; but had never before been ratified in any assembly of the nation. Conquered by the Danes, 877. Recovered by Alfred, 880. Divided into counties and hundreds, 886. A general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester, 896. An inglorious peace made with the Danes, and tribute agreed to be paid annually, besides 16,000l. in money, provided they retired and discontinued their invasions, 995. In 1002 the Danes broke the agreement, committed horrid cruelties and devastations, and the timid Ethelred II. paid them a larger sum, no less than 24,000l. for peace; which sum was levied by a tax on all the lands in England for *Danegelt*, by which ignominious name this first land-tax was known, and collected in England till it was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051. William I. revived it as a crown-revenue. In 1032, Swein totally conquered England, and obliging Ethelred to retire to Normandy, was proclaimed king. It remained in the hands of Danish kings till 1042. William duke of Normandy claiming the crown, invaded England, defeated the reigning king Harold the Second, and the English were next governed by the Norman line, A. D. 1066. A new survey made of England, and the register called *Doomsday Book*, being, however, only an alteration and improvement of Alfred's, A. D. 1080; the taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII. 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people, *The New Doomsday Book*. *Stow's Cronic*—The crowns of England and Scotland united in the person of James Stuart, the sixth of that name king of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne of England by the title of James I. 1603. The two kingdoms united by the consent of both nations, and thenceforth named **GREAT BRITAIN**, 1707.

English government ends in France after the battle of Castillon, 1453.

EPIRUS. This kingdom was first known in history by the great military exploits of Pyrrhus, about 900 B. C. A second Pyrrhus was famous for his wars against the Romans, 280 B. C. Epirus became a republic, 240 B. C. but was subdued by the Romans 167 B. C. It was finally conquered by Mahammed II. A. D. 1466, and is part of the Ottoman empire. *Priestley.*

Episcopacy first abolished in Scotland, 1689.

Ephori, magistrates of Lacedemon, first appointed by Theopompus, king of Sparta, to controul the regal power. Their number was nine, but five might act. All other magistrates and even the kings, were compellable to appear before them, upon any charge of mal-administration. They regulated religious rites, made war and peace, and had the custody of the public treasure.

Etching with aqua fortis discovered by Mazzuoli, 1535. *Vide PART II.*

Eton College near Windsor, founded 1569.

F A S

Evil, the disease, first pretence to cure it by the royal touch practised in England by Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1042. Disused after James II. *Stow's Chron.*

Excess in dress restrained by law in England in the reign of Edward IV. 1465; and again in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1574. *Stow's Chron.*

Exchequer, court of, at Westminster, instituted by William I. A. D. 1070, from a similar court in Normandy; it included the common pleas till they were separated 16 John, 1215. *Coke's Reports. Epist. to Part 6.*—The exchequer stopped payment from December 1672 to May 1673, Charles II. *Stow's Chron.*

Excise, first arbitrarily levied on liquors and provisions to support the parliament forces against Charles I. 1647. On beer and ale, first legally imposed 12 Charles II. 1660. Wine licences, 1661. A general excise bill occasioned great tumults in London; and was thrown out of the House of Commons, which produced general rejoicings throughout England, 7 Geo. II. 1733. *Hist. Register.*

Exeter College, Oxford, founded 1316.

F.

FAEII, 300 Romans of that name killed by the Velentes, 477 B. C. Fairs and Markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about A. D. 886. *Spelman. The Hay-market, in the street so called, appointed by Charles II. 1664. Stow.*

False news, spreaders or publishers of, punished by cutting out the tongue, or paying the value of their heads, and afterwards deemed of no credit. 28*Stow. Law of Alfred. After's Life of Alfred.*

FAMINES, and remarkable scarcity of provisions. The famine of seven years in Egypt began 1708 B. C. *Blair.*—Another, A. D. 42.—At Rome a dreadful famine raged 436 B. C.—At Rome again, attended with a plague, dreadful earthquake, and an inundation of the sea, which destroyed several countries, A. D. 262.—A terrible famine in Phrygia, most of the inhabitants obliged to fly from it, A. D. 370.—In Syria, 384.—A dreadful famine in Italy that parents eat their children, A. D. 450. *Desfrénoy.*—Throughout Europe in 1016.—In England 20 William I. 1087.—In England and France, in the 5, 6, and 7 Richard I. so great a dearth of provisions that a quarter of wheat sold for 20s. which is equal to 6l. at present; this introduced a pestilential fever; and it lasted from 1193 to the end of 1195.—A famine in England, with a murrain amongst the cattle; this calamity was so dreadful at London, that wheat sold for 40s. (at the rate of 8l. of the present time) the prison-doors were broke open by the populace, and the criminals killed and devoured by the famished people; besides which, the poor eat the flesh of horses, dogs, and cats, 14 Edward II. 1314.—A dearth occasioned by long rains and a murrain, 9 Edward III. 1335.—Another, 28, and again 39th year of the same reign; which last extended to France, 1353. *Stow. Rapin.*—In France, 1693. *Voltaire.*

Farm, the, of the excise-revenues of France, let for seven years to the farmers-general at 132,250,000 livres *per annum*, 1767.

Fasts, annual, as that of Lent; at other stated times, and on particular occasions, begun in the christian church at the beginning of the second century. *Eusebius.* Retained as a pious practice by the reformed churches.

Falkland

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Falkland Isles, South America, discovered about 1662. Spain took possession of the English settlement at Fort Egmont 1770, restored it to Great Britain 1771.

Faux, Guy, the villain who was to have carried into execution the horrid plot for destroying James I. king of England, and the lords and commons assembled in parliament, *vide* Conspiracies. Hanged in Palace-yard, Westminster, January 31, 1606. *Vide* Rapin.

Feciales, Roman heralds, so called, they were instituted by Numa, to denounce war, or proclaim peace. It was their office to dissuade the Romans from unjust wars; and if any nation injured their country, they were sent as ambassadors to demand satisfaction, which if not granted in thirty days, then the Feciales denounced war by throwing a spear pointed with iron or dipped in blood, into the territories of the adversary, in the presence of three Roman youths of 14 years of age.

Fencing-schools, having been the occasion of the introduction of duels, were prohibited in the city of London 13 Edward I. 1285. *Nortbouck's Hist. of London.*

Feodal, or feudal laws; the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it; introduced into England by the Saxons about A. D. 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1068. Restrained and limited by Henry VII. 1495. Finally abolished by statute, 12 Charles II. 1662. Introduced into Scotland by Malcolm III. circum A. D. 1080. Abolished there 20 George II. A. D. 1747. *Lord Lyttleton. Ruffhead. Blackstone's Comment.*

Ferrers, the earl of, an English peer, hanged at Tyburn, for shooting Mr. Johnson his steward, 1760.

Festival of the Jews; the principal, being the feast of the tabernacles, is celebrated by them to this day; it was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 B. C.; but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 B. C. They carried boughs loaded with fruit in procession. *Josephus.*

Festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be observed by all Christians, A. D. 68. Rogation days appointed A. D. 469. Jubilees in the Romish church instituted by pope Boniface VIII. A. D. 1300. [At first they were observed every hundred years; but future popes reduced them to fifty, and then to every period of twenty-five years.] *Dufresnoy.* The last was held at Rome 1759.

Figures, arithmetical, and the method of computing by them, brought from Arabia, where they were invented, into Europe, and first known in England about 991. *Saxon Chron.*

Fire, said to have been first produced by striking flints together; and the use of metals at the same time by Prometheus, about 1687 B. C. *Blair.*

Fire engines to raise water invented, 1663.

FIRE, dreadful. At Rome, which burnt three days, and almost destroyed the city, A. D. 80. At Constantinople, burnt six days, 405. Again, the greatest part of the city, with its noble library, containing 120,000 volumes destroyed; among these were the works of Homer, said to have been written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon 120 feet long, A. D. 477. *Univ. Hist.* Paris burnt down A. D. 588. *Dufresnoy. BRITISH HISTORY.* The greatest fire that ever happened in London (before that in 1666) was in the 20th of William I. 1086; it consumed all the houses and churches from the west to the east gate. *Baker's Chronicle.* At London-bridge it began on the Southwark side; but by some accident (not accounted for) it took fire at the other end, and hemmed in the numerous crowd

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crowd that were assembled to help the distressed, when the poor sufferers, to avoid the flames, threw themselves over the bridge into boats and barges; but many of these sinking by people crowding into them, and others missing them, 3000 were drowned in the Thames; the fire likewise, for want of hands to extinguish it, burnt great part of the city north and south from the bridge, 14 John, 1212. The great one (so called) of London, which destroyed in the space of four days 89 churches, including St. Paul's; the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Guildhall, Sion college, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets: it began at a baker's in Pudding-lane behind Monument-yard: an inscription was placed over the door of the rebuilt house, and still remains perfectly legible: this conflagration happened (not without strong suspicion of treason) September 2, 1666. *Salmon. Rapin. Stowe.* One in Southwark, 600 houses destroyed, 1676. Another in Cornhill, on Lady-day, 1748, burnt both sides of the street, and the lanes and courts adjoining, and was the most terrible of any since the great fire in 1666. Again, in the same street, in 1759, when very considerable damage was done, and several workmen killed by the falling in of a wall. Another in 1765. In Threadneedle-street, 1772. Chandos-street, Covent-Garden, 1772. Cornhill, 1773. In the Tower, 1774. King-street, Covent-Garden, 1774. Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, 1778. Hermitage-stairs, which destroyed 31 houses, besides other buildings, 1779. Horsley-down, 1780, which destroyed 30 houses besides warehouses and shipping. In the Strand near the New Church, which destroyed 40 houses, 1781. In Leadenhall-street, 1782, when seven children were burnt in one house, and two servants. In Aldersgate-street, when 40 houses were burnt, 1783. Abchurch-lane, 1784. Compton-street, 1785. Dockhead, 1785.

FIRES, at particular places, in alphabetical order. Bath burnt 1117. At Blandford, Dorsetshire, 300 houses burnt, 1731. At Boston, New England, damage estimated at 300,000l. Bridge-town, Barbadoes, burnt 1766 and 1767; the losses so great that a subscription was set on foot in London for the relief of the sufferers. At Burwel, near Cambridge, in a barn, while a play was acting, and the door opening inwards, 150 persons were suffocated or perished in the flames, 1724. Casan, in Tartary, burnt 1765. Copenhagen burnt, 77 streets laid in ruins, 1728. Dorchester burnt 1613. Gravesend 1727. Hastings, Sussex, 1377. Honiton, Devonshire, 1765. Kettering, Northamptonshire, 1767. Lubec in Germany, 1209 and 1276. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1349. Northampton, 1675. Nottingham, 1140. Oxford nearly destroyed, 1671. Panama in South America, 1737. Paris totally consumed, 588. Peterborough, 1117. Stratford upon Avon, 1614. Venice, 1101. Westminster palace, 1540. Whitehall, (except the Banqueting-house) 1698. Winchester, 1102. Wooburn, Bedfordshire, 1724. Worcester, and a number of the inhabitants perished in the flames, or by the falling of the church and castle, 13 Henry I. 1113. Stow. The town of St. John in Antigua almost reduced to ashes, 1769. At Constantinople 2500 houses burnt to the ground, 1771. St. George in the island of Grenada consumed, 1771. At Smyrna, 3000 houses, 4000 shops, and almost all the public edifices were consumed, 1772.

Fire-ships, the first introduction and use of them in the English navy was by Charles Howard lord Effingham, afterwards earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England in the general engagement with the Spanish armada, on the 27th of July, 1588. *Rapin's Hist. of England.*

Fire-works, the grandest ever seen in England, played off from a magnificent building

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building erected for the purpose in the Green Park, on account of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1749.

First-fruits, or *annates*; the first year's income of all church benefices in England were given to the popes till 24 Henry VIII. 1534, when they were assigned, by act of parliament, to the king and his successors. *Carte.* Granted, together with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy by queen Anne, by act of parliament 1704, and have so continued ever since.

FLANDERS, the country of the ancient Belgæ; conquered by Julius Cæsar 47 B. C. Passed into the hands of France, A. D. 412; was governed by its earls, subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. By marriage it then came into the house of Austria; but was yielded to Spain in 1556. Shook off the Spanish yoke 1572; and in 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, was annexed to the German empire. *Priestley.*

Flemings, the, establish colonies in Wales, by permission of Henry I. 1113. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Flies, an extraordinary fall of these insects in London, covering the cloaths of passengers in the streets, in which they lay so thick, that the impressions of people's feet were visible on the pavements, as it is in a thick fall of snow, 1707. *Chamberlain's History of London.*

Foreigners banished by proclamation, England being over-run with Flemings and Normans, 1 Henry II. 1155. *Rapin.* Excluded from ecclesiastical benefices by the statute of provisors, 17 Edward III. 1343. *Viner.*

Forest, New, in Hampshire, made by William I. who for that purpose destroyed thirty-six parishes, and dispeopled the county thirty miles round, A. D. 1085. *Stow's Chron.*

FRANCE, the country of the ancient Gauls; a colony of the Belgæ from Germany were permitted to settle in it 200 B. C. It was conquered by the Romans 25 B. C. The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, compleated the foundation of the present kingdom under Clovis, A. D. 486. *Mezerai. Daniel.*

conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1343 and 1359. An entire conquest by Henry V. he is made regent during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420. The English crown lost all its possessions in France during the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450. The present king Lewis XVI. Religion of the state, Roman catholic.

French language, with many of their laws and customs, first introduced into England by William I. 1066. The language, and fashions in dress and diet, almost general in England at this time, 1788.

FROSTS, severe. The Euxine sea frozen over for twenty days, A. D. 401. *Univ. Hist.* One at Constantinople, begun in October, and lasted to February; the two seas there were frozen 100 miles from shore, 763. *Univ. Hist.* The Adriatic sea frozen, 859. In England, on Midsummer-day, so violent that it destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1035. *Speed.* The Thames frozen fourteen weeks, 1063. A severe frost in England from November to April, 1076. *Mat. Paris.* A severe one, with deep snow; it lasted fifteen weeks, and killed the small birds, 9 Henry IV. 1409. Another, when the river was frozen some miles below Gravesend, and fish and merchandise arriving at the mouth of the Thames was obliged to be brought by land-carriage through Kent and Essex to London; it began in November,

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November, and lasted till February, 13 Henry VI. 1434. Another, for three months, with heavy snows, from December to March, 9 Anne, 1709. Again, and a fair held on the Thames, 1716. *Hall. Stow. Tindal.* The last remarkable one began on Christmas eve, 1739, and lasted nine weeks, when all sorts of carriages went upon the Thames, and all manner of diversions were carried on upon the ice; this is generally called the hard winter of 1740.

Fruits and Flowers, sundry sorts before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. from about 1500 to 1578. Amongst others of less note, the musk and damask roses, of great use in medicine; and Tulips. Several sorts of plumb-trees, and currant-plants. Also saffron, woad, and other drugs for dying, which were attempted to be cultivated, but without success. *Hackbyst, and Lord Kame's Hist. of Man.* Fulham Bridge built by act of parliament, 12 George I. 1726.

Funding System, or the method of raising the supplies for the public service in England, by anticipations of the public revenues (the origin of the national debt) introduced at the revolution, A. D. 1689. *Mortimer's Every Man his own Broker.*

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GABELLE, or duties upon the consumption of salt, first imposed on the subjects of France in 1435. *Dufresney.* The assessments unequal, being very heavy in some provinces, and light in others; owing to privileges and exemptions purchased from the sovereigns in early periods. *Neckar on the Finances of France.*

Galleon, or Spanish register-ship, having a rich cargo in specie, and other valuable effects on board, estimated at 1,600,000 l. sterling, taken by the English admiral, the late Lord Anson, in 1744. *Admiralty-court sentence of Condemnation.*

Galleys, with three rows of rowers, *triремы*, invented by the Corinthians 786 B. C. *Blair.* Built at Athens 762 B. C.—For an account of their construction, and the method of fighting in them, See *Polybius.*

Gaming, excessive, introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise. *Tacitus.* An act to prevent fraudulent and excessive gaming, where all private lotteries, and the games of Pharaoh, Basset, and Hazard, were suppressed, 12 George II. 1739. *Ruffhead's Statutes.*

Gardening, the Art of, brought into England from Flanders, 1509. See *Vegetables.*

Garter king at arms, instituted by Henry V. 1420. *Ashmole's Instit.*

Gates of the city of London pulled down, *viz.* Aldgate, Aldersgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Ludgate, and Moorgate, 1760; Newgate, 1776.

Gavel-kind, or the custom of dividing paternal estates in land-equally among the male children, without any distinction, is derived from the Saxons, and prevails in Holland and other republican governments in Europe.

Gaveston Piers, the infamous favourite of Edward II. king of England, beheaded, 1312.

Gazettes, news-papers, first printed at Venice about the year 1620; and so called, because, *una Gazzetta*, a small piece of Venetian money, was given to read them. *Nouw. Ditt. Hist.*

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Gazette royal, first published at Oxford, the court being there, in a folio half sheet, November 7, 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the London Gazette: the Oxford Gazette was published on Tuesdays; the London on Saturdays; and these have continued to be the days of publication ever since. *Heath's Chron.*

Genoa, its ancient inhabitants were the Ligures; they submitted to the Romans 115 B. C. and underwent the revolutions of the Roman empire till A. D. 950, when the republic, now subsisting, was formed. *Priestley.*

Gentlemen pensioners, English, the band of, established by Queen Elizabeth, 1590. *Salmon.*

Geographical maps and globes, first invented by Anaximander 600 B. C. Introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus, about A. D. 1490.

George the Third's Islands, in the country of the Otahites, South America, discovered in 1767. See Hawkesworth's Voyages.

GERMANY, was divided anciently into several independent states, which made no figure in history till 25 B. C. when they withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them, who conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans were entirely expelled about A. D. 290. In 432 the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, A. D. 802. It continued united to the crown of France till 841, when Lotharius kept Germany, but lost France. In 912 Conrad was elected by the German nobles; he is deemed the first emperor of Germany freely chosen; but we have no authentic account of the electors of the empire till 1273, when Rodolph of Hapsburgh was chosen emperor by the seven electors, after an inter-regnum of 22 years. Rodolph was the first emperor of the house of Austria, in which family the German empire continued till it passed into the house of Lorraine, by the marriage of the heiress of Austria, the celebrated queen of Hungary, to Francis duke of Lorraine, who was elected emperor 1745. The present emperor is his son. There are nine electors, three ecclesiastical, and six secular, in whom is vested the right of electing the emperors of Germany. The three ecclesiastical are the archbishops of MENTZ, Treves, and Cologne. The secular are Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburgh, the Palatine, Bavaria, and Hanover. The two last have been added in violation of the golden bull which restricted the number to seven. The heir apparent to the empire must be chosen by the electors king of the Romans, to secure his possession.

Gilding, the art of, invented A. D. 1264. See Margaritone, PART II.

Gin, the act for laying an excise on it, July 14, 1736. It had been found the preceding year, that 7044 houses and shops sold gin by retail; and it was so cheap that the poor could intoxicate themselves, and be disabled from labour, for one penny. The heavy excise of five shillings per gallon, and obliging all retailers to take out a licence, in a great measure put a stop to this depopulating evil. *Salmon.*

Gladiators, their inhuman combats on public theatres at Rome suppressed by Constantine the Great in 325.

Glaſs, said to have been invented by a bishop, but on no good authority, nor is any date ascertained. Brought into England by Benedict a monk, 663. First used for windows in private houses, 1177, in the reign of Henry II. but imported. *Anderson.*

— of various sorts, first made in England about the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth 1558, at Crutched-friars and in the Savoy. *Stow.* But plate-glaſs, for coaches and looking-glaſses, were not manufactured till

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1673, when they were made at Vauxhall under the patronage of the duke of Buckingham, who procured workmen from Venice. They are now made at Newcastle of much larger sizes than before, and rival those of France.

Godwin, earl, brother to Edward the Confessor, invades England in 1052. Tried for the murder of Prince Alfred, his brother, pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting his innocence of the said murder: supposed by the historians of those times to have been choaked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from heaven, having wished it might stick in his throat if he was guilty of the murder, which he certainly was, 1053.

Godwin's Sands, an inundation of the sea, which overflowed the lands of Godwin earl of Kent, left the banks so called, 1100. *Salmon's Chron. Historian.*

Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, founded 1348.

Good Hope, the passage to the Indies by that Cape, discovered by Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese admiral, 1497.

Grammarians, or critics, the first society of, 276 B. C. *Blair.*

Granaries, twelve new ones built at Bridewell, to hold 6000 quarters of corn; and two store-houses for sea-coal to hold 4000 load; to prevent sudden dearneſſ of these articles by the great increase of inhabitants (at the cost of the city) 7 James I. 1610. *Stow's Chron.*

Great seal of England, the first used by Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1050. *Stow's Chron.* Stolen from the lord chancellor's (Thurlow) house, in Great Ormond-street, by some thieves, 1784, a day before the dissolution of parliament.

Greek language first taught at Oxford about 1490. See *Grocyn*, PART II.

Greenland, the first ship sent thither from England for the whale fishery by the Muscovy company, 2 James I. 1614. Eight men left there by accident 1630, and suffered incredible hardships till the year following, when the company's ships brought them home. *Stow's Chron.*

Griffin, Prince of Wales, the last sovereign of that country, delivered up by his subjects to Edward the Confessor, and put to death by him at London, 1060. *Baker's Chron.*

Guards, body-guards first appointed to attend the kings of England, 2 Henry VII. 1486.—Horse-guards, 4 Edward VI. 1550. *Salmon.*

Guinea, the first slave-trade on this coast by the English was opened by John Hawkins, assisted by a subscription of sundry English gentlemen; he sailed from England with three ships; purchased negroes, sold them at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, and ginger, 5 Eliz. 1563. *Hackluyt.*

Gunpowder (and guns soon after) invented by Michael Schwartz, about A. D. 1330. See PART II. The Venetians first used fire-arms in an engagement at sea against the Genoese, 1376, according to Voltaire; but our historians pretend that the English had guns at the battle of Cressy, 1346; and the year following at the siege of Calais. *Rapin. Carte, &c.*

Gunpowder, sixty houses blown up, including a tavern full of company opposite Barking church, Tower-street, by the accidental blowing up of some barrels of gunpowder at a ship chandler's, January 4, 1649 (the same month King Charles was beheaded). A child in a cradle was found unburnt on the leads of the church. *Stow's Survey of London.*

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HACKNEY, Alice, her body dug up accidentally in the church of St. Mary-hill, London; the skin of the corps was entire, and the joints pliable, though she had been buried, as it appeared by the date on the coffin, 175 years, 1494. *Stow's Survey of London.*

Hackney coaches. See Coaches.

Hampton Court palace, built by Cardinal Wolsey, and when finished given by that minister to his royal master Henry VIII. 1529. Most of the old apartments pulled down, and the grand inner-court rebuilt by William III. 1694.

— a conference held at this palace publicly for several days in presence of James I. between the clergy of the church of England and the Nonconformists, in order to bring about a religious union between the two parties—alterations of the church liturgy were agreed upon, but this not satisfying the dissenters, nothing was done, 1 James I. 1603.

Handkerchiefs, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn by gentlemen in their hats in England, as favours from young ladies; the value from five to twelve pence, Eliz. 1558. *Stow's Chron.*

Hanging, a remarkable execution in England. Five gentlemen, attached to the Duke of Gloucester, were arraigned and condemned for treason; and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stript naked, their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Henry VI. 1447. *Stow's Chron.*

Hanover, was an inconsiderable duchy, comprised within the county of Lawen-road, till George I. got possession of Zell, Saxe, Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, Verden, Grubenhagen, and Oberwald; all considerable duchies and principalities. Hanover was made a 9th electorate A. D. 1692; but not ratified by the three colleges of the empire till 1708.

HANS-TOWNS, a number of port-towns in Germany, united and formed a commercial league, or union, in support of each other, 1241. They preserved their commercial independency till 1500.

Hansey, Dr. tried for high treason, in sending intelligence by letters to the French, of the strength and destination of our fleets; he was convicted, but pardoned, as a reward for some secret communications to government which proved useful against the French, 1758.

Hariots, or common prostitutes, obliged to wear striped hoods of party-colours, and their garments the wrong side outwards. Stat. 27 Edward, III. 1355.

Hats for men, invented at Paris by a Swif, 1404. First manufactured at London by Spaniards, 2 Henry VIII. 1510. Before this, both men and women in England wore close-knit woollen caps. *Stow's Chron.* A stamp tax laid on them, and the venders obliged to take out licenses, 1784.

Hawkers and pedlars in England first allowed to sell commodities retail by licence, 10 William III. 1698.

Haywood, Mr. an active justice of the peace, stabbed in Westminster-hall by John James, a popish reculant, whom he had prosecuted; he survived the wound, 1640. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

Hearth, or chimney-money, an oppressive tax on every fire-place or hearth in every

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every house in England, 2s. *per annum*, 13 Charles II. 1662. Abolished by William and Mary, 1689.

Hecatomb, a sacrifice amongst the ancients, of 100 oxen, but more particularly observed by the Lacedæmonians, when they possessed 100 capital cities; in time this sacrifice was reduced to 23, and in the end, to lessen the expense, goats and lambs were substituted for oxen. *Potter*.

Helicon, a famous mountain in *Phocis*, dedicated to Apollo and the Muses, thence called *Heliconides*.

Hell-fire clubs in London suppressed by an order of council. There were three to which upwards of forty persons of quality of both sexes belonged. They met at *Somerset-house*, at a house in *Westminster*, and at another in *Conduit-Street*, *Hanover-Square*. They assumed the names of the patriarchs, prophets, and martyrs, in derision; and ridiculed at their meetings the doctrine of the trinity, and the mysteries of the christian religion, 7 George I. 1721. *Salmon*.

Henley, John, an English clergyman, first opened, what he called, His Oratory, in *Newport-Market*, in 1726. He removed it to *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, where he amused the public for many years with a medley of deism, politics, satire, and abuse, under the pretext of religious worship; and was called *Orator Henley*, died 1756.

Herculaneum, a city of Italy, destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79. Its ruins discovered, and many curiosities recovered by digging, under the orders of the present king of Naples. Many of its valuable antiquities purchased by Sir William Hamilton, British ambassador at Naples, and repurchased by the trustees of the British museum, where they are deposited for the public benefit.

Herrings, the first invention of preserving them by pickling discovered about 1390, which gave rise to the herring-fishery as an article of commerce. *Anderson*.

Hertford College, Oxford, founded 1740.

Hessian troops, 6000 arrived in England, an invasion being expected, 1756. **Highways**, the first act of parliament for repairing them by statute labour, 1555.

HOLLAND, originally part of the territory of the *Belgæ*, conquered by the Romans 47 B. C. A sovereignty founded by *Thierry*, first count of Holland, A. D. 868; continued till 1417, when it passed by surrender to the duke of Burgundy. A. D. 1534, being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded the country to Spain. The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted and formed the republic, now called the United Provinces, by the union of Utrecht, 1579. The office of *Stadholder*, or Captain-General of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747. Revolution attempted by a party called the patriotic party, to expel the *Stadholder*; peace restored by the king of Prussia's troops, and the *Stadholder* reinstated with great rejoicings, 1786-7-8.

Hops first brought to England 1525, and used in brewing; but the physicians represented to parliament that they were unwholesome, upon which the use of them was prohibited, 1528. *Anderson*.

Horses, a tax laid on all saddle and coach horses in England, 1784.

HOSPITALS, and similar charitable foundations, at London. *Asylum* (for deserted girls) 31 George II. 1758.—*Bancroft's Hospital* (for poor citizens) 3 George II. 1731.—*Bartolomew's*, 37 Henry VIII. 1546, rebuilt and enlarged

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enlarged 1731.—*Bethlehem* and *Bridewell*, 7 Edward VI. 1553.—*British Lying-in*, 23 George II. 1749.—*Charter-house*, 22 Edward III. 1349.—purchased and endowed by Mr. Thomas Sutton 1628.—*Chelsea*, for decayed and maimed soldiers, with pensions both out and in, founded by Charles II. improved by James II. perfected by William and Mary 1690. See Inscription on south front.—*Christ's Hospital*, 6 Edward VI. 1552.—*Foundling*, 12 George II. 1739.—*French Protestants*, 5 George I. 1718.—*George's*, St. 16 George II. 1733.—*Grenwich* (for decayed seamen in the king's service; all seamen pay 6d. per month from their wages towards its support) 16 William III. 1694.—*Guy's*, 10 George I. 1724.—*Lock*, 19 George II. 1746.—*London Dispensary*, 1770.—Ditto, *Lying-in Hospital*, 23 George II. 1750.—Ditto, *General Hospital*, 32 George II. 1758.—Ditto, *Workhouse*, 8 James I. 1611.—*Lake's*, St. 24 George II. 1751. rebuilt in Old-Street 1786.—*British Lying-in*, and another in Brownlow-Street, 1749.—*Magdalen* (for penitent prostitutes) 30 George II. 1758.—*Middlesex Hospital*, 29 George II. 1745.—*Paul's*, St. *Sabas*, 2 Henry VIII. 1510.—*Raine's charity* at Hackney, 1758.—*Small-Pox Hospital*, 20 George II. 1747.—*Sick and wounded Seamen, and Prisoners of War*, 20 George II. 1747.—*Thomas*, St. 7 Edward VI. 1553.—*Westminster Infirmary*, 7 George I. 1720.—*Lying-in*, 1765.

HUDSON's BAY, in North America, was so called, and still continues to bear that name, from captain Henry Hudson, who adventured further north than Forbisher; but in fact this part of North America was really discovered by the latter in the reign of queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1553; at which period Forbisher gave names to several places, *viz.* Queen Elizabeth's, Forland, Cape Labrador, &c. in Forbisher's Streights; which therefore were only new-named Hudson's Bay in 1610.

Huguenots, a name given to the calvinists, or reformed French. This word is derived from the German *Eynassen*, which signifies *Associated*, a name taken first by the reformed in Switzerland, and afterwards carried into France. *Nouv. Hist. Hyst.*

HUNGARY, the Pannonia of the ancients. It was subject to the Romans 11 B. C. The Huns conquered it A. D. 376. It was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but became an independent kingdom in 920. Became the seat of bloody wars between the Turks and the Germans for the possession of it from 1540 to 1739, when by the treaty of Belgrade it was ceded to the latter, and is now annexed to the German empire. See Germany.

Hustings, the court of, in the city of London, is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common-council is of legislature in that city. The court of *husting* was granted to the city to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052. *Bobun's privilegia Londini.*

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JAMAICA, discovered by Christopher Columbus 1494. Conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Pen, and the land forces commanded by Venables, 2 June 1655. The expedition was planned against St. Domingo, by Oliver Cromwell.

JAPAN, the Japanese empire was founded by Jerotimo, A. D. 1188.

ICH DIEN, *I serve*: a motto under the ostrich-feathers, found in the helmet of the king of Bohemia, after he was slain at the battle of Cressy, at which

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which he served as a volunteer in the French army. Edward the Black Prince, in veneration to his father Edward III. who commanded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted this motto, which has ever since been borne with the feathers, by the heirs of the crown of England, not as princes of Wales, which many have erroneously maintained, A.D. 1346.

JERUSALEM, the first and most famed temple of, founded by Solomon 1015 B.C. *Newton's Chron.* Finished 1005. *Usher. Blair. Bible.* The city taken by Sesac king of Egypt 971 B.C. and the temple burnt by the Chaldeans 589 B.C. The second temple finished under the sanction of Darius 516 B.C. The city taken by Ptolomy Sator 320 B.C. The city taken and sacked, and the temple plundered by Antiochus 170 B.C. Again by Pompey, but not pillaged; the Jews made tributary to the Romans 63 B.C. The city taken, pillaged, burnt, and finally razed to the ground by Titus the Roman general under Domitian A.D. 70. *Josephus.* Rebuilt by Adrian, but called *Ælia Capitolania*, A.D. 130. Pillaged by the Persians, and 90,000 inhabitants put to the sword, 613. Taken by the Saracens, disciples of Mahomet, under Omar, A.D. 637. The temple rebuilt for a Turkish mosque, 643. Retaken by Godfrey of Bouillon 1099, who was made king. Finally conquered by Saladin 1187. Remains with the Turks.

Jesuits society founded 1540. See *Ignatius de Loyola*, PART II. Expelled England by proclamation > James I. 1604. Venice 1606. Portugal 1759. France 1764. Spain and Sicily 1767. Totally suppressed and abolished 1773. See *Popes*.

Jesus College, Cambridge, founded 1496.

Jesus College, Oxford, founded 1571.

JEWS, a people universally known both in ancient and modern times. They derive their origin from Abram, with whom, according to the Old Testament and the Jewish writers, God made a covenant when he commanded him to leave Haran and go to the land of Canaan, 1921 B.C. This covenant was renewed; Abram's name was changed to Abraham, and circumcision was instituted by God's express command, to distinguish the descendants of Abraham from the rest of mankind, and to prevent their mixing with them, says *Josephus*, 1897 B.C. The faith of Abraham proved by the command to sacrifice Isaac 1871 B.C. His posterity, the family of Jacob, on account of a famine, go to Egypt, where they sojourn, become very numerous, and from this time are known as a people by the name of the children of Israel, 1574 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* The Egyptian king, to prevent the increase of the Israelites, orders the Hebrew midwives to kill all the males at the birth; but not being obeyed, he publishes an edict to have them thrown into the river, 1573 B.C. Moses is exposed on the river, but saved by Pharaoh's daughter, 1571 B.C. The first-born of the Egyptians are slain by an angel in one night; and as the destroying-angel was commanded by God to pass the doors of the Israelites, the Jewish Passover (celebrated to this day) owes its origin to this miracle, 1491 B.C. They leave Egypt, and pass the Red Sea miraculously the same year. The ten commandments were delivered to them, and the tabernacle built about the same time. They pass the Jordan, and enter Canaan under Joshua in 1451 B.C. The land of Canaan is divided among the tribes of Israel, 1445 B.C. After Joshua's death, the Israelites sink into idolatry, and are eight years in servitude to Cushan king of Mesopotamia from 1413 to 1405 B.C. when they are delivered by Othniel the first judge of Israel. They are governed by judges from this period; and relapsing into idolatry

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no less than six times in all, are as often, at different eras, given up to captivity; and made free again, by the goodness of God, under different judges, till 1095 B. C. when they pray to God for a king, and Saul is anointed king over Israel (see Saul, PART II.), who redeems them from the captivity of the Philistines, which had lasted forty years. Upon the refusal of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, to redress some grievances represented to him by Jeroboam, ten tribes revolt, and the Israelites are divided into two kingdoms; the government under Rehoboam at Jerusalem is from this time known by the title of the kingdom of Judah. The ten tribes which separated and elected Jeroboam, formed a separate kingdom called the kingdom of Israel, and made Samaria the seat of government. This division happened (according to the majority of chronologers) 975 B. C. Samaria was taken by Salmanazar, king of Assyria, after three years siege; the ten tribes were carried into captivity, and a period put to the kingdom of Israel 721 B. C. and 254 after the separation from Judah. The kingdom of Judah shared the same fate, Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar 589 B. C. and the tribes of Benjamin and Judah were carried captives to Babylon, where they remained twenty years, *viz.* till 536, when Cyrus king of Persia, who had conquered Babylon, permitted them to return to Jerusalem (the Jews keep a fast in the 5th month of the year, to this day, in remembrance of the Babylonish captivity); and from the time of their deliverance from it, they were called by the general name of Jews from the tribe of Judah, and were so addressed in their intercourses with other nations. *Josephus de Antiq. Jud.*—In the 20th year of the reign of Artaxerxes, Nehemiah a Jew, the king's cup-beater, is appointed governor of Judea: he rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem 455 B. C. and here begin the 70 weeks of Daniel before the passion of Christ. *Bible and Usher.*—The Scripture history of the Jews ends, according to Eusebius, in 442; and from this period Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews. They became tributary to the Romans 63 B. C. and were governed by an aristocracy consisting of five councils, one in each capital city, 58 B. C. *Josephus.*—Their final destruction, as a nation, happened A. D. 70. For this and other great events respecting them to A. D. 1348, see Jerusalem, and Persecutions.

JEWS, the first known in England were invited over by William I. 1067. *Stow's Cbron.* Banished England in 1290, by a statute entitled *de Judaismo*, 18 Edw. I. A statute to oblige them to maintain their protestant children, 2 Anne 1703. Another to naturalize them (in contradiction to the prophecies concerning them) 1753; repealed, on the petition of all the cities in England, 1754.

IMPOSTORS, remarkable, *Universal History.* Aldebert, an impostor of the 8th century, pretended to have a letter from Jesus Christ, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem, seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and deserts, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist.—Gonfaldo Martin, a Spanish impostor, pretended to be the angel Michael; he was burnt by the inquisition in Spain 1360.—George David, son of a waterman at Ghent in Flanders, styled himself David III. nephew of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven. He denied the resurrection, preached against marriage, in favour of a community of women; and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin: he had many followers, and died at Basle in Switzerland, 1556.—Demetrius Griska Eutropeia, a friar of the order of St. Basil, pretended to be the son of John Baslowitz, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; but, according

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ing to his account, another child had been substituted in his place: supported by the arms of Poland, his success astonished the Russians, who invited him to the throne, and delivered into his hands Fedor the reigning czar, and all his family, whom he cruelly put to death; but his imposition was discovered, and he was assassinated in his palace 1606. *D'Alembert's Revolut. of Russia.*

IMPOSTORS, remarkable, *British History*. Two men crucified, both pretending to be the Messiah; and two women executed for assuming the characters of the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene, 5 Henry III. 1221.—Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent, was spited up by the popish party to hinder the reformation, by pretending to inspirations from heaven; foretelling that the king should die a speedy violent death, if he divorced Catherine of Spain and married Anna Boleyn: Barton and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn 24 Henry VIII. 1534. *Rapin*.—In the first year of the reign of queen Mary, after her marriage with Philip of Spain, Elizabeth Croft, a girl of 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she was sentenced to stand upon a scaffold at St. Paul's cross, during sermon-time, and then to make public confession of her imposture, 1553: She was called The Spirit of the Wall. *Baker's Chronicle*.—One Hacket personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 33 Eliz. 1591.—James Naylor, a quaker, personates our Saviour, is convicted of blasphemy, whipped, and his tongue bored through with a hot iron on the pillory, by sentence of the house of commons, under Cromwell's administration, 1656.—A Dutch impostor whipped through the streets of London, for asserting that the Dutch had destroyed all the English factories in Africa, 1664.—Greatrakes Valentine, Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient; his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland in 1665, and in England, where it fell into disrepute in 1666, upon his examination before the royal society, after which we hear no more of him. See *Birch's Memoirs of the Royal Society*.—One Fuller, a prisoner in the king's bench for debt, forges a sham plot against king William III. for which imposture he is fined and pilloried, 1691.—Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forges the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, to a pretended association for restoring king James: The lords were imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young was afterwards fined 1000l. and put in the pillory, 1692.—Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults, 6 Anne 1707.—Elizabeth Canning, whose story is well known, convicted of perjury, and transported, 1753.—Of the Cock-lane ghost, by William Parsons, his wife and daughter, 1762; the parents put in the pillory and imprisoned.

Inclosing of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion 1549.

Indian chiefs, five of the Cherokee nation brought to England, 3 Geo. II. 1730. Three in 1734. Three others, and two of their wives, in 1758. India stock sold at from 300 to 500l. for a share of 100l. 34 Charles II. 1683.

INDOSTAN, or the Mogul empire: The first conqueror of the whole country, called Proper India, was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died A. D. 1226. In 1399 Timur Bek, by conquest, became Great Mogul.

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Mogul. The dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane in the 15th century, whose descendants have possessed the throne from that time; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophy of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi; and since that event, many of the rajahs and nabobs have made themselves independent. *Dow's History of India.*

Indulgences and dispensations began under Leo III. A. D. 100. Were sold publicly by the Roman pontiffs from A. D. 1200. *Bower's Lives of the Popes.*

Inoculating for the small-pox, first tried in England upon seven condemned criminals, 7 George I. 1721. The practice preached against, by many of the bishops and other clergy, from this time till about 1760, since which, it has generally prevailed in England and most parts of Europe.

Inquisition, in popish countries, first instituted by Pope Innocent III. 1210.

Insurrection at Madrid, the insurgents oblige the king to banish the Marquis Squillaci, his prime minister, 1769.

Interest of money 20 per cent. in Europe in the 12th century; fixed at 12 in Spain, Germany, and Flanders, by Charles V. 1560. *Robertson's History of Charles V.*—First settled by law in England at 10 per cent. 37 Henry VIII. 1547. Reduced to 8 per cent. 21 James I. 1624. To 6 per cent. in 1651, and 5 per cent. at which it remains, 13 Anne. 1714. [All interest above this legal standard is usury, and punishable by the statute.] *Blackstone's Commentaries.*

Interview, remarkable, between Henry VIII. king of England, and Francis I. king of France; between Ardres and Guisnes, attended with such extraordinary pomp and splendour, that the place where they met was called, The Field of the Cloth of Gold, 4 June, 1520. *Guicciardini.*

INUNDATIONS and violent rains. Of the Tyber at Rome, destroys part of the city, and a multitude of people and cattle, A. D. 164. Again, 717.—In England. A great inundation of the sea overflowed a tract of land containing many thousand acres in Lincolnshire, which have never been recovered, though many schemes have been proposed for draining off the waters, A. D. 245. *Camden.*—Another, by which 5000 persons, and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished, 353.—At Glasgow, Scotland, by which 4000 families were drowned, 738.—The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country north and south upwards of 30 miles, 836.—Continual rain in Scotland for five months, 918. *Fordun. Hist. Scot.* A prodigious inundation of the sea on the English coasts, which demolished a number of sea-port towns, and great numbers of the inhabitants, 1015. *Speed.*—Earl Godwin's lands, said to consist of 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and prodigious sandbanks formed; now known by the name of The Godwin Sands on the coast of Kent, 1100. *Camden.*—Flanders almost overflowed by the sea; the town and harbour of Ostend totally immerged (the present city was built above a league from the channel, where the old one lies overwhelmed) 1108. *Histoire de Flanders.*—At Newcastle upon Tyne, 120 laymen, several priests, and others, were drowned by an inundation, 1339.—In the 9th and 12th of Edward III. the violent rains destroyed the corn and fruits of the earth; and in his 22d year, 1348, it rained almost incessantly from Midsummer to Christmas. *Rapin. Carte.*—Of the river Severn, which lasted ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called The Great Waters for 100 years after, 3 Richard III. 1483. *Hollingshead.*—Again, 4 James I. 1607, the waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished

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perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.—The dyke broke, and let in the sea at Dordt in Holland, by which accident 100,000 lost their lives, in 1446.—A general inundation happened by the failure of the dykes in the same country, 1570, and the number drowned is said to have been 400,000.—Part of Zealand overflowed, and 1300 inhabitants drowned; it likewise did incredible damage at Hamburgh, 1717.—At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility, and other persons of distinction, perished, 1723.—*Dufresnoy.*—The tide in the Thames rose so high that the lawyers were obliged to be carried out of Westminster-hall in boats; the Parade in St. James's Park was under water, and a quantity of cattle was destroyed in the marshes in Essex, besides other considerable damage, owing to heavy rains, February 16, 1735.—The heaviest rain fell at London, and the country round it, that had been known for upwards of a century, and did considerable damage, as well at land as in the river, being preceded by a violent storm of wind, September 1, 1768. *Annual Register.*—A most violent rain destroyed all the produce of the earth, beat down a great number of houses, and bulged a number of vessels in the harbours at Virginnia, September 13, 1769.—In the North of England, dreadful inundations, occasioned by heavy rains, destroyed great quantities of cattle, above 700 vessels, and many persons were drowned, Dec. 1771.—At Venice, where it carried away a whole village, and 200 of the inhabitants drowned, 1773; in Calcutta, 1773; at Battersea and Chelsea, 1774; in Kent, 1776; in Lancashire, 1776; North of England, when Hexham-bridge, Ridley-bridge, &c. were thrown down, 1782; in different parts of Germany, when some thousands had their houses and property destroyed, 1785; in different parts of England, 1785; at Brighthelmstone, when the blockhouse was washed down, 1786.

Invasions of England and Great Britain. By the Romans under Julius Cæsar, 55 B. C. Again under Plautius, A. D. 43. By the Saxons, 447. By the Danes in 793, 822, 851, 866, 979, and 1012. By the Normans under William I. 1066. *Stow's Chron.*—One projected by Spain, with a fleet proudly called, The Invincible Armada; defeated and dispersed by a storm, 30 Eliz. 1588. Another by Spain, the fleet dispersed by a storm, 5 George I. 1719. Another by France, frustrated in 1744. A descent made in Ireland by Thurot, with a small armament, to cover the intended grand invasion of England by the French fleet under Conflans, 1760; both defeated, and Thurot killed. Of France, by Henry I. of England, 1128. *Rapin.*

John, king of France, a prisoner on parole to Edward III. died in the palace of the Savoy, London, A. D. 1364. *Rapin.*

John, St. College, Cambridge, founded 1509.

John St. College, Oxford, founded 1557.

Journals of the house of commons, first ordered to be printed, and 5000 allowed to Mr. Hardinge for the execution of the work; by which means, the journals can now be searched for precedents in parliamentary transactions; and strangers, as well as members, may refer to them, and have extracts made from them, on paying the fees, 1752.

IRELAND; the original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock; it was divided formerly amongst a number of petty sovereigns, which facilitated the conquest of the whole by Henry II. A. D. 1172. In 1314, the Scots fomented a rebellion, and Edward Bruce, their sovereign, having expelled the English, was proclaimed king of Ireland, 1315. The Scots were driven out by the English, 1318, but they did not remain quiet possessors of the whole kingdom till after 1614.

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Irish Roman Catholics, 12,000 transported themselves to France and Flanders after James II. lost the battle of the Boyne 1690.

Iron, found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, about 1432 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Iron mills, first erected in England for cutting iron into bars for the use of the smiths, by Godfrey Box, of Liege, 32 Eliz. 1590. *Stow's Chron.*

Isthmian games, or combats in the Isthmus of Athens, instituted in honour of Neptune, 1259 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Judges in England first appointed 1176; punished for bribery, 17 Edw. I. 1289. The judges most of them dismissed for refusing to allow the legality of a dispensing power in the crown, 3 James II. 1686. The independency of the judges on the crown established, by making their appointments, patents for life, 1761; salaries increased 1779.

Juries, trials by them, introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welch and six Anglo Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and the Welch men of property, and made responsible with their whole estates, real and personal, for false verdicts, *Lambard.*

Justices of the peace in every county first nominated by William I. 1079. *Stow's Chron.*

K.

K E W Bridge built, 1759; stone bridge begun 1782.

Kilmarnock, lord, beheaded on Tower-hill for rebellion in Scotland, 1746.

King's College, Cambridge, founded 1441.

King's evil. The kings of England were supposed to cure it by touching the diseased; it was begun by Edward the Confessor, and continued as a custom, till wisely dropped by George I.

King's speech, the first made to the parliament of England by Henry I. 1107.

Kirby and Wade, two English naval captains, shot for cowardice in an engagement with the French, 1702.

Kit-kat-club, a society consisting of about thirty noblemen and gentlemen, of distinguished abilities, established in 1703, for the laudable purpose of promoting the protestant succession in the house of Hanover, both in parliament and out of it; which they effected by spirited publications, as well as other measures. Dr. Garth was one of the first members of this famous club, and made several epigrams upon the toasts of the club. See Garth, PART II.—The club took its name from one Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook, who lived near the tavern where they met, in King-Street, Westminster, and who served them with pastry. *Boyer's Life of Queen Anne.*

Knight, the origin of that title, as a military honour, is said to be derived from the siege of Troy; but this depends only on a passage or two in Homer. With certainty we may trace the institution to the Romans, who, after their union with the Sabines, created three centuries of knights about 750 B. C. *Livy.*

Knighthood, conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Althestan, on whom Alfred bestowed this new dignity, A. D. 900. *Spelman's Gloss.* and *Apostle's Institutes*, edit. 1672.—The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honour of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in

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4100. *Ashmole's Institutes.*—All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine to be excused, 38 Henry III. 1254. *Salmon's Chronicle, vide Orders of Knighthood.*

Knives, the earliest branch of cutlery in England, were first made at London by T. Matthews, on Fleet-Bridge, 5 Eliz. 1563. *Chamberlain's Present State of England, edit. 1683.*

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LABYRINTH, the name of a place so contrived with windings and turnings that it is very difficult to find the way out of it. Of this kind there were four, very famous in history. The first was built by *Dædalus* in the isle of Crete, to secure the Minotaur. The second in Egypt in the isle of Moeris, by *Psammeticus*, king of that place. The third was at Lemnos, and remarkable for its sumptuous pillars. The fourth was in Italy, erected by *Porfenna* king of the *Hetruriæ*, and designed by him as a mausoleum for himself and his successors. *Pliny.*

Lacedemonians. See Sparta.

Lambeth Palace built about 1188. *Northouck's Hist. of London, &c.*

Land in general, in England, let for 1s. per acre, in 1544. Henry VIII.

Land-tax, the first so called, imposed 2 William and Mary, 1689. The first of 4s. in the pound, 5 William and Mary, 1692. The same rate as on land imposed on the salaries of all-places and on all pensions under the government, 1760.

Lanthorns of scraped horn invented in England; and it is supposed used for window-lights, glass not being then known, in the reign of Alfred, about 886.

Laws of England. The Saxon code by *Ina*, A. D. 709. Alfred's body of laws, 890. *Glanville's digest of the laws of England, 1181.* Magna charta, 1215. See King John, PART II. For the principal laws, *Acts of Parliament, page 2.*

Laws of Oleron, a very ancient code of laws relating to sea affairs, made by *Richard I.* A. D. 1194.

Lawyers, the, of the four inns of court in London, perform a masque or opera before *Charles I.* and his queen at Whitehall, 1634. *Stow.*

Latium city, built by *Latinus* king of the Latins, 904 B. C.

Layer, Christopher, an English counsellor, hanged for high treason in conspiring to seize *George I.* the Prince of Wales, *Lord Cadogan*, and other officers of state, to take the Tower by surprise, and to plunder the Bank, 1722. *Annals of George I.*

League of the beggars (so the protestants were called, though some Roman catholics joined them) to oppose the establishment of the inquisition in Flanders, 1560.

— of the Huguenots, or French Protestants in France, which occasioned a civil war, 1576.

— solemn and covenant in Scotland, against episcopal government of the church, and the regal authority, 13 Charles I. 1638.

Lent first observed in England in 640, by command of *Ercombert* king of Kent. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Lepanto, naval battle of. See naval engagements.

Letters, the, of the alphabet, invented by *Memnon* an Egyptian, 1822 B. C. *Usher, Blair.*

Letters of marque and reprisal first issued in England by *Edw. I.* A. D. 1295. *Wymer's Fæderæ.*

LIBRARIES,

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LIBRARIES, the first public library of which we have any certain account in history, was founded at Athens by Hipparchus 526 B. C.—The second of any note was founded at Alexandria, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B. C. It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B. C. (400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe).—The first library at Rome was established 167 B. C.—At Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A. D. 335. (destroyed, see *Fires*, A. D. 477.)—A second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, and reputed to have consisted of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar their caliph, A. D. 642.—The Vatican at Rome, by pope Nicholas V. A. D. 1446. Rebuilt, and the library considerably improved, by Sixtus V. 1588.—The imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I. about 1500.—The royal of Paris, by Francis I. about 1520.—The escorial at Madrid, by Philip II. 1557.—Of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, A. D. 1560.—The Bodleian at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz. 1598. See *Bodley*, PART II.—The Cottonian, formerly kept at Cotton-house, Westminster, founded by Sir Robert Cotton about 1600. Appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III. 1701. Partly destroyed by fire 1751. Removed to the British Museum 1753.—The Radcliffean at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000l. to the university for that purpose, 1714.

Licences, a mode of levying money on the subjects of England, first introduced in the reign of Richard I. about the year 1190; then confined to such of the nobility as entered the lists at tilts and tournaments. *Sinclair's Hist. of the British Revenue*.

Lights, first used at the religious assemblies of Christians, to avoid the scandal occasioned by their meeting in the dark in the night, during the times of persecution. Introduced into churches about the middle of the first century. Continued, through superstition, in the Romish church at noon-day. Lincoln College, Oxford, founded 1427.

Linen first manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III. 1253; before that era, woollen shirts were worn. It was established in Ireland, by the lord-deputy Wentworth in 1634.

Litanies, the first in English, ordered to be used in the churches by Henry VIII. 1543. *Collier's Ecclesiastical History*.

Litanies to the Virgin Mary first introduced by Gregory I. about A. D. 595. *Newton on the Prophecies*.

Literary property, the statute of 8 Queen Anne, see *Acts of Parliament*; confirmed by a solemn decision at the bar of the House of Lords, and the claim of perpetual copy-right over-ruled, 1774.

Loans for the service of the crown of England were generally borrowed at Antwerp till after the reign of Elizabeth. In 1559, that queen borrowed 200,000l. of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin. Sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security. *Rapin*.

Locusts, a remarkable swarm of them, which settled on the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets, and were preserved by the curious; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colours more variegated, 1748.

Logarithms, for the use of mariners, invented by Lord Napier of Scotland, 1614. Improved by Henry Briggs. See *Napier*, PART II.

L O N

LOMBARDY, the Lombards were a detachment of *Allemans* from the Marche of Brandenburgh, famous for their bravery. They were invited into Italy by the emperor Justinian to serve against the Goths. To reward their services, the emperor gave them part of Upper Pannonia, A. D. 548. From whence they passed into Italy, and their chief was proclaimed king by his army at Milan in 570. The kingdom of Lombardy supported itself, and made considerable conquests till 772, when Charlemagne took Desiderius the last king, and annexed his territories to the German empire.

Lacombe.

Lombards, usurers from that country, sent over to England by the pope to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons, not able to pay down his tenths, collected throughout the kingdom with great rigour that year, 13 Henry III. 1229. They had offices in the street called, after them, *Lombard-Street*.

Lombard merchants in England were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice.

- Anderson on Commerce.

LONDON, was known as the capital city of the *Trinobantes* 54 B. C. but no mention is made of the prefent state till A. D. 62, when it was known to the Romans by the name of *Londinium*. See *Tacitus*. It is said to have derived its name from *Lud*, an old British king, who was buried near where *Ludgate* formerly stood. It was walled in by the Romans 306. Destroyed by the Danes and others by fire about 839. Rebuilt by *Alfred* 886. Its first, very limited charter, granted by *William I.* 1079. Its government, as a corporation, regularly established; two *sheriffs*, or *sherriffs*, and a *mayor* appointed (the *mayor* for life, 1 *Richard I.* 1189; but the election of *mayors* was made annual after 1239). A power granted them to elect or deprive their *sheriffs* by their own bye-laws, 9 *John* 1208; and to elect a common-council. A ditch, 400 feet broad, made round the city in 1213. The *mayor* first presented to the barons of the *Exchequer*, 24 *Henry III.* 1251. *Otho*, constable of the *Tower*, made keeper of the city, the *mayor* and principal citizens being in custody for taking part with the barons, 51 *Henry III.* 1266. Certain taxes and duties of packages, &c. granted to the city, by the title of *Murage*, to keep the walls and ditches in repair, 7 *Edward I.* 1279. The city first divided into 24 wards, and common-council chosen to assist the *mayor* and *aldermen* in all affairs of public concern, 13 *Edward I.* 1285. The *mayor* and *sheriffs* first allowed to have maces carried before them, 12 *Edward III.* 1338. The city refuse to lend *Richard II.* 1000 l. and almost murther one of their body for offering to lend it; for which their charter is taken away, and they are obliged to pay 15,000 l. to recover it, 1392. *Stow's Survey*. The first *mayor* who went by water to be sworn in at *Westminster* was *Sir John Norman*; he built a barge, and caused the companies to build others, 33 *Henry VI.* 1453. *Stow. Northbouck*. The streets first paved at the expence of the inhabitants, by act of parliament, 24 *Henry VIII.* 1535. *Viner's Statutes*. The charter adjudged to be forfeited, on a proceſs of *quo warranto* in the King's Bench, 34 *Charles II.* 1683. The office of *lord mayor* granted by the king's commission to *Sir Henry Tulse* during pleasure, *ibid*. Restored on the city's submission, but with new limitations; amongst which, that of the *lord mayor's* being presented to the king, or his chancellor, after his election, to be approved, before he can take the office upon him: this continues; but all the other ancient rights and privileges, limited or taken away at this time, were restored by a renewal

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newal of the old charters, 3 William and Mary, 1692. Costly pageants and triumphs at the lord mayor's shews laid aside after 1685. The lord mayor (William Beckford, Esq.) and the citizens attending him, reprimanded by his majesty for presenting a remonstrance, after the king had refused to grant the suit of the petitions presented for a redress of grievances, 1770. The lord mayor (Brass Crosby, Esq.) and Alderman Oliver (members of parliament) committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for breach of privilege, and contempt of that house, by taking into custody (as city magistrates) their messenger, 1771.—From the year 1763, the corporation of London have expended the following sums for public uses, which shew the opulence of the city: in new paving, repairing old pavements, lighting, cleansing, and purchasing old houses to widen streets, 200,000l.—200,000l. for the new bridge at Blackfriars.—Several large sums for new roads, embanking the river, and other contingencies.—10,000l. for repairing the Royal-Exchange; and the gaol of Newgate cost 50,000l. London is now supposed to contain 150,000 houses, and 1,200,000 inhabitants. *Chamberlain's History of London.*

Longevity, extraordinary instances of it in England: Thomas Paine, of Shropshire, a labouring man, was brought to London by the Earl of Arundel, and considered as the wonder of his time, being then in the 160th year of his age, and in perfect health; but the change of air and diet soon killed him, for he died the same year he was removed to London, in 1635. *Baker's Chronicle.* Also Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, aged 169.

Longitude, Harrison's time-keeper, for the better ascertaining it, invented 1763. Le Roi, a famous watchmaker at Paris, invented a watch in 1766 for the same purpose.

Lord-lieutenants of the counties of England first appointed by Edward VI. 1549. *Rymer's Fœdera.*

LORRAINE; this country took its name from Lotharius, the second son of the Emperor Lotharius; and was given to the prince by his father, as an independent duchy, about A. D. 851. It continued under its princes till 1670, when it was seized by Lewis XIV. king of France, and is now annexed to that crown; though the late emperor of Germany's brother, Prince Charles, retains for life, the empty title.

Lottery, the first mentioned in the English history, began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral, January 11, 1569, and continued day and night till May 6, 11 Eliz. Another, for establishing a colony in Virginia under Lord Delaware, 18 James I. 1621. The first for raising money for the government service, by act of parliament, 5 William and Mary, 1693. *Anderson's Origin of Commerce.*

Lovat, lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, for rebellion in Scotland, 1747.

Lucca in Italy, a republic formed by the inhabitants of that city, A. D. 100. Lungs, their vesicles discovered, 1681.

LUSTRUM, an expiatory sacrifice made for the whole body of the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken. See CENSUS.

Lyceum, the edifice at Athens in which Aristotle taught; it had been a temple of Apollo, built by Lycos; Aristotle's philosophy, was called from this place, the Philosophy of the Lyceum; and because he taught while walking in it, his disciples were named Peripatetics. *Stanley.*

LYDIA, a very ancient kingdom, under a long dynasty of kings, the last of whom was Croesus, whose riches became a proverb: he was conquered

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quered by Cyrus 544 B. C. It remained subject to the Persian empire till that was conquered by Alexander; and about 283 B. C. it became part of the new kingdom of Pergamus, founded by Philæterus the eunuch; at length Attalus, king of Pergamus, bequeathed it to the Romans in 133 B. C. It was finally conquered from the eastern Roman empire by the Turks, A. D. 1326.

Lymphatic vessels, or lacteals, discovered 1622, *vide* Asellius; in oviparous animals, *vide* Hewson, PART II.

Lyons city, built by Lucius Munacius Pianus, and called Lugdunum, 43 B. C. *Dufresnoy.*

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MACEDONIAN empire, founded by Caranus and Perdiccas, 729 B. C. rendered famous in history by Philip and his son Alexander the Great, 300 B. C. See Alexander PART II. Conquered by the Romans, 163 B. C. and finally by the Turks under Amurath II. A. D. 1429.

Madagascar Island, on the coast of Africa, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1492.

Madras peopled, and Fort St. George built by the English, by permission of the King of Golconda, 17 James I. 1620.

Madeira Island, discovered by Macham an English mariner, who fled from England for an illicit amour; he was driven on it by a storm, and his mistress dying there, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro king of Arragon (which occasioned the report, that the island was discovered by a Portuguese), A. D. 1345.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, said to have been built 936 B. C.

Magdalen College, Oxford, founded 1447.

Magdalen College, Cambridge, founded 1519.

Magellan, the straits of, in South America, bears the name of Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, who first discovered it in 1520. The Spaniards had a fort here, since called Cape Famine; because the garrison all perished for want of food.

Magic lanthorn, invented by Roger Bacon, 1260. See PART II. He first invented convex magnifying glasses in 1252, and then applied them to this use.

Majesty, the first king of England who took that style was Henry VIII. in the latter part of his reign. The sovereigns before were addressed by the style of, My Liege, Your Highness, or Your Grace. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Malt-tax, the first in England, 9 William III. 1697.

MAN, the isle of, conquered from the Scots by Montacute earl of Salisbury, to whom Edward III. gave the title of King of Man, A. D. 1341. And by this title it was held, till purchased by, and annexed to the crown, in 1765.

Maps and sea-charts introduced into England 4 Henry VII. 1489. See Bartholomew Columbus, PART II.

Marise, William, the son of a nobleman, hanged, drawn and quartered, for piracy; the first execution in that manner in England, A. D. 1241. 25 Henry III.

Marriage, the first institution of this union between man and woman for life

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with certain ceremonies, is ascribed to Cecrops king of Athens, 1554 B.C. *Eusebius Pref. to Chron.*

Marriages solemnized in England by the justices of the peace, by act of the commons, in Oliver Cromwell's administration, 1653. A remarkable one, by force, of Capt. Campbell to Miss Wharton, heiress to the house of Wharton: Sir John Johnson hanged for seizing the young lady, and the marriage annulled by act of parliament, 3 William and Mary, 1690. A tax on them; for a duke 50l. a common person 2s. 6d. 1695. See *Tarpej*.

Marseilles, city, founded by the Phoeceans, 600 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*
Marshals, two appointed in the city of London, to clear the streets of vagrants, and to send the sick, lame, and blind, to the workhouses and hospitals, 1567. *Noortbouck's History of London.*

MASSACRES, horrid. 2000 Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the sword, for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 B.C.—The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants and massacre 100,000, only for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 145 B.C.—A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambones near Aix, by Marius the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*—The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 89 B.C.—A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius; and several of the Patricians dispatch themselves to avoid the horrid butcheries, 86 B.C.—Again under Sylla, and Catiline his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79 B.C.—At Praeneste, Octavianus Cæsar orders 300 Roman senators, and other persons of distinction, to be sacrificed upon the altar to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41 B.C.—At the destruction of Jerusalem 1,000,000 Jews are put to the sword, A.D. 70. See *Jerusalem*.—Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, massacres 400,000 of the inhabitants of Selucia, A.D. 167.—The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, 277.—Of 80 Christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship, which was set on fire, and driven out to sea, 370.—Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by Justinian, 532.—Of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184. (At Constantinople.)—The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole island, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day; the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian vespers, 1282. *Dufresnoy*.—Of 70,000 Hugonots, or French Protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it begun at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX. king of France, at the instigation of the queen dowager Catherine de Medicis, his mother. It is styled in history, the massacre of St. Bartholomew.—Of a great number of Protestants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a popish procession, 1724. [All the protestant powers of Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but to no purpose.]—At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, October 1740. *General History*.

BRITISH HISTORY. Of 300 English nobles by Hengist, A.D. 475.—Of the monks of Bangor, to the amount of 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, A.D. 580. *Chron. Sax.*—Of the Danes, in the southern

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southern counties of England, in the night of November 13, 1002, and the 23 Ethelred II. At London it was the most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary; amongst the rest, Gunilda, sister of Swein king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded. *Baker's Chronicle*.—Of the English, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1624.—Of the Protestants in Ireland, by the Irish Roman Catholics, 1641.—Of the Macdonald's of Glencoe in Scotland, for not surrendering within the limited time of king William's proclamation, 1692, (unknown to the king).

Masks, muffs, fans, and false hair, for the women, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572. *Stow's Chronicle*.

Masquerades in London. The bishops preach, and represent against them, which occasion their suppression, 9 George I. 1723. [No less than six were subscribed for in one month, at this time.] Revived, and carried to shameful excess, by connivance of government, in direct violation of the laws; and tickets of admittance to a masquerade at Ranelagh subscribed for, at twenty-five guineas each, 1776; continued since openly; there being three or four masquerades in a year.

Mathematics, first taught to the Jews, and to the Egyptians, by Abraham, 1950 B. C. *Josephus de Antiq. Jud.*

Maunday-Thursday. On this day the custom of the kings of England, or their almoners, feeding, cloathing, &c. as many poor as they are years old, was begun by Edward III. at a jubilee held by him, when he was fifty years of age, A. D. 1363. *Polyd. Virg.*

May-fair at London, suppressed 1709.

Measurement of time, by wax-candles, three inches burning an hour, and six candles 24 hours, invented by Alfred about 886, clocks and hour-glasses not being then known in England. *Affer's Life of Alfred*.

MEDIA, in ancient times, a province of the Assyrian empire; it revolted 711 B. C. became an independant kingdom, and conquered Persia; but Cyrus having vanquished Darius the Mede 536 B. C. it was from that time united to the Persian empire, and shared its fate. *Priestley*.

Medicines, quack, a stamp-tax laid on them, 1783.

Melpomene, one of the nine muses, and the fabled inventress of tragedy; she is represented as a grave and majestic person, having a crown and sceptre in one hand, and a poignard in the other. *Tooke*.

Memory, the art of aslisting it (or getting by heart), invented by Simonides 477 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles*.

Merchants, attempt made by Queen Anne's ministry to exclude them from sitting in the house of commons, 1711.

Merchant-taylors school, London, founded 1561. *Stow's Survey of London*.

Merton College, Oxford, founded 1247, by William of Wykeham.

Messenian war, between the Lacedemonians and Messenians; the first 743 B. C. the second 685 B. C. ends in the conquest of that brave people, who rather than submit to the Lacedemonian yoke, fly to Sicily.

Messina in Sicily, built by the Messenians 667 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Microscopes were invented at Naples, and in Holland nearly at the same time, about A. D. 1621. The greatest improvements have been made in England under the direction of —— Baker, F. R. S. died 1773.

MILAN: the capital of this celebrated dukedom is reputed to have been built by the Gauls 408 B. C. It submitted to the Romans 222 B. C. was formed into a republic A. D. 1221; and lastly was governed by dukes from

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1395 till 1507, when it was conquered by Lewis XII. of France; it was afterwards recovered by, and is now dependant on, the German empire. *Priestley.*

Milo, a Roman knight, banished for killing Clodius, 52 B. C. See Cicero's famous oration in defence of Milo.

Minerva's temple at Athens burnt 406 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Mines, silver, of Potosi discovered, A. D. 1545.

Ministers, 2000 resigned benefices in the church of England rather than subscribe their assent to the book of Common-prayer, including the 39 articles of religion, as enjoined by the act of uniformity, 1662.

Mint, the, of London, kept by the Italians, the English being totally ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edward I. 1286. *Stowe.*

Modern languages, and modern history, professors of, appointed for each of the universities of England; an institution which had been hitherto shamefully overlooked, though it had been long before established in all other universities, by George I. 1724.

Monastery, the first founded in France near Poitiers, by St. Martin, A. D. 360. *Dufresnoy.* Constantine the IVth sends for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, orders them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he orders their eyes to be put out, banishes them, and sells several monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770. *Gen. Hist.*

Monasteries and priories, 110 suppressed in England by order of council, 2 Henry V. 1414. Totally suppressed throughout the realm, 30 Henry VIII. 1539. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

Monks. See Orders Religious.

Monopolies, commercial, got to so great a height in England, that the parliament petitioned against them, and they were mostly abolished by Queen Elizabeth, 1602. Further suppressed, as contrary to law, 19 James I. 1622. Totally abolished, and none to be created in future by royal patent, 1640.

Mohocks, a set of disorderly people, who went about the streets of London in the night, and took an inhuman pleasure in cutting and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds offered by proclamation for apprehending any one of them, 9 Anne 1711. *Norrbouck's History of London.*

Moors, the, first invade Spain, A. D. 713. *Univ. Hist.*

MOROCCO, empire: the ancient Mauritania was first known with certainty when conquered by Sesostris king of Egypt 1008 B. C. The Romans possessed it 25 B. C. and reduced it to a province A. D. 50. It underwent various revolutions from this time, till the establishment of the dynasty of the Almoravides; the second emperor of this family built Morocco, the capital, from which the empire took its present name. About 1116, Abdalla, the head of a Mahometan sect, founded the dynasty of the Almohades, which terminated in 1212, the last sovereign being totally defeated in Spain. Fez and Tremecen, provinces of this empire, then became independent kingdoms. Morocco was afterwards seized by the kings of Fez; and finally the descendants of Mahomet subdued and united the three kingdoms again, under the title of The Empire of Morocco, about 1550; and thus they still continue. *Priestley.*

Mourning in white, instead of black, the universal custom, and continued in Spain till the close of the 15th century.

Mulberry-trees first planted in England, 1609.

Murder,

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Murder, punished only by fines during the Saxon Heptarchy. *Chron. Sax.*

MURDERS, horrid, recorded in the British history. Of Alfred, eldest son of Ethelred II. and all his train, by Earl Godwin, to remove the fears of Harold I. this prince having a better right to the throne, A. D. 1036; the assassins ripped up his belly, fastened his bowels to a post, and then pricked him with poinards, to make him run round it, till he died. *Speed's Chron.* — Of the domestics of Harold, whom Tostti, his brother, caused to be murdered, cut in pieces, salted, barrelled, and sent as a present to their master, A. D. 1058. *Flor. Wigorn. Chron. Sax.* — Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, murdered by a mob in London for taking part with the court, 19 Edward II. 1325. *Stow.* — Dr. Lamb, being mistaken for a dependant of the Duke of Buckingham, was cruelly murdered by a London mob in the streets, for which the city was fined, 3 Charles I. 1628. *Salmon's Chron.* — The celebrated Dutch statesman, the pensionary De Wit and his brother, torn in pieces by the mob at the Hague, 1672. — Thynne, Thomas, Esq. shot in his coach by assassins hired for that purpose by Count Koningsmark, 1682. — Four English gentlemen, and a French peasant, most inhumanly murdered on the road between Calais and Boulogne, 1723. — John Hayes, by Catharine Hayes his wife; she assisted in cutting the body in pieces to convey it to the Thames, 1726. — Miss Blandy, of Henley on Thames, poisoned her father, 1751. — Osborne and his wife, poor aged country people, murdered by a mob at Tilling in Hertfordshire, for reputed witches, 1751.

Muses, nine fabled goddesses, said to be the daughters of *Jupiter* by *Mnemosyne*, and to have invented the sciences; they are distinguished by the following names, *Clio, Urania, Calliope, Euterpe, Erata, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, and Polyhymnia.* See *Tooke's Pantheon*.

Music, the flute; and harmony or concord in music, invented by Hyagnis of Phrygia, 1506 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.* Vocal chorusses of men invented 508 B. C. *ibid.*

Musical notes, the first six invented by Gui, a Benedictine monk of Alezzio in Italy, A. D. 1022. *Blair.* 1028. *Dufresnoy.*

Muslin first worn in England, 1670.

Musquets were first introduced generally into the English army, and bows and arrows laid aside, 12 Henry VIII. 1521. *Carte.*

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NANTZ, the famous edict of, by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his Protestant subjects in 1588; revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685. This unjust and bad policy gave to England 50,000 industrious French Protestants, and the art of manufacturing silks: some thousands settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants still remain: others settled in the quarter of Soho and St. Giles's; these brought over the art of making crystal glasses for watches and miniature pictures; and others again carried the art of jewelry, then little understood in London, to perfection. See *Anderson's Orig. and Deduct. of English Commerce.*

Naples, capital of Sicily. Great part of this country was inhabited, in ancient times, by the Etruscans, who built Nola and Capua. This territory has undergone various revolutions, and was distinguished from another division of Sicily by the title of The Kingdom of Puglia, of which Roger, count of Sicily, was the first monarch, A. D. 1127. Alphonse of Aragon

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united the whole into one kingdom, A. D. 1442; and from this time the sovereigns have been called, Kings of the Two Sicilies. *Priestley.*

NAVAL Engagements, the most remarkable. The Athenian fleet under Themistocles, with only 380 sail, defeat the Persian, consisting of above 2000, at the straits of Salamis, 480 B. C. Again, at the mouth of the river Eurymedon, Cimon, the Athenian admiral, vanquishes the Persian fleet and army in one day, 470 B. C. *Herodotus.*—The Lacedæmonian fleet taken by Alcibiades the Athenian, 410 B. C.—The Spartan general, Lysander, totally defeats the Athenian fleet under Conon; by this victory puts an end to the maritime power of Athens, 407 B. C.—The Persians engage Conon to command their fleet, with which he entirely vanquishes the Lacedæmonian, takes 50 sail out of 90, 400 B. C.—The Persian fleet conquer the Spartan at Cnidos; Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed; and the maritime power of the Lacedæmonians is destroyed, 394 B. C. *Tbucydides.*—The Roman fleets vanquished by Hannibal the Carthaginian general; 800 galleys taken, and 16,000 prisoners; 2d *Punic war*, 209 B. C.—At Actium, between the fleets of Octavianus Cæsar and Marc Anthony, decides the fate of the latter, 30 of his gallies going over to Cæsar, by which he is totally defeated, 31 B. C.—The emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships, A. D. 269. *Dufresney.*—The combined fleets belonging to Spain, Venice, and pope Pius V. defeat the Turkish fleet in the gulph of Lepanto. Don John of Austria commanded the Christian fleet, consisting of 206 gallies, and 30,000 men. The Turks had 250 gallies, of which they saved only 100. They lost 30,000 men killed and taken prisoners, A. D. 1571. *Voltaire. Gen. Hist.*

NAVAL Engagements of the English, the most remarkable. The first English fleet built by Alfred the Great, who studied the art of ship-building himself; he improved upon the Danish construction of gallies; and with ten British, finished under his own inspection, he defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the coasts of Dorsetshire and Hampshire, A. D. 897. *After's Life of Alfred.*—Edward II. in person, gained a complete victory over the French at sea, sunk all their fleet, and killed 30,000 in the engagement, 1341.—The famous Spanish Armada driven from the English channel to the road of Calais, by a running fight, maintained against it by Admiral Howard from July 21 to 27; sends ten fire-ships into the enemy's fleet; they cut their cables, put to sea, and endeavouring to return to the rendezvous between Calais and Graveline, the English fall upon them, take several ships, and oblige them to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, where a storm dispersed them; and the shattered remains of this mighty armament returned by the North Sea to Spain. The Spaniards lost 15 capital ships, and near 5000 men in the engagement; 17 ships were lost or taken on the coast of Ireland, and upwards of 5000 men drowned, killed, or taken prisoners; the English lost but one ship, 30 Eliz. A. D. 1588. *Rapin. Carte.*—The Dutch fleet surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail of Dutch engage 40 English, six of which are taken or destroyed, and the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a broom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the sea, November 29, 1652; but the English, in February 1653, gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portland, taking and destroying eleven men of war, and 30 merchantmen; Van-Trump was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral.—On the 3d of June, the Dutch and English fleets, consisting of near 100 men of war each, engaged off the North Foreland; Van-Trump commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English; Deane was

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was killed the first broad-side, but the English gained a signal victory; 42 Dutch men of war were sunk, and eleven taken; the Dutch saved the rest of their fleet by running into Calais road; but Blake afterwards pursued them to their own coasts, and on the 29th of July 1653, he gained a final complete victory; Van-Trump was killed by a musket-shot, and 30 Dutch men of war destroyed.—The Spanish fleet vanquished, and then burnt in the harbour of Santa Cruz by Blake, 1657. See Blake, PART II.—The Duke of York (afterwards James II.) defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; the Dutch admiral, Opdham, was blown up and all his crew, 18 capital ships were taken, and 14 destroyed, June 3, 1665.—A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for victory maintained for four days from June 1 to 4, 1666.—A decisive engagement July 25, when the English gain a complete victory; 20 Dutch men of war were taken, and four of their admirals killed.—The English fleet of 16 sail, defeat the French consisting of 30, near Martinico, 1667.—The combined fleets of England and France engage the Dutch fleet in Southwold-bay; a most obstinate and bloody action; the earl of Sandwich, admiral of the blue, was blown up; the French and Dutch lost each an admiral; several ships, and some thousands of men, were destroyed; and though no decisive victory was gained, the Dutch fled, and were pursued by the Duke of York to their own coasts, May 28, 1672.—Skirmishes to the disadvantage of the Dutch in 1673; after which they agree to strike to the English colours in the British seas, 25 Charles II.—The English and Dutch combined fleets, commanded by Admiral Ruy sel, gain a signal victory over the French fleet near La Hogue; 21 of their largest men of war were destroyed, 19 May 1692, 5 William III.—The English and Dutch combined fleets, under Sir George Rooke, beat the French fleet (having the Spanish galleons in convoy) in the port of Vigo; they take 9 out of 13 galleons, laden chiefly with silver, and 6 men of war; the other 4 galleons, and 14 men of war, were destroyed October 12, 1702, 2 Anne.—The Spanish fleet of 27 sail totally defeated by Sir George Byng in the Faro of Messina, August 11, 1718, 4 George I.—A most obstinate, but indecisive, action off Toulon: Matthews and Lestock against the combined fleets of France and Spain, in which the brave Captain Cornwall fell; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals, 1744. *Naval History*.—Admiral Pocock defeated the French fleet in the East-Indies, 1758; and again 1759.—Admiral Boscawen defeats the French squadron, under De la Clue, off Cape Lagos, August 1759.—Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet in the bay of Quiberon, commanded by Conflans; and thus prevents a projected invasion of Great Britain, November 1759.—The British fleet and troops under the command of Admiral Howe and his brother, Sir William Howe, defeated the Americans, and took Long Island, the city of New York, and its dependencies, 1776.—Admiral Keppel engaged the French fleet off Brest, 1778.—Admiral Rodney defeated the Spanish squadron off Cape St. Vincent, 1780.—In April 1782, the same gallant commander defeated the French fleet off Martinico; took five ships of the line, and sent the Comte de Grasse, the French admiral, prisoner to England:—And in the month of October the same year, Lord Howe attacked and totally defeated the combined fleets of France and Spain, in the bay of Gibraltar; for these signal services they were deservedly created peers of the realm; as they laid the foundation of the peace which soon after took place.

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NAVAL force, and navigation of England, state of. The first fleet of gallies, like the Danish, built by Alfred the Great, A. D. 897. Increased to the number of 3,500 by Edgar, about 965. A very formidable fleet built and equipped by public contribution of every town in England, Ethelred II. 1007, 1008, and 1009; when it rendezvoused at Sandwich to be ready to oppose the Danes. From this time, fleets were occasionally furnished by the maritime towns and by the cinque ports, and were usually commanded by the king, or an admiral under him; such was the fleet of Edward III. at the siege of Calais in 1347; it consisted of forty ships badly equipped, under no public fixed regulations. The date of the commencement of the Royal or English Navy may therefore be fixed 4 Henry VIII. 1512, when the first Navy-office was appointed, with commissioners to manage naval affairs, and a number of stout ships of war began to be permanently and regularly kept on foot by the crown. *Gibson's Camden*.—A navy-board, with 12 commissioners, subordinate to the board of admiralty, 1 Charles I. 1625. *Rymer's Fædera*.—The tonnage of the royal navy, which in the year 1660, the first of the restoration, was only 62,594 tons, amounted at the revolution in 1688 to 101,032 tons. *Comber's History of England, Naval Affairs*.—It consisted only of 40 ships in Camden's time, 1607; and in 1695, of upwards of 200. *Gibson's Continuation of Camden*, ad Edition. The number of ships in commission in January, 1783, the last year of the war, amounted to 393 sail, 110 of which were of the line, and the number of seamen actually in service on board these ships was 104,978; the number voted by parliament was 110,000.

Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers, first made in England by Henry I. 1130.—The Thames made navigable to Oxford, by act of parliament, 21 James I. 1624.—The Kennet from Reading to Newbury, 2 George I. 1715.—The river Lee made navigable from Hertford to Ware, and so to London, 12 George II. 1739.

Navigation, the first account of any considerable voyage is of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, about 604 B. C. *Blair*.

Needles were first made in Cheapside, London, by a negro from Spain, in the reign of queen Mary; but he would not teach his art; and dying, it was lost, till 8 Eliz. 1566, when Elias Grawse, a German, taught the English the art. *Stow's Chron.* Since brought to the greatest perfection.

Negroes purchased abroad, and brought to England by their masters; declared to be free subjects, by the court of king's bench, in the case of Somerset the black, 1772.

Nemean games, instituted by Adrastrus, in honour of Jupiter and Hercules, 1226 B. C. *Herodotus*.

New College, Oxford, founded 1375, by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester.

New style took place in England September 3, which was made the 14th, 1752. See *Calendar*.

Newfoundland was first discovered, and so called, by John Cabot, who sailed on sundry expeditions under the patronage of Henry VII. about 1500. The fishery of the English at this place was not properly established till the reign of Elizabeth, and even then other nations had the advantage; for in the year 1577, according to *Hackluyt*, there were 100 fishing-vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of a larger size, from England. About 1625, this branch of the English fishery increased so much, that the ports of Devonshire alone annually employed

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Eployed 150 ships, and sold their fish in Spain and Italy. It also maintained 8000 persons for six months in the year at Newfoundland. *Treat. of Com.* title the *Golden Fleece*, 1626. Value of the fish and oil computed at 386,400l. for the year 1676. The tonnage of British shipping employed in this fishery amounted to 26,528 tons; and the quantity of fish carried to foreign markets was 591,276 quintals in 1785. *Chalmers.*

News-papers, the first printed in England in 1663. See *L'Estrange, Part II.*

News-papers and pamphlets, the printing of them prohibited by proclamation, 31 Charles II. 1680. *Salmon's Chron.*

Normans, 3000 slain at York, by the Scots and Danes, in support of Edgar Athelin's claim to the crown of England, in opposition to William I. 1069. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

Norway, the ancient Scandinavia, including Sweden. Norway was united to Denmark, in consequence of a princess of Denmark being by marriage queen of Norway, and succeeding her father in the throne of Denmark, A. D. 1375, and thus it continues. *Priestley.*

Notaries public, first appointed by the primitive fathers of the christian church, to collect the acts, or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs, in the first century. *Dufresnoy.* [Since changed into a commercial employment.]

Numantine war, between the Romans and Numantines, on account of the latter giving refuge to the Segidians their allies, who had been defeated by the Romans, 141 B. C. *Livy.*

Nuncio from the pope, arrived in England, and was admitted to an audience by James II. in 1687, which hastened the revolution.

Nunnery, the first founded near Poitiers in France, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, A. D. 360. *Dufresnoy.* See *Monasteries.*—The first in England at Folkestone in Kent, by Eardbald king of Kent, 630. *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum.*

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OATES, Titus, makes discovery of a popish plot to assassinate Charles II. king of England, 1678, for which several Roman catholics suffered death. Tried and convicted of perjury in the reign of James II. 1685. Fined, put in the pillory, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Pardoned, and a pension granted him for life by William III. 1689.

Oath, the administration of in judicial proceedings, introduced into England by the Saxons about A. D. 600. *Rapin.* Of supremacy, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Henry VIII. 1535. Of allegiance, first framed and administered, 3 James I. 1605. *Stow's Chron.* Of abjuration, being an obligation to maintain the government in king, lords, and commons, the church of England, and the toleration of protestant dissenters, and abjuring all Roman catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 William III. 1701.

OFFICES, public, in London, according to the dates of their institution. *Mint-Office*, Tower, 1 William I. 1066—*Lancaster Duchy Court*, instituted 49 Edward III. 1376.—*Exchequer Office*, Westminster, 1 Henry IV. 1399.—*Harold's Office*, 11 Richard III. 1483.—*Wardrobe Great Office*,

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Office, 3 Edward III. 1485.—*Navy-Office*, 20 Charles I. 1644.—*General-Post-Office*, 11 Charles II. 1660.—*Trade and Plantation Office*, 11 Charles II. 1660.—*Wine Licence*, 12 Charles II. 1661.—*Doctors Commons*, 1670.—*York-Buildings Water-Works*, 3 William III. 1691.—*Stamp-Office*, 6 William III. 1694.—*Hackney-Coach-Office*, 6 William III. 1694.—*Bank of England*, incorporated by charter 6 William III. 1694; a stately edifice built 1732; greatly enlarged and embellished, at an immense expense, 1772.—*Hand-in Hand Fire-Office*, 8 William III. 1696.—*Hawkers and Pedlars Licence Office*, 9 William III. 1697.—*Salt-Office*, 1 Anne 1702.—*Sun-Fire-Office*, incorporated 4 Anne 1706.—*Union-Fire-Office*, 1 George I. 1714.—*Westminster-Fire-Office*, 3 George I. 1717.—*Custom-House*, 4 George I. 1718.—*Chelsea Water-Works*, 9 George I. 1722.—*East-India-House*, 13 George I. 1726.—*Admiralty-Office*, court of, incorporated 1768.—*Excise-Office* (new) 1772.—*Old Bailey* (new sessions-house) 1774.

Oleron, laws of. See *law*.

Olympic games, instituted by Pelops in honour of Jupiter, 1307 B. C. Revived by the Greeks, who computed time by them; they were celebrated every fourth year, 776 B. C. *Newton's Chron. of the Greeks*.—According to Dufresnoy, the computation of time by Olympiads, and the celebration of the Olympic games, lasted till A. D. 28. He even mentions Hermogenes as conqueror at this last, being the 201st.

Ordeal, a term from the French for judicairy determination of accusations for criminal offences by fire and water, introduced into England with other superstitions taken from the codes of the Germans, and abolished by royal proclamation by Henry III. 1261. *Rymer's Fœdera*.

ORDERS of knighthood (the principal) honorary and military, according to the dates of their institution. Knights of the *Round Table* in England, by king Arthur, A. D. 516; restored by Edward III. 1349, and gave rise to the order of the *Garter*, instituted the same year.—Of *St. Andrew* in Scotland 819, and in Russia 1698.—Of the *Tbistle* in Scotland 819, revived 1540.—Of the *Star* in France 1022—Knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem (military, under religious vows) 1092; seized on Rhodes 1308, styled *Knights of Rhodes* 1522: being driven from thence, they took Malta, where the order subsists at present, under the title of *Knights of Malta*, subject to a grand master.—*Templars*, military, (but under religious vows, to extirpate infidels 1118) suppressed, and many thousands cruelly massacred 1320.—Of *Calatrava* in Portugal 1121.—Of *Alcantara* in Portugal 1160.—Of *Avis* in Portugal 1162.—The *Teutonic* order 1191, retired to Prussia from Aeon 1226; held this country, built Mary-burgh (now called Marburgh) and enjoyed it till 1525, when Albert of Brandenburgh, their grand master, renounced the order, and became feudatory to Sigismund I. king of Poland, who made Prussia a dukedom.—Of *St. Dennis* in France 1267.—Of *St. George* in Corinthia 1279, in Spain 1318, in England 1349, in Austria 1472.—Of *Bannerets* in England (a degree between barons and knights) 1300.—Of *St. Mark* at Venice 1330 (in honour of St. Mark's body, said to have been brought thither from Alexandria in 828).—Of the *Band* in Spain 1331.—Of the *Annunciation* in Savoy 1362.—Of the *Dove* of Castile, in Spain 1379.—Of the *Bath* in England, 1 Henry IV. 1399; they take their title from the religious ceremony of bathing before their creation.—Of the *Golden Fleece* in Flanders, by Philip II. duke of Burgundy, 1429, and in Spain.—Of *St. Michael* in France:

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1469.—Of the *Elephant*, Denmark, 1478.—Of the *Burgundian Cross* in France 1535.—Of *St. Stephen* in Tuscany 1560.—Of the *Holy Ghost* in France 1578.—Of *Baronets* in England, by patent, 9 James I. 1611, (the title made hereditary, contrary to all the rules of knighthood, and without precedent) so were made at the first creation.—Of *St. Lewis* in France, 1693.—Of the *Faithful* in Denmark 1732.—Of the *Seraphim*, the *Sword*, and the *North Star*, revived in Sweden, 1748.—Of *Maria Theresa* at Vienna 1757.—Of *St. Patrick* in Ireland 1783.—*Calvinius's Chronicle*. *Ashmole's Institution of the Order of the Garter, &c.* *Millett's Catalogue of Honour*.—* * * Other orders of less note were instituted in the Holy Land, during the Crusades, of which only obscure memorials remain. *Ashmole*.

ORDERS, religious, in alphabetical order. Of *Anchorets* A. D. 1255.—Of *Augustines* 389.—Of *Barnabites* in France 1533.—Of *St. Basile* 354.—Of *Mendicants* or *Begging Friars* in France 1587.—Of *Beguines* (nuns who may marry) 1208.—*Bethlebemites* 1250.—Of *Benedictines* 548.—Of *Brigentines* (nuns) 1370.—Of *Capuchins* 1525.—Of *Carmelites* 1171.—Of *St. Catherine* (nuns) 1373.—Of *Cartusians* 1086.—Of *Cistercines* (nuns) 1274.—Of *Cistercians* 1091.—Of *Clares* (nuns) 1212.—Of *Cordeliers* 1206.—Of *Conceptionists* (nuns) 1488.—Of *Dominicans* 1215.—Of *Franciscans* 1209.—Of *Grey Friars* 1222.—Of *Hermits* 1157.—Of *Jesuits* 1540; suppressed by the late pope 1773.—Of *St. John of Jerusalem* (military knights under religious vows to extirpate infidels) 1113; banished from England 1540.—*Sisters of the Society of Jesus* in France (they are chiefly nurses to the sick) 1626.—Of *Minimes* 1435.—Of *Penitent Women*, or *Magdalens*, 1494.—Of *Recollets* 1503.—Of *Theatines* in France 158c.—Of *White Monks* 1055.—And of *Ursulines* (nuns).—Of the *Holy Trinity* for the redemption of christian slaves, called *Mathurines* in France, 1398. *Histoire des Ordres Monastiques*.

Organs first introduced into English churches, 751. *Dugdale*.

Oriel College, Oxford, founded 1377.

Ostend in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation to the Spaniards in 1604. The East-India company of this place, established in 1720, was suppressed through the opposition of the Dutch and the English, by the treaty of Vienna, 1731.

Otaheite Island, one of the Society Islands, in the South Sea, situated in 18 deg. of S. lat. and 150 deg. of W. long. first discovered by Capt. Wallis in 1767; but since visited three times by the celebrated Capt. Cook, who having established a friendly intercourse with the inhabitants, has made it a subject of modern history.

OTTOMAN empire, or the sovereignty of the Turkish empire, of the present times; founded at Constantinople by Othman I. upon the total destruction of the empire of the Eastern Greeks, 1300. *General and Universal History*.

Ovation, an inferior kind of triumph amongst the Romans, when the victory obtained by the General was not very considerable; he entered the city crowned with myrtle, with the music of flutes, but no trumpets as in the great triumph, neither did he wear the embroidered gown, used upon that occasion; he was attended only by the senators and his own soldiers. It was called an ovation because the victor sacrificed a sheep on his arrival at the capitol, whereas in the great triumph a bull was offered.

Oxford assizes, the fatal, when the high sheriff, and 300 other persons, died suddenly, of an infection caught from the prisoners, 20 Eliz. 1577. *Stow*.

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PADUA in Italy, built by a colony of Arcadians, 1269 B. C. *Universal History.*

Painting, the art of, first introduced at Rome from Hetruria by Quintus, who on that account was styled *Pictor*, 291 B. C. *Livy.*—The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146 B. C.—In oil, said to have been invented by John Van-Eyck, who with his brother Hubert, were the founders of the Flemish school, 1415. *Dufresnoy.*—In *chiaro oscuro*, 1500. See *Eyck, John Van*, PART II.

Palatines and Swabians, 7000 of these poor protestants from the banks of the Rhine, driven from their habitations by the French, arrived in England; were encamped on Black-heath and Camberwell-common; a brief was granted to collect alms for them; 500 families went to Ireland, where the parliament granted 24,000l. for their support; and, finally, upwards of 3000 were sent to New-York and Hudson's Bay; but being received unkindly by the inhabitants, they went to Pennsylvania; and being greatly encouraged by the quakers, they invited over some thousands of German and Swiss protestants, which soon made this colony more flourishing than any other, 7 Anne 1709. *Anderson.*

Pantaleon Sa, don, brother to the Portuguese ambassador, beheaded at London for shooting Mr. Greenway, in 1654. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

Pantheon, the celebrated one built at Rome by Augustus Cæsar, 25 B. C.—One, in imitation of it, erected by subscription at London, and opened 1772.

Pantomime-dancers first introduced on the Roman stage 22 B. C. *Usher.*

Paper, coarse, first made of cotton-rags, then of linen, about 1170. The first white, made by John Spilman at Dartford, 32 Eliz. 1590. *Stow.* For writing and printing, first manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 William III. 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000l. annually. The French refugees taught our people, who had made coarse brown paper, since 1588. *Anderson.*

Parchment, invented by Attalus III. king of Pergamus, for writing-books; Ptolemy king of Egypt having prohibited the exportation of the bark of certain trees, on which the Egyptians, and other nations, wrote, till this discovery, 130 B. C. Parchment is still called after the city of Pergamus, in Latin, *Pergamina.*

Park, St. James's, planted, laid open for the public, and the game of Mall played by the nobility, 20 Charles II. 1668. The irons and sideguards for the balls were removed from the Mall, 1752.

PARLIAMENTS, BRITISH. The origin of parliaments is undoubtedly derived from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittena-Gemots*; but their constitution totally differs, as well as the title, which is more modern, and taken from the words *parler-ment*, which in the Norman law-style, signifies *to speak one's mind*; and at once denotes the essence of British parliaments. The first summons to parliament, by writ on record, was directed to the bishop of Salisbury, 7 John, A. D. 1205. The peers are summoned *ad consilendum*, to consult; the commons *ad consentiendum*. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people, form-

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ing the house of commons, is in the 42d of Henry III. A. D. 1258; when it was settled, by the statutes at Oxford, that 12 persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly. *Burton's Annals*.—The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses, took place 49 Henry III. 1265. *Dugdale's summonses to parliament*, edit. 1685.—Depose Edward II. 1327.—The parliament arrest judge Berkley on his seat in the court of king's bench, and send him to prison, for having declared the levying of ship-money by Charles I. legal, 1640.—The parliament take up arms in defence of their privileges, and the rights of the nation, against Charles I. 1641. Take the militia into their own hands; declare all persons, who should serve or assist the king traitors. Pass an ordinance for a weekly assessment throughout the kingdom for the maintenance of the parliament's forces, amounting to more than 34,000l. per week, 1642. Another ordinance for converting the festival of Christmas-day into a fast, 1644. Make Oliver Cromwell their lieutenant-general, 1645. Order the great seal, and all the other seals of state used by the king, to be broken to pieces in the presence of both houses. Take the king into custody, 1646.—Several members impeached by the army; the speakers of both houses, and 50 members, fly to the army for protection against an insurrection of the Londoners: the commoners declare it high-treason for any person to deliver a message from the king, or to receive any letter or message from him, without the consent of both houses, 1647.—Vote it treason in the king to levy war against the parliament: the lords reject the ordinance for the king's trial: the trial proclaimed, by order of the commons, in the usual places of proclaiming a king: a new great seal made with this legend, *In the first year of freedom, by God's blessing, restored*, 1648: the commons stile their ordinances, *Acts of parliament*, and refuse the concurrence of the lords, 1648. [From this time to the restoration there were no public proceedings that range under the title of Parliaments; the privileges of the peers being suspended during the republican administration. See Cromwell, Oliver, PART II] A legal parliament, consisting of the houses of lords and commons, sit April 25, 1660; and on the first of May, vote that the government ought to be by king, lords, and commons. See Monck, General, PART II. The commons resolve, that James II. had abdicated the government, and that the throne was thereby vacant; the lords concur; both houses attend the prince and princess of Orange, with a declaration of the rights of the subjects, called, The Bill of Rights, which they sign before the crown is tendered to them, February 13, 1688. The parliament commit Henry Guy, one of their members, for taking a bribe of 200 guineas, and expel Sir John Trevor their speaker for the same crime, 1694. Commit Mr. Robert Walpole, secretary at war, to the Tower, and expel him their house, for receiving money for army-contracts, 11 Anne 1712. Septennial parliaments enacted, 1716.

Parry, Dr. Robert, a bigotted papist, executed for an attempt to assassinate queen Elizabeth, 1585.

PARTIES, the first distinction made, in a political light, at the English court, by the titles of *Court* and *Country*, 18 James I. 1621.—Of *Whigs* and *Tories*, 31 Charles II. 1680; occasioned by the discovery of the mail-tub plot, contrived by one Dangerfield, who concealed a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of colonel Mansel, and then gave information to the custom-house-officers to search for smuggled goods. After Dangerfield's apprehension, and commitment to Newgate, on suspicion of forging these letters,

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letters, a paper-book was found concealed in a meal-tub, at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme of a plot to be sworn to, accusing the most eminent persons in the protestant interest, and who were against the duke of York's succession, of treason; particularly the earls of Shastefbury, Essex, and Hallifax. Upon bringing this affair into parliament, two parties were formed; the one, who called the truth of the whole plot in question; and these stiled those who believed the plot, *Whigs* (a name first given to the Scotch conventiclers, who were enemies to episcopacy, and frequently engaged in plots and rebellions). The other party, firmly believing the truth of the plot, stiled their adversaries *Tories* (a common name for the Irish robbers, who were all papists). *Baker's Chronicle*. But, in time, these names, given, upon these occasions, as marks of opprobrium, became distinctions much boasted of; for the friends of civil and religious liberty assumed the title of *Whigs*; and the upholders of regal and ministerial, unconstitutional power, together with the zealots who teach passive-obedience and non-resistance, even to tyrants, were called *Tories*; Of *High* and *Low Church*, occasioned by the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverel for seditious sermons. His friends were called *High Church*, and his opponents *Low Church* (moderate) men, 8 Anne, 1710.—Of *Jacobites*; from the revolution to the year 1746, those who either openly appeared in arms for, or expressed their wishes to restore the abdicated family of James II. were called *Jacobites*; but that distinction is now entirely lost.

Party names, of Guelphs and Gibbellines, began in Italy 1154.—Or Neri and Bianchi, in Tuscany, 1294. *Blair*.

Pasquin, a statue at Rome, by tradition, so called from a cobler of that name, at whose stall idle persons used to assemble to relate little anecdotes, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expence of their superiors. After his death, which happened in the 16th century, the statue of a Gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name; and it is on this statue that all libels and satires are still affixed by night.

Paul's, St. school, London, founded by Dr. Colet, 1512. See Colet. PART II.

Peace, general, between England, France, Spain, Holland, and the States of America, ratified at Versailles and London, 1783.

Peers of Great Britain, first journals of that house taken, 1550.—Twelve created at one time, 9 Anne 1711.—Sixty created in seven years by George I. from 1714 to 1721.

Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded 1343.

Pembroke College, Oxford, founded 1620.

Penates, household gods, little statues of the Pagan divinities, placed by the antients in different parts of their houses, and to which they occasionally made sacrifices of wine, incense, &c.

Perfumery wares, a stamp-tax laid on them, and the venders obliged to take out licenses, 1786.

PERSECUTIONS, general of Christians.—1. By the Romans, under their bloody emperor Nero, A. D. 64.—2. Under Domitian 95, when some of his nearest relations were not spared.—3. In the reign of Trajan 107.—4. By Adrian 118.—5. By Severus 202.—6. By Maximinus 235.—7. By Decius, the first year of his reign (more bloody than any preceding) 250.—8. By Valerian 257.—9. by Aurelian 272.—10. By Dioclesian (which lasted ten years) 302.—11. By the Persians under Sapor 340.—12. By Julian the Apostate 362. *Univ. Hist. and Dufresney*.—By the Jews, headed

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headed by one Andree; they put to death 200,000 Greeks and Romans, and near Cyrene; they eat the entrails of the unhappy victims, A. D. 115. *Dufresnoy*. They whip a tradesman's son to death, and afterwards crucify him at Paris, 1180; for which the culprits were executed, and all the Jews banished France for ever. They circumcise and crucify several children in England, 1255.

Persecutions of the Jews.—Antiochus, king of Syria, kills 40,000 Jews at Jerusalem, and sells 40,000 for slaves, 170 B. C. *Josephus*.—The Romans destroy 580,000; an innumerable multitude perish by sickness, despair and famine: no account is handed down of the number sold for slaves, which, however, exceeded the slain; and an edict was published forbidding them to approach Jerusalem, 18th of Adrian, A. D. 136.—The emperor Leo I. wanting to force them to turn Christians, they set fire to their houses at Constantinople, and perished in the flames, 722.—Massacred at London, on the coronation-day of Richard I. by the instigation of the priests, though they had come from all parts of Europe, and brought the king presents for his protection, 1189.—Near 500 being besieged in York castle by the mob, cut each others throats, 1190.—In London, the populace rose upon them, for the usury of one man, and murdered 700, 46 **Henry III.** 1262. *Stow*.—An act passed that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, 1269; they were all apprehended throughout England, in one day; their effects confiscated, and their persons banished the realm, to the number of 15,000, only a scanty provision being made for their voyage, 15 **Edward I.** 1287. *Rapin*.—They are massacred in Germany, on a suspicion of having poisoned the springs and wells, A. D. 1348. *Dufresnoy*.

by the Papists of the Protestants.—In Franconia, 50,000 of Luther's followers killed by William de Furstemberg, 1525. *General History, Dufresnoy*.—In England, when Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and after him above 300 protestants were burnt, and great numbers perished in prison, 3 Mary 1556. *Warner's Ecclesiastical History*.—Of the protestants in France, great numbers were hanged, their assemblies prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence of the galleys proclaimed against all who harboured them, 1723.

PERSIA; the empire was founded by Cyrus, after his conquest of Media, 536 B. C. It continued till it was overthrown by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C. A new empire, styled the Parthian, was formed by the Persians under Arbaces, 250 B. C.; but in A. D. 229, Artaxerxes restored it to its antient title; and in 651, the Saracens put an end to that empire. From this time Persia was a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Indostan, till Kouli Khan once more raised it to a powerful kingdom.

Perukes, the first made at Paris, 1620.

Peter-house College, Cambridge, founded 1257.

Peter-pence, first presented by Ina, king of the West-Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, A. D. 725; so called, because it was agreed to be paid on the feast of St. Peter; it was levied on all families possessed of thirty-pence yearly-rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa 777, and was afterwards claimed by the popes, as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII.

Petersburgh, St. built by Peter I. 1721.

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PHÄNOMENA, remarkable. Mount Vesuvius threw out such a quantity of flame and smoke, that the air was darkened, and the cities of Pompeia and Herculaneum were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A. D. 79. [Herculaneum was discovered in 1737, and several curiosities have been dug out of it ever since; but every thing combustible had the marks of being burnt by fire.] Another fatal eruption: 4000 persons are destroyed, and great part of the neighbouring country, 1632. The most dreadful eruption that has been known, for a century past, happened in 1767.—A column of fire appears in the air at Rome 30 days, A. D. 390.—The country of Palestine infested with such swarms of locusts that they darkened the air; and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and caused a stench which occasioned a pestilential fever, A. D. 406. *Gen. Hist.*—In the month of August, A. D. 873, such a prodigious swarm of large grasshoppers, or locusts, settled upon the lands in France, that in one night they devoured every thing green, even to the leaves and bark of young trees; they died soon after, and the stench caused a pestilential fever. *Dufresnoy*.—A prodigious quantity of snakes form themselves into two bands in a plain near Tournay in Flanders, and fight with such fury, that one band is almost destroyed, and the peasants kill the other with sticks, and by fire, 1059. *Dufresnoy*.—At Oxen-hall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence resembling a mountain; remained so several hours; then sunk in as suddenly with an horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, which continues to this day, A. D. 1179. *Hoveden*.—Marcley Hill, near Hereford, was moved from its situation on Saturday evening February 17, 1571; continued in motion till Monday following; carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface; overthrew a chapel in its way; formed a large hill twelve fathom high, where it settled, and left a chasm forty feet deep and thirty long, where it stood before.—In 1583, a similar prodigy happened in Dorsetshire; a field of three acres, with the trees and fences, at Black-moor, moved from thence, passed over another field, and settled in the highway to Hearn. *Stow. Chron.*—An unaccountable darkness (no eclipse) at noon-day in England, so that no person could see to read, January 12, 1679. *Stow. Chron.*—A remarkable comet appeared in England for a week, 1680.—A body of light appeared in the north-east, which formed several columns or pillars of light, and threw the people into great consternation; it lasted from the evening of March 6 till 3 the next morning, 1715. *Salmon*.—The Thames laid dry, both above and below London-bridge, by a strong westerly wind, which drove back the tide, 1716.—So remarkable a fog in London, that several chairmen mistook their way in St. James's Park, and fell with their fares into the canal; many persons fell into Fleet-ditch, and considerable damage was done on the Thames by boats and barges running foul of each other and over-setting, January 1, 1729, in the evening.—A flash of lightning penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the representation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch-case; the jewels in the ears of others, which were compositions, and split several diamonds, August 1769.—Mercury passed over the sun's disk, visible to the naked eye, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at London, November 25, 1769.—Solway Moss, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it, rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different

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different extent, from one to ten feet deep, upon which were found hares, wild fowl, &c. It has covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about 30 small villages; it continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, December 31, 1771. *Annual Register.*—The river Pever in Gloucestershire suddenly altered its course, and ten acres of land, with every thing upon its surface, were removed, with the current, 1773.

Pharos, the celebrated of Alexandria, built 284 B. C. *Blair.*

Philosophers expelled, and their schools suppressed at Rome, by Domitian, A. D. 83. *Universal History.*

Philosophy, the peripatetick, occasions several murders in the university of Paris, A. D. 1230. *Daniel's History of France.*

Philippine Islands in Asia, were discovered by Magellan in 1519; they belong to the Spaniards.

Phipps, Captain, sailed, by order of the king of Great Britain, to make discoveries, as near as possible to the North-Pole, 1773.

Phosphorus, invented by a German chemist, about 1670. See Kunckell,

PART II.

PHRYGIA minor, celebrated in ancient history for the reigns of Priam, and his ancestors, at Troy, its capital. About 560 B. C. it became part of the Lydian empire under Croesus, and shared its fate.

Picts, the, totally destroyed by the Scots, 840.

Pins first made in England, 1543. Before this art was discovered, the ladies used wooden skewers. *Stow's Chron.*

PLAGUES and Epidemical Diseases. The first general in all parts of the world, 767 B. C. *Petavius.*—At Carthage, so dreadful a plague that the inhabitants sacrifice their children to appease their gods, 534 B. C. *Univ. Hist. Baronius.*—At Rome, a dreadful plague 461 B. C.—At Athens, spreads into Egypt and Ethiopia, causes a dreadful devastation, 430 B. C.—Another, which destroyed 2000 persons daily, 188.—At Rome, a most dreadful one, 10,000 perish daily, A. D. 78.—A dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa; and, it is said, did not cease for fifty years. *Univ. Hist.*—At Constantinople in 746, when the living were hardly sufficient to bury the dead; it raged for three years, and was as fatal in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece.—At Chichester in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons, 772. *Will. Malmes.*—In Scotland, 40,000 died of the plague, 954.—At London a great mortality 1094; again, 1111, extended to cattle, fowls, and domestic animals. *Hollingshead.*—A plague in Germany, 90,000 died, 1348.—The plague at Paris, and at London 1348, when 200 persons were buried daily in the Charter-house-yard; again in 1362 and 1379.—A mortality at Oxford, 1471.—A plague in England destroyed more people than the continual wars for fifteen preceding years, 17 Edward IV. 1478. *Rapin. Salmon.*—The sweating sickness very fatal at London, 1485.—The plague at London so violent that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1500.—The sweating sickness (mortal in three hours). In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Henry VIII. 1517. *Stow.*—The plague in London 1594; again, 2 James I. 1604, upwards of 30,000 died.—At Constantinople, fatal to 200,000 inhabitants, 1611.—At London, 1 Charles I. 1625, 35,417 died.—At Lyons in France 60,000, 1628.—At London, Charles II. and his court remove to Salisbury; it is computed that 68,596 persons died of it, within the bills of mortality, 1665; fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days; and it is thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration.

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Flagration in 1666.—At York, an epidemic fever, of which 11,000 died, 1691.—The plague at Marseilles in France, 18,000 died, 1720.—A gaol-distemper infected the court at the Old Bailey, of which the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, most of the jury, and several other persons died, 1750.—At Constantinople, 1000 persons perished daily, 1770.—In Persia, when 80,000 persons perished at Bassora, 1773.—At Smyrna, that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1784.—At Tunis, 32,000 perished, 1784.—In the Levant, 1786.

Plaster of Paris, the use of it for moulds and figures, discovered 1470. See Verocchio, PART II.

Plays, the first acted at Rome, 240 B. C. See Livius Andronicus, PART II. Plenty of provisions, the seven years of, in Egypt, began 1715 B. C. Josephus.

Plural number, first assumed in the royal stile, by the kings of England; *we*, instead of *I*, and continued ever since, 1 John 1199. Coke's *Instit.*

Plymouth burnt by the French fleet, 1 Richard II. 1377.

Poet laureat, first record of in England, 35 Henry III. 1251. *Rapin.* Then styled the king's versifier, and 100 shillings paid as his annual stipend. Warton. *Maddox's Hist. Excb.*

Poetry. The invention of poetry is uncertain; Orpheus of Thrace is the earliest author, and is deemed the inventor (at least in the western part of the world) 1249 B. C. Iambic verse was introduced by Archilocus, 700 B. C. Dufresnoy.

POLAND was anciently the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it, to invade the Roman empire. It was erected into a duchy; of which Lechus was the first duke, A. D. 694. It became a kingdom A. D. 1000; Otho III. emperor of Germany, conferring the title of King on Boleslaus I. Red Russia was added to this kingdom by Boleslaus II. who married the heiress of that country, A. D. 1059. Dismembered by the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia, who, by a partition-treaty, seize the most valuable territories, 1772.

PONTUS; this kingdom became independant of the Macedonians about 300 B. C.; and grew famous under the dynasty of the Mithridates, till it was conquered by the Romans, who totally defeated Mithridates VII. 64 B. C. Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebischond in this country, A. D. 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it, 1459.

Popes of Rome, their supremacy over the christian church first established by Boniface III. through the perfidious connivance and support of Phocas, emperor of the east (a murderer and usurper), A. D. 607. Their assumed authority carried to such excesses as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns, and to claim the presentations of all church-benefices, by Gregory VII. and his successors, from 1073 to 1500. Three at one time, all pretending to infallibility, in 1414. Their power declined yearly towards 1600. Bowler's *Lives of the Popes.* Kissing the embroidered crofs on the pope's slipper, and some other ridiculous ceremonies abolished, and the order of jesuits suppressed by the late pope Clement XIV. 1773.

Population, of England and Wales, estimated at 8,000,000.—Of Ireland, 2,500,000.—Of Scotland, 1,000,000.—Of France, 27,000,000.—Of Russia, 30,000,000, in 1785. See Chalmer's *Estimate of the comparative Strength of Great Britain;* Necker on the *Finances of France,* &c.

Portsmouth burnt by the French, 1 Richard II. 1377. The dock-yard on fire in 1760; again in 1770, and very considerable damage done; French-

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secret perfidy suspected both times, but no proof. A grand naval mock-engagement and parade of the fleet, the king being present, June 22 to 25, 1773.

PORTUGAL, the ancient inhabitants were called Lusitani; they submitted it to the Roman arms 250 B. C. The Alans, Suevi, and Goths, settled here successively from A. D. 409 to 711, when the Saracens conquered it. Count Henry, receiving some territories bordering upon it, from Alonzo king of Leon, as a marriage-dowry with his daughter, he expelled the Saracens, and his son Alonzo conquered Lisbon, and assumed the title of King of Portugal in 1146. In 1580, Philip II. of Spain seized upon this country; but in 1640, the duke of Braganza recovered it, and in his family it has ever since remained, independant of Spain.

Post-Office-General, at London, first opened for all parts of the world, 12 Charles II. 1660.

Post-Office, the amazing increase of this valuable branch of the public revenue, is both curious and interesting. The gross income of the year ending the 25th March, 1755, amounted to 210,663l. The gross income for the year ending April 5th, 1784, amounted to 452,404l.—Mr. Palmer of Bath under the sanction of government, has carried into execution a plan for the more regular, safe, and *expeditious* conveyance of the mails by mail-coaches, which was become general, and had increased the income of the Post-Office considerably in 1788.

Post, penny, for London and its neighbourhood, 35 Charles II. 1683.

Posts for letters first instituted in France, by Louis XI. See PART II.

Potatoes first brought to England from America, by Sir Francis Drake, 1586. Cultivated in Ireland, 1610. In England 1650.

Pragmatic sanction, for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, 1439. Guaranteed by England, and other powers, 1740.

Prayers for the dead, first introduced into the christian church about 100. *Eusebii*.—To saints first introduced by Pope Gregory, 595.

Praying with the face to the east, introduced by pope Boniface II. 532.

Pressing for the sea-service, a criminal punishment in the reign of Henry VIII. and — Read, an alderman of London, was accordingly pressed, and sent to serve on board the fleet in foreign parts, for refusing to pay a tax levied on him by the king, in 1544. *Stow's Chron.*

Pressing to death, a remarkable instance of it in England: Hugh Calverly, of Calverly in Yorkshire, Esq; having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, 3 James I. 1605. *Stow's Chron.*

Printing, the art of, invented by Peter Scheffer, a workman under Faust and Guttenburgh of Mentz: Faust and Guttenburgh got no further than fixed letters; but Scheffer made moveable ones, as they now are; and therefore was the inventor of complete printing, A. D. 1450. *Dufresnoy*. This art was brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1475; and he had a press in Westminster till 1494. *Stow's Chron.* [Forwarded the reformation.]

Prizes taken by the English from the French and Spaniards in two years after the commencement of the war of 1744, estimated at 9,483,000l. in 1746.

Protestants took their name from the protest made against the errors of the Romish church, by the early reformers at the diet held at Spires, A. D. 1529.

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PROVISIONS, low price, plenty, and regulations, concerning them in England. Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for four-pence, Henry I. about 1130. The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eight-pence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2. John 1200. *Burton's Annals*. When wheat was at 6s. per quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to 24 oz. (made of the whole grain) and to 16 the white. When wheat was at 1s. 6d. per quarter, the farthing loaf white was to weigh 6*1/2* oz. and the whole grain (the same as standard now) 9*1/2* by the first assize, A. D. 1202. *Mat. Paris*. A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280. *Dufresnoy*. Wheat 1s. per quarter, 14 Edward I. 1286. *Stow*. The price of provisions fixed by the common-council of London as follows: Two pullets, three-halfpence; a partridge, or two wood-cocks, three-halfpence; a fat lamb six-pence from Christmas to Shrovetide, the rest of the year four-pence, 29 Edward I. 1299. *Stowe*. Price of provisions fixed by parliament; at the rate of 2*1/2*. 8s. of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn 3*1/2*. 12*1/2*s.—A horned sheep 5*1/2*s.—Two dozen of eggs 3*1/2*d. other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common-council above recited, 1315 *Rot. Parl.* 7 Edward II.—Wine, the best sold for 20*1/2*s. per tun, 10 Richard II. 1387. Wheat being at thirteen pence the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price, that it is called a dearth of corn, by the historians of that era. Beef and pork settled at a halfpenny the pound, and veal three-farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Henry VIII. 1533. *Anderson's Origin of Commerce*. Milk was sold, three pints, ale-measure, for one halfpenny, 2 Eliz. 1560. *Stow's Chronicle*.

PRUSSIA, the Prussians, or Borussians, were not known till A. D. 1007, when they were governed by dukes. They were conquered successively by the knights of the Teutonic order, and the Poles. In 1683, it became independant of the crown of Poland; and in 1702, the dukes assumed the title of King, by consent of the emperor.

Pumps, the first invented in Europe 1425.

Purgatives (of the mild species) particularly cassia, manna, and saffron, first discovered by Actuarius, a Greek physician, A. D. 1245. *Dufresnoy*.

[Drafts had done great mischief in medicine before this period.]

Purgatory, the doctrine of, introduced into the Romish church at the beginning of the sixth century. *Dupin*.

Pythian games, established by the Amphictyons at Delphos, 591 B. C. *Athenian Marbles*.

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QUAKERS, their sect founded in England by George Fox, Charles II. 1664.—Sixty transported to America, by an order of council, *ibid*. John Archdale, elected a member of parliament, but refusing to take the oaths the election was made void, 10 William III. 1698. Their solemn affirmation enacted to be taken in all cases wherein oaths are required from other British subjects, 8 William III. 1696. Petition parliament to be relieved from prosecutions for non-payment of tithes and other ecclesiastical dues; a bill passed the commons for this end, but was thrown out of the house of lords without a division, 9 George II. 1736.

Queen's College, Oxford, founded 1340.

Queen's College, Cambridge, founded 1448.

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RAPE of Helen, by Theseus, 121; B. C.
Rape of Helen, by Paris, 1198 B. C. which occasioned the Trojan war.
Utr. Hist.

REBELLIONS, remarkable, BRITISH HISTORY. Against William I. in favour of Edgar Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1069. Against king Stephen, in favour of the empress Maud, A. D. 1138. Prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189. Of the barons against king John, 1216; and against Henry III. 1263. Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites the Gavestons, 1312; and again on account of the Spencers, 1321. Of Walter the ricer of Deptford, vulgarly called Wat Tiler, on account of the brutal rudeness of a tax-gatherer to his daughter; having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1381. Of the Duke of Gloucester and other lords, 1388. Of Henry duke of Lancaster, who causes Richard II. to be deposed, 1399, see Richard II. Against Henry IV. by confederate lords, 1403. Of Jack Cade against Henry VI. 1450. Of the duke of York and others, *ibid.* the duke of York killed 1460; but the earl of March, who succeeds to the title, continues the rebellion, defeats and deposes Henry VI. 1461. Against Edward IV. to restore Henry VI. 1471. Against Richard III. in favour of the earl of Richmond, 1485. Of Lambert Symnel against Henry VII. 1486; and of Perkin Warbeck, 1492. Of Aske, and other gentlemen of Yorkshire, against Henry VIII. 1537. Of Sir Thomas Wyatt and others against queen Mary, 1554. Of the duke of Monmouth against James II. 1685. Of the Scotch against George I. 1715. Against George II. 1745. The lords Kilmarnock, Balmoral, and Lovat, beheaded in 1746.

Receipts given for money, taxed by a stamp on all above the value of 40s. 1783.

Reformation from popery, set on foot in England by John Wickliff, A. D. 1370. Completed on the accession of queen Elizabeth, 1558.

Registers parochial, established, by which the dates of baptisms, marriages, and burials, became ascertainable, 27 Henry VIII. 1536. A stamp tax laid on them 1784.

— of deeds, conveyances, and wills, disposing of real estates, appointed to be made in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, 2 Anne 1703. By this regulation, greater security was made for purchasers and mortgagees; and the value of estates increased in the register counties.

Rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, six millions about the year 1600, and twelve years purchase the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to fourteen millions, and land was worth eighteen years purchase. *D'Avant's on the Revenues.*

Revenue, public, of England, for the civil list, and all other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, 1,200,000l. per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II.—Raised to 6,000,000l. and every branch of the revenue anticipated, which was the origin of the funds, and the national debt, William and Mary, 1690. Increased to nearly 35 millions, 1787. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

REVOLUTIONS, remarkable, in ancient and modern history. The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus.

RIO

Cyrus the Great, 536 B. C. The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C. The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C. The Eastern empire, founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Roman, A. D. 306. The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 802. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Augsbourg, the head of the house of Austria, A. D. 1273, from whom it is also called, The Monarchy of the Austrians. The Eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A. D. 1300. See Ottoman empire. See also the Revolutions of particular countries under their proper heads, as Rome, England, &c.

RHODES, peopled from Crête, as early as 916 B. C. The Rhodians were famous navigators, masters of the sea, and institutors of a maritime code, which was afterwards adopted by the Romans. The republic was not completed till 480 B. C. The city was built 432 B. C. It now belongs to the Turks. *Priestley*. Its famous Colossus thrown down by an earthquake 224 B. C. Finally destroyed by Moavia the Saracen admiral, A. D. 653. It was one of the seven wonders of the world, being the statue of Apollo, made of brass, at the entrance of the port. It was 105 feet high, and the legs were extended on each side of the port, so that large vessels could enter the harbour between them. It had never been repaired; but now Moavia entirely pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,000 pounds, to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels, to transport it to Alexandria. *Dufresnoy*.

RIOTS, BRITISH HISTORY. Some riotous citizens of London demolish the convent belonging to Westminster-Abbey: the ringleader is hanged, and the rest have their hands and feet cut off, 6 Henry III. A. D. 1221.—The goldsmiths and taylors company fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side; the sheriff's quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262.—A riot at Norwich; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king goes thither and sees the ringleaders executed, 1271.—A riot at London in June 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob.—Another, under pretence of pulling down bawdy-houses; four of the ringleaders hanged, 1668.—Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1682; several considerable persons were concerned; they seized the lord-mayor; but the city-lieutenancy raised the militia and released him; the rioters were fined.—At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the union, 1707.—In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses broke open, the pulpit of one pulled down, and with the pews burnt in Lincoln's Inn-Fields, 1709.—Riots of the whig and tory mobs, called Ormond, and Newcastle mobs, 2 George I. 1715. The riot act passed the same year, great mischief having been done by both parties in London.—The Mug-house riot in Salisbury-Court, between the whigs and tories, one person shot dead by the master of the house; quelled by the guards, 1716.—Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpikes; quelled after a smart engagement with the *posse comitatis*, 1735.—Of the Spitalfield-weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland; the military and civil power joined to quell them, and some lives were lost, 9 George II. 1736.—Between Irish, Welsh, and English haymakers, 1736.—At Edinburgh, the mob rose, set fire to the prison-door, took out Captain Porteus (who had been pardoned for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot) and hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dis-

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persed, 1736.—Riot of the Cornish tin-miners, on account of the dearth of corn, 1737.—Riot of the sailors in Worcestershire; they march to Birmingham, and oblige all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737.—Of some sailors, who were robbed and ill used at a bawdy-house in the Strand, and being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house, and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the bad women naked into the streets, 1749.—Of the Spitalfield-weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed, 1765.—Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearth of provisions, 1766 and 1767.—A mob in St. George's-Fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the king's-bench-prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon and killed by the soldiers, 1768.—A most dreadful one, occasioned by the zeal of Lord George Gordon, who assembled near 40,000 persons in St. George's-Fields, under the denomination of the Protestant Association, in order to carry up a petition to the house of commons for the repeal of an act of parliament, granting certain indulgences to the Roman catholics. The mob once raised, could not be dispersed, but proceeded to the most daring and cruel outrages; pillaging, burning and pulling down the chapels and private houses of Roman catholics first, but afterwards of several other persons; opening prisons, setting prisoners at liberty; even attempting the Bank of England; totally, in a word, overcoming the civil power, and committing the greatest outrages for near six days. At length by the assistance of armed associations of the citizens, of the horse and foot-guards, and the militia of several counties then embodied and marched to London, this horrid riot was quelled; some hundreds of the rioters were killed by the soldiery, or afterwards convicted upon trial and executed. Lord George Gordon was tried the year after for high treason, but acquitted. This riot began June 2, 1780. *New Annual Register for 1780.*
Robin Hood, captain of a band of daring robbers, who infested the forest of Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, and from thence made excursions to many parts of England in search of booty. His chief companion was called Little John. Robin Hood continued his depredations from about 1189 to 1247, when he died. *Stow.*

Rolls Chapel, in London, founded by Henry III. in 1233, for ordaining Jewish rabbies converted to christianity, who were allowed a maintenance from the king, and houses within the precinct, now called, The Rolls Buildings. On the banishment of the Jews, the principal house and the chapel were annexed by patent to the keeper of the rolls of chancery, from which circumstance they took their name. All the public records, from the time of Richard III. are kept in presses in this chapel, as those before that era are in the Tower. *Noortbouck's History of London.*

ROME; its foundation laid by Romulus, its first king, 753 B. C. according to most chronologers; by Sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C. They seize the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives, 750 B. C. The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, agree to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curiatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engage in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the Horatii, submits and unites Alba to Rome, 667 B. C. *Livy.* The circus built, said to have been capable to contain 150,000 people, 605 B. C. Sextus Tarquin, having ravished Lucretia, the Tarquins are expelled, the kingly government abolished, and the republican established under

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under two annual consuls, 508 B. C. The dictatorship first introduced, 493 B. C. Decemviri appointed to form a body of laws, which being done, they are written on ten tables, transcribed on pillars of brass, and made the standard of judicial proceedings, 451 B. C. Creation of Censors 443 B. C. Patrician tribunes chosen instead of consuls, 421 B. C. The consulship restored, 418 B. C. Three questors, from among the people, elected 410 B. C. The temple of Mars built 380 B. C. The first Punic war declared, 264 B. C. Before this time, the Romans had never carried their arms beyond Italy, nor encountered their enemies at sea. About this time silver money was first made at Rome, instead of brass, before in use; it took the name of Moneta from the temple of Juno Moneta, where it was coined. The second Punic war begun 218 B. C. See Battles. The third Punic war 149 B. C. After a siege of three years, the Romans take Carthage, and utterly destroy it, 146 B. C. Marius makes his grand triumphal entry into Rome, preceded by an immense treasure in gold and silver, the spoils of Numidia; the famous Jugurtha its king, and his two sons in chains, grace the triumph, 103 B. C. The Ambrones and Teutones defeated by Marius; the wives of the former being refused security from violation, murder themselves and their children, 102 B. C. Pompey and Julius Cæsar begin to contend for supreme power over the Roman commonwealth, which produces a bloody civil war, 59 B. C. Cæsar is assassinated in the senate-house, and the revolution intended to be prevented by this catastrophe is only hastened, 44 B. C. See Julius Cæsar, Brutus, and Pompey, PART II. The Roman state divided into two factions by Octavianus Cæsar and Marc Antony, a civil war ensues, 41 B. C. The republic changed to an empire, Octavianus Cæsar having the titles of Imperator and Augustus conferred on him by the senate and people, 27 B. C. Livy. See Augustus Cæsar, PART II. About this time the annual revenue of the Roman empire amounted to forty millions of our pounds sterling. The city of Rome is computed to have been fifty of our miles in circumference, and its inhabitants to exceed four millions. The famous temple of the mother of the gods consumed by fire, A. D. 2. A new census, or numeration of the people, being taken by Claudius the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are found to amount to six millions, nine hundred thousand, A. D. 48. *Univ. Hist.* The Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations of the north, begin to invade the Roman empire about A. D. 250. It is divided into four parts between two emperors Dioclesian and Constantius; the basis of its dissolution, 292. The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople, by Constantine, 330. See Constantine the Great, PART II. Divided again into the eastern and western empires, 379. Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410. By the Vandals, 455. By the Heruli, 476. Is recovered for Justinian by Belisarius, 537. In 547, the Goths retook it. In 553, Narses, another of Justinian's generals, reconquered it for the emperor. In 726, it revolted from the Greek emperors, became a free state, and was governed by a senate. Finally, the senate and people acknowledged Charlemagne, king of France, as emperor of the west, who surrendered the city and dutchy to the pope, reserving the sovereignty, A. D. 800; the popes afterwards made themselves independent, and continue in possession of this renowned city and its territories, now called, The Ecclesiastical States. *Universal and Gen. Hist. Hooke's Roman History.*

Roman women, to the number of 170, are accused by a female slave of having poisoned a great number of citizens; Q. Fabius Marius caused them

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all to be put to death; and this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome, 331 B. C. *Livy.*

Roses first planted in England, A. D. 1522. *Salmon.*

Rota club, a society who met at Miles's Coffee-house in New-Palace-Yard, Westminster, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell: their plan was to have all the great officers of state chosen by ballot; and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659. See Biog. Brit. article Petty.

RUSSIA, or Muscovy, the ancient Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians. Rurick was grand duke of Novogorod in this country, A. D. 862; the earliest authentic account of it. In 981, Wolidimer was the first christian king. The Poles conquered it about 1058; but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200, the Mungis tartars conquered it, and held it subject to them till 1340, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency. About the middle of the 16th century, the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia. Became an empire 1721, Peter I. assuming the title of Emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in their future negociations with the court of Petersburgh. A revolution, without bloodshed, in favour of Elizabeth, 1740. Another, in 1762, in favour of the present empress. The emperor John, an infant, is deposed, and shut up in prison, where he remained till 1763: when an attempt being made to release him, he was killed by the officer of the guard to prevent it.

— the navigation from England, first discovered by Robert Chancellor, 1554.

— a number of Russian boys put apprentices to the hard-ware manufactures at Birmingham, which occasioned a petition to parliament; 4 George I. 1718.

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SABBATICAL year, a Jewish institution, 1444 B. C. *Josephus.*
Sabath-day, or Sunday, ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break of day. 4 Canons Edgar, A. D. 960. An act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I. 1606.

Sabine women, the rape of by the Romans, in order to people their new kingdom, 750 B. C.

Sacred, added to the title of Majesty, in the style of the kings of England, upon the accession of James I. 1603.

Sacrifice, the first religious one offered to God by Abel; it consisted of milk and the firstlings of his flock, 3875 B. C. *Josephus. Ufer.* This kind of worship, being typical, ceased with the sacrifice of Christ, A. D. 33.

Sail-cloth, the first made in England, 32 Eliz. 1590; encouraged, and the manufactory established by bounties, 11 Anne 1713.

Salique law, by which women are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, ratified in a council of state by Clovis I. the real founder of the French monarchy in 511. *Henault's Hist. de France.*

Saracens. See Arabia.

Satellites, first discovered round the planets by Galileo, 1608. *Blair.*
Satyrnalian.

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Saturnian feasts established, and the temple of Saturn at Rome founded 497 B. C. *Dufresnoy.*

SAVOY, was part of the ancient Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118 B. C. The Alemani, ancestors of the Germans, seized it A. D. 395, and the Franks in 496. It underwent the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert; his descendants enlarged it considerably. In 1713, Victor, duke of Savoy, by the assistance of an English fleet, took Sicily, and kept it till 1718, when he exchanged it for Sardinia, with the title of King; duke of Savoy being now the king of Sardinia's second title. *Priestley.*

Scenes first painted for theatres by Balthazar Siena, 1533.

Scotsmen, upon an inquisition taken by order of queen Elizabeth, only 58 were found in London, 5 Eliz. 1567. *Stow's Chron.*

SCOTLAND. This country was anciently called Caledonia, the inhabitants were of the Celtic race; and, like the other British isles, it was but little known till the Romans subdued it under Agricola, A. D. 85; though their own historians, in imitation of the vanity of other nations, carry a fabulous account of its antiquity as far back as to the time of Alexander the Great, with whom they make Fergus I. king of Scotland, cotemporary. In the fourth century, the inhabitants were known under two classes or denominations of Piets and Scots. The Romans quitted Scotland in 410. The Piets are said to have been entirely subdued by Kenith II. the first sovereign of the whole island, about 839. On the death of Alexander II. 1285, twelve candidates claimed the crown, and referred the decision to Edward I. of England, which gave him the opportunity to conquer it; and the Scots did not entirely recover it till 1314. James VI. king of Scotland, succeeded to the crown of England 1603; this produced a union of the two crowns; and in 1707, the two kingdoms were united, and took the style and title of Great Britain.

Sculpture; the origin of this art cannot be traced with any certainty; the invention is given by some ancient writers to the Egyptians, and by others to the Greeks. According to sacred history, Bezaleel and Ahobiel, who built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, were the first architects and sculptors of repute, and their excellence is recorded as the gift of God. See the Bible, Exodus xxxi. fl. 1595 B. C.

Scutage, the first tax levied in England to pay an army, 4 Henry II. 1159. Sealing of deeds and writs, first practised in England, 13 William I. 1079. Seas, the sovereignty of England over the British seas maintained by Selden, and measures taken by the government in consequence, 8 Charles I. 1633.

Secretary of state, his office first established by Henry VIII. 1530. *Stow.* SECTS, religious, according to the dates of their origin in the christian world. Of *Sethians*, A. D. 141.—Of *Ophites*, 141.—Of *Gainites*, 141.—Of *Sabellians*, about 261.—Of *Manichees*, 277.—Of *Donatists*, 312.—Of *Arians*, 325.—Of *Macedonians*, 350.—Of *Anomians*, 363.—Of *Pedagians*, 400.—Of *Predestinarians*, 470.—Of *Monothelites*, 540.—Of *Mahometans*, 622.—Of *Iconoclasts*, or image-breakers, about 722, encouraged by the emperor Leo I. They pulled down and broke to pieces both Pagan and Christian images, which caused insurrections and conspiracies against the emperor; and great divisions among the christians from 740 to 780, when images were again set up in christian churches, and the worship of them confirmed by the Romish church.—Of *Sacramentarians*, by Berenger,

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the first who opposed the doctrine of the real presence, 1048.—Of *Albigenses*, 1160.—Of *Publicans*, 1162.—Of *Jacobines*, 1198.—Of *Bon-hommes*, 1257.—Of *Scourgers*, 1260.—Of *Lollards*, 1310.—Of *Wickliffites*, in England, 1318 (after Wickliffe's death his sect called themselves Lollards).—Of *Orbites*, 1422.—Of *Adamites*, 1432.—Of *Lutherans*, 1517.—Of *Anabaptists* in Germany 1527, in England, 1549.—Of *Protestants* (the reformed taking that name from a protest made by them at the diet of Spires, 1529).—Of *Calvinists*, 1546.—Of *Arminians*, 1608.—Of *Quakers*, in England, 1655.—Of *Brownists*, 1660.—Of *Jansenists*, in France, 1664.—Of *Methodists*, or *Quietists*, in France, 1685.—Of *Meibodists*, in England, 1740.—Of *Moravians*, in England, 1743 (a branch of the Hennhuters in Germany).—Of *Unitarians*, 1602, revived in England, and their chapel opened at Essex-house, London, 1774, by the Rev. Mr. Lindsay.—By referring to PART II. the corresponding names of the founders of the most remarkable sects will appear. *Ex.* See *Arius*.

Septuagint version of the books of the Old Testament, made 277 B. C. See *BIBLE*.

Servants, male and female, taxed 1786.

Sheep, a remarkable rot among them in England, which lasted twenty-five years, owing to one infected sheep brought from Spain, for the improvement of the breed, 2 Edward I. 1274. *Baker's Chronicle*.

Sheep first, impolitically, exported from England to Spain, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, and proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 5 Edward IV. 1467. *Anderson*.

Sheriffs for every county in England, first nominated by William I. 1070. Ship-building, the art of, attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece by *Danaus*, 1485 B. C. *Blair*.

Ship-money, illegally levied on British subjects, by Charles I. 1634.

Ship-money, Hampden's trial for refusing to pay it, 1638. See *Hampden*, PART II.

Shipwreck, remarkable. William, eldest son of Henry I. his sister, a natural son, and several noble attendants of both sexes, to the number of 180 persons, were lost on their passage from Normandy to England, 1120. *Stow*.

Shoes, an extraordinary method of adorning them in England with long peaks turning upwards from the toe, and fastened by silver chains or laces to the knees, prohibited by a penal statute, 4 Edward IV. 1467. *Stow's Chron.*

Shops, a tax on retail shops, 1786.

Shore, Jane, mistress to Edward IV. memorable for the beauty of her person, and her misfortunes. Atoned for the immorality of her conduct by a public penance in 1483; afterwards confined in Ludgate, but upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, king Richard III. in 1484, restored her liberty, and Sir Thomas More mentions having seen her, which contradicts the story of her perishing by hunger. *Harrison MSS.*

Sicily, the ancient inhabitants of this island were the Sicani and the Etruscans. See *Naples*.

Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, founded 1598.

Signals used at sea by the English navy, invented by James duke of York, afterwards James II. 1663.

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Silk, raw, first made by the Seres, a people inhabiting part of China, 150 B. C. brought from China to Europe about A. D. 300. The manufactory established in France about 550. In England, but imperfectly, 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London, 1687.

Silk-throwing-mill, first made in England and fixed up at Derby by Sir Thomas Lombe, 1719.

Silver-plate first made use of in England by Wilfred, a Northumbrian bishop, about 709. *Tyrell's Hist. of England.*

Sion-College, London, founded by the Rev. Dr. White, 1632. Incorporated 1664. *Stow and Noortbouck.*

Surnames, many of the most common, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c. were taken by Brabanders and other Flemings, who were naturalized in the reign of Henry VI. 1435. *Rymer's Fædera, vol. x.*

Skinner's-well, Clerkenwell-fields, a play acted there (by the parish-clerks, whose duty it was to represent pious plays) representing the chief transactions of the world from the creation to the time; it lasted eight days; the king and his court attending, 10 Henry IV. 1409. *Hall.* The place still remains, distinguished by a pile of stones, and the Skinners arms; at the entrance of the first field from Bagnigge-wells to Clerkenwell. *Stow and Noortbouck.*

Skins, raw, of cattle, suspended on stakes made use of instead of kettles to boil meat in the north of England and in Scotland, 1 Edward III. 1327. *Leland.*

Smyrna in Asia, built by the inhabitants of Cumea, 1050 B. C. *Herodot. in vita Homeris.*

Snell, Hannah, an Englishwoman, followed her lover, who was a sailor, and enlisted in the marines, was present at several engagements, and fought with great bravery in the habit of a man, her sex never being discovered. A pension of 30*l. per annum* was settled upon her for life in 1750.

SOCIETIES for the advancement of religious and pious uses, London.—Propagation of the gospel in New-England, 22 Charles II. 1671.—Promotion of christian knowledge, 9 William III. 1698.—Reformation of manners, 9 William III. 1698.—Propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, 12 William III. 1703.—The amicable (first instituted for the benefit of clergymen's widows) 5 Anne 1706.—Seamen's widows, 6 George II. 1732.—Marine (provides for deserted boys, sending them to sea) 29 George II. 1756.—To release prisoners for small debts (voluntary subscriptions) 1773.

SOCIETIES for the encouragement of sciences and arts, London.—Royal society, 14 Charles II. 1662; the first year after the restoration: the oldest society in Europe for the improvement of natural philosophy.—Antiquarian, 25 George II. 1751.—Arts, manufactures and commerce (voluntary subscription of all ranks of people) 26 George II. 1753.—American, philosophical, 3 George III. 1762.—Of free artists of Great Britain, 6 George III. 1765.

SOCIETIES for the study of the law, London.—Bernard's inn, an inn of chancery, 1445.—Clement's inn, 18 Edward IV. 1478.—Clifford's inn, 18 Edward III. 1345.—Furnival's inn, 5 Eliz. 1563.—Gray's inn, Edward III. 1357.—Lincoln's inn, 3 Edward II. 1320.—Lyon's inn, 8 Henry VIII. about 1520.—New inn, 1 Henry VII. 1485.—Staple's inn, 3 Henry V. 1415.—Thayie's inn, 10 Henry VIII. 1519.—Temple (three societies, inner, middle, and outer) originally founded, and the present church built by

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by the knights templars in Henry II. 1185. The inner and middle were made inns of law in Edward III. about 1340. The outer not till queen Elizabeth, about 1560. *Stow's Survey.*

Sodom and Gomorrah, with all their inhabitants, destroyed by fire from heaven, 1897 B. C. *Bible. Blair. Usher.*

Solar year, invented by Dionysius of Alexandria, 285 B. C. Established at Rome 45 B. C.

Sorcerers and magicians, a law made against their seductions, 5 Eliz. 1563.

South-sea stock, raised by artifice to 1000l. for a share of 100l. in July 1720. It sunk as suddenly as it had risen, and ruined many thousands of families; all the people of property in the kingdom having turned stock-jobbers. *Salmon's Chron.*

SPAIN, in ancient times, was divided into a great number of petty states. The Carthaginians settled in the south parts 530 B. C. They extended their conquests in this country under Hannibal 209 B. C. The Romans became masters of the whole territory 16 B. C. The Goths expelled the Romans A. D. 568, they kept it till 711; when the Saracens conquered it. The counts of Castile became masters of Leon, Oviedo and Toledo, which had been separate kingdoms, 1080. After many wars, the kingdom of Castile was united to that of Arragon, by the marriage of Isabella, queen of Castile, to Ferdinand king of Arragon, A. D. 1479. Ferdinand, by the conquests of Navarie and Granada, entirely put an end to the dominion of the Moors in this country, A. D. 1511; we may from hence date the foundation of the present Spanish monarchy. *Priestley, &c.*

SPARTA; the ancient city was built by Eunyas, and named after his daughter, who married Lacedæmon, from whom the republic took its title, 1069 B. C. The Lacedæmonian republic became famous in history after 700 B. C. particularly by the conquest of Athens. It was made a Roman province 71 B. C. and the territory now belongs to the Turks. *Toucydides. Priestley.*

Spectacles and reading-glasses, invented by Spina a monk of Pisa in Italy, about 1290. *Gen. Hist.* By Roger Bacon, according to Dr. Plot.

Spencers, father and son, the infamous favourites of Edward II. king of England, hanged 1326. *Salmon's Chron.*

Spheres celestial, and terrestrial globes, also sun-dials, invented by Anaximander, 553 B. C. See Anaximander, PART II.

Sports, the book of, authorising certain sports and pastimes after divine-service on Sundays, published in England by James I. in 1617, was violently opposed by the clergy and devout persons. Burnt by the hangman, and the sports suppressed by order of parliament. *Rapin.*

Stamp-duties first imposed in England, *viz.* on paper, vellum, and parchment, 5 William and Mary, 1694.

Star-chamber, court of, for trial of criminal causes, by a committee of the privy-council, instituted 2 Henry VII. 1487. Abolished 16 Chas. I. 1641.

Starching of linen, the art brought into England by Mrs. Dinghen, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary 1554. *Stow's Chron.*

Statutes of Clarendon, to retrench the power of the clergy, 10 Henry II. 1164.

Steel-yard, London. A company of merchants had this ground assigned to them by Henry III. A. D. 1232. They were all Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England. *Anderson.*

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Stereometry, or the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about A. D. 1350. *Anderson.*

Stockings, the art of knitting or weaving them in a frame, invented in England in 1589; twenty years after we had first learned to knit them with wires or needles, an invention brought to England from Spain in the early part of the reign of queen Elizabeth. See *Lee, Part II.* Silk stockings were first worn at the courts of France and England about the same time. They afterwards became a very considerable article of commerce to both countries. *Stow. Anderson.*

STORMS, dreadful, one at London, which destroyed 1500 houses, A. D. 944. Another, threw down 400 houses, 1050. Another, demolished 500, October 5, 1091. The corn-harvest destroyed by hail, 1205. On the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais and 40,000 foreigners, on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished 1215. It thundered fifteen days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, 1233. A storm with violent lightnings, one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1285. A violent storm of hail near Chartres in France, which fell on the army of Edward III. then on its march, and the hailstones were so large that they killed 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, which obliged him to conclude a peace, 1350. *Mat. Paris and Hoveden.* A general hurricane throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage; more remarked in England, happening September 3, 1651, the day Oliver Cromwell died. A most dreadful one, destroyed the greatest part of a fleet of men of war, just returned home, besides a great number of merchant ships; 1500 seamen perished on the English coasts, and in London alone, the damage was computed at 1,000,000l. 3 Anne 1703. Another 1740. In America, Charles Town, South-Carolina, almost destroyed by a hurricane, 1753. The French plantations at Martinico suffered immense damages by a hurricane, 1766. At Gibraltar, which nearly destroyed it, 1766. A dreadful hurricane at the Havannah, 96 public edifices, and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished almost instantaneously, October 25, 1768. *Annual Register.* Another, which did very great damage on the British coasts, 1770. St. John's town in Antigua, St. Christopher's, and the adjacent islands, greatly damaged by a most dreadful hurricane; the damage computed to be 2,000,000l. 1772. In France and England, 1773. A most terrible one, at Boston in North America in August, and at Cuba in July, 1773. At Alenon in France, where the hailstones measured 18 inches round, 1774. At London, which did great damage to the shipping, 1774. In the north of England, four Dublin packets foundered, 1775. At Antwerp, &c. in Holland, where the hail was as large as hens eggs, and weighed three quarters of a pound, killed several horses, &c. and destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1776. At Florence, and its neighbourhood, and did immense damage, 1777. In all the West India islands, particularly at Savannah la Mar, in Jamaica, and at Barbadoes, 1780. At Roehampton, Wandsworth, 1780. At Jamaica, 1781. A violent hail-storm at Madrid, which did 6000l. damage to the glass windows, some of the stones weighed a pound, 1782. At Surat, in the East Indies, which destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, 1782. At Dieupole in Moravia, which totally destroyed the place, 1782. Great damage done in America, particularly in New England, 1784. A dreadful storm on the north coast of England, 1784; the same in Italy. One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.

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In the West Indies, 1785. In the channel, 1786, when the Half-moon Indian, &c. was lost. At Barbadoes, 1786.

Struensee and Brandt, Danish noblemen and ministers, beheaded at Copenhagen for high-treason, 1772.

Stucco-work in plaster, the art of, known by the ancients, and carried to the highest perfection by the Romans, revived by D'Udine, 1550.

Subsidies to the kings of England were formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France in 1340. *Anderdon.*

Sugar (a capital article of commerce) was first brought into Europe from Asia, about A. D. 1150. It was attempted to be cultivated in Italy; but not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about A. D. 1510. *Robertson's History of Charles V.*

Sun-dials, invented by Anaximander 550 B. C. *Pliny*, l. 2. The first erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, 293 B. C. *Blair.*

Sun-fire-office, the first introduction of insurances from fire in England, instituted in 1707.

Sweating-sickness, an English disease, began 1485, and raged in London little longer than a month, yet carried off several thousands. Again in 1517, when it carried off the afflicted in three hours, and destroyed one-half of the inhabitants in many parts of England; the terms were obliged to be adjourned for a year. *Salmon.* It broke out again in 1528, 1529, and 1551, but with less violence.

SWEDEN; no certain account of this country till the reign of Birnoe III. A. D. 714. Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden on the forced resignation of Albert their king, A. D. 1387. It remained united to the Danish crown till 1523, when the famous Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes; and ever since it has remained independant; but was made an absolute monarchy by the present king in 1772.

SWITZERLAND, and Swiss Cantons. The old inhabitants of this country were called Helvetii; they were defeated by Julius Cæsar 57 B. C. The territory remained subject to the Romans, till it was conquered by the Alemani, German emigrants, A. D. 395. They were expelled by Clovis, king of France, in 496. It underwent another revolution in 888, being made part of the kingdom of Burgundy. In 1032 it was given by the last king of Burgundy to Conrad II. emperor of Germany; from which time it was held as part of the empire, till 1307, when a very singular revolt [See Tell, PART II.] laid the basis of the independency of the several states of this country, now called The Thirteen Swiss Cantons, under a republican form of government; made perpetual, by a league among themselves, 1315; and confirmed by treaty with the other powers of Europe, 1649. Seven of these Cantons are Roman catholics, and six protestants.

Synod, the famous, or general assembly of Dort in Holland, to which deputies were sent from England, and all the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon justification and grace, 1618. *Aitzema.*

Syracuse, the ancient city, built by Archias, 747 B. C. *Unit. Hist.*

SYRIA. The Syrians began to be a powerful nation about 900 B. C. but in 740 B. C. the king of Assyria took Damascus the capital, and reduced the Syrians to captivity under the Assyrian empire. Alexander the Great conquered this country 332 B. C. After the death of this prince, Seleucus,

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Seleucus, one of his generals, erected Syria into an independant kingdom about 312 B. C. and under the dynasty of the Seleucidæ it is known in history, till it was made tributary to the Romans by Pompey 65 B. C. It was conquered by the Saracens A. D. 640; and lastly by the Turks, A. D. 1517. *Priſtley.*

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TAFFETIES first made in England by John Tyce of Shoreditch, 40 Eliz. 1598. *Stow's Chron.*

Tapeſtry, the first manufactory of it in England, established at Mortlake, 1620. *Salmon.*

TARTARY; the first acknowledged sovereign of this extensive country was the famous Jenghes Khan, A. D. 1206. His descendants possessed it till 1582, when the Mungls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, who reign in China. The Eluths became an independant state about 1400, and so remain. *Priſtley.*

Tat-water first recommended in medicine 1744. See Berkley, PART II.

Taverns in London, only forty allowed in 1553. *Stow.*

Taxes, the first levied on the people was by Solon the first Athenian legislator, 540 B. C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55l. of our money. The next was by Darius, the son of Hydaspe, which was a land-tax by assessment, and deemed so odious that his subjects stoned him, by way of derision, Darius the Tyrant, 480 B. C. *D'Eon's Histoire des Finances.* Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I. 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, corn, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II. 1377. The taxes payable to government in England and Scotland in the year 1785, amounted to 40,000l. a day. The annual produce, customs included, 15,397,471l. from 1785 to 1786. The duties lowered, in order to prevent smuggling, and a new tax laid on windows, to supply the deficiency to the revenue, called the Commutation Tax, 1784. See *Acts.*

Tea, first known in Europe, being brought from India by the Dutch 1610, brought into England in 1666, by lord Oſſory from Holland; and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East-India company took up the trade. *Anderson.* A duty imposed on it, to be paid by the Americans on importing it, occasioned a riot at Boston, and a civil war between Great Britain and her American colonies, 1773.

Telescopes, invented by Zacharias Janssen, a spectacle-maker at Middleburgh in Zealand, from an accidental discovery made by his children, A. D. 1590. Improved, so as to anſwer astronomical purposes, by Galileo, about 1595. Reflecting telescopes, by Gregory and Sir Isaac Newton, 1672. See the Lives of these Inventors, PART II.

Tempests. See Storms.

Templars, knights. See Orders of Knighthood.

Temples, the heathen, all destroyed throughout the empire, by Constantine the Great, A. D. 331.

Terms of law and vacations, instituted from the Norman; the long vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 13 William I. 1079. *Glossaire de leg. et coutum. Anglie.*

T R A

THEBES, originally called Cadmia, from Cadmus the founder of the city. It rose to a celebrated republic, styled the Theban, about 820 B. C. It was dismantled by the Romans 145 B. C. The territory now belongs to the Turks. *Thucydides. Livy. Priesley.*

Thermometers, said to have been invented by Cornelius Drebel, 1610. See Drebel, PART II. Improved by M. de Réaumur, 1730; and since by Farenheit a German.

Thoracic duct, first discovered in a horse by Eustachius in 1563; in the human body by Rudbec, Bartholine, and Joliffe, 1653.

Thorpe, who had been speaker of the house of commons, and then a baron of the exchequer; and lord Seales, governor of the Tower, murdered by the London mob in the commotions between Henry VI. and the duke of York, afterwards Edward IV. 1460. *Rapin.*

THRACE, made a very considerable part of ancient Greece. It was conquered by Philip and Alexander, and annexed to the Macedonian empire about 335 B. C. and so remained till the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans, 168 B. C. Byzantium was the capital of this country, on the ruins of which Constantinople was built. The Turks took it under Mahomet II. A. D. 1453.

Thurot, a brave commodore in the French service, killed in a naval engagement by Capt. Elliot, 1760. He had made an unsuccessful attempt to invade Ireland, his native country.

Tides, the theory of them first described by Kepler in 1598. See Kepler, PART II.

Tiles first used in England, 1246.

Tilts and tournaments greatly in vogue in England in the 11th and 12th centuries. Notwithstanding many edicts against them, and anathemas from Rome, they were not abolished till the reign of Henry IV. about A. D. 1400. *Rapin.* They first took their rise in Italy upon the suppression of the gladiators in the 5th century. *Voltaire's Gen. Hist.*

Tin-mines first discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, before the only tin-mines in Europe, 1240.

Tithes and tenths first given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B. C. *Josephus.*

Tithes first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, A. D. 844. *Henry's Hist. of Eng.*

Titles of nobility first granted in England by letters patent; Edward the Black Prince was the first English duke, being created duke of Cornwall by patent, 8 Edward III. 1335. *Collins's Peerage.*

Tobacco first brought into England by Sir John Hawkins, A. D. 1565; 7 Eliz. (It was manufactured only for re-exportation for some years.) *Stow's Chron.*

Tonnage and poundage first granted to the kings of England for life, 5 Edward IV. 1465. *Cunningham's Hist. Taxes.*

Tourniquet, the, for trepanning, invented by Morell 1674. Improved by Petit 1718.

Tragedy, the, of Alcestis, is first represented by Thespis, the first tragic poet at Athens, 536 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.* Prizes instituted, and the first gained by Echylus, 486 B. C. *ibid.* Another prize carried by Sophocles 470 B. C. *ibid.* Another by Euripides 442 B. C. *ibid.* Another by Aphydamas 377 B. C. *ibid.*

Transfusion of the blood of one animal into another. Towards the close of the 15th century, an idle opinion prevailed, that the declining strength and

vigour

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vigour of old people might be repaired by transfusing the blood of young persons drawn from their veins into those of the infirm and aged. It was countenanced in France by the physicians and surgeons, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects ensued from this unnatural operation. Some of the principal nobility having died, and others turned raving mad, it was suppressed by an edict. They likewise drank the warm blood of young persons. See Louis XI. and Louver Richard, PART II.

Transubstantiation, the doctrine of, first introduced, as an article of christian faith, by a friar, about A. D. 840.

Travelling abroad, a licence required for it from British subjects, and paid to the crown, to Charles I. 1635. *Rapin.*

Treason punished in England only by banishment till after Henry I. *Baker's Chronicle.* Ascertained by law, Edward III. 1349. Trials regulated, and two witnesses required to convict, 1695.

Trinidad Island, North-America, was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was taken from the Spaniards by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; but the French took it from the English in 1676.

Trinity Houses at Deptford, at Hull, and at Newcastle; these three societies were instituted and incorporated by Henry VIII. the first in 1512, the other two in 1537. By their charter they had the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and light-houses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers; their powers and privileges have been greatly augmented by succeeding kings. *Gibson's Camden-Snow.*

Trinity Hall, Cambridge, founded 1350.

Trinity College, Cambridge, founded 1546.

Trinity College, Oxford, founded 1555.

Trinity College, Dublin, founded 1593.

TROY, built by Tros, on mount Ida, about 1400 B. C. his son Illus named it Illium 1331 B. C. Taken by the confederate Greeks, burnt to ashes, and an end put to the Trojan kingdom, 1184 B. C. The Arundelian marbles date the destruction of Troy 1209 B. C. *Universal History.*

TUNIS and TRIPOLY, the former stands very near where Carthage was built; the territories of both formed part of the celebrated Carthaginian state, and were entirely destroyed by the Romans after the third Punic war, 148 B. C. Dragut, a famous Turkish pirate, took Tripoly, A. D. 1551. Algiers, Tunis and Tripoly are now called the piratical states of Barbary. Algiers and Tripoly are tributary, and, in some measure, subject to the Ottoman court; and Tunis to the emperor of Morocco. *Priebley.*

Turnpikes first erected in England in the reign of Charles II. *Chalmers.*

Tyrrants, thirty successively ravage the Roman empire from A. D. 258.

TYRE, city, built by the Sidonians, 1048 B. C. It sustained a siege of thirteen years, and was taken at last by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B. C. It became subject to the Romans 64 B. C. The territory now belongs to the Turks. *Lity. Priebley.*

U.

VEINS, the lacteal, discovered by Asellius, 1640. See PART II.

VENICE; the ancient inhabitants of this country were called Veneti; it was made a kingdom by the Gauls, who conquered it about 356 B. C. Marcellus conquered it for the Roman republic, and slew the Gaulish king,

U N I

222 B.C. The islands on which the famed city of Venice is built, began to be inhabited about A. D. 421, by Italians, who fled from the invasions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations when they ravaged Italy; but the celebrated republic was not completely founded, not being independant till 803, when by a treaty of peace between the emperors of the East and the West, they were acknowledged to be the friends of both, but not subject to the jurisdiction of either; being before dependant on the emperors of the East: this is the true date of the independant Venetian state, first governed by doges 697. *Priestley. Dufresnoy.*

Vespers, the fatal, in Blackfriars, at the house of the French ambassador; 300 persons being assembled in an upper-room, while a jesuit was preaching, the floor gave way, and the priest, with above 100 persons of the congregation, were killed, 1623. *Stow.*

Vesuvius, mount. See *Phenomena.*

Viscounts, the first creation of that title in England, 18 Henry VI. 1446. *Astmole.*

Urine, the inhabitants of London and Westminster ordered to preserve it for one year, to make sait-petre; by proclamation, 1626.

Votes of the house of commons first printed the 22d of October, 1680. *Collection of Votes.*

Voyage round the globe, the first was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron, under the command of Picaro, 1525.

UNIVERSITIES. Of Aberdeen in Scotland, founded A. D. 1477.—Of Abo, Finland, 1640.—Of Alba-Julia, Transylvania, 1629.—Of Alzey, Franconia, 1581.—Of St. Andrews, Scotland, 1411.—Of Anjou, 1349.—Of Avignon, 1388.—Of Basil, Switzerland, 1459.—Of Besançon, France, 1564.—Of Bologna, Italy, 423.—Of Bourges, France, 1464.—Of Caen, Normandy, 1452.—Of Cambridge, 1110.—Of Cologn, Germany, 1389.—Of Compostella, Spain, 1517.—Of Cracow, Poland, 1364.—Of Copenkagen, 1497.—Of Dijon and Pau, France, 1722.—Of Dillingen, Suabia, 1549.—Of Dresden, Saxony, 1694.—Of Dublin, 1591.—Of Erfurt, Thuringia, 1392.—Of Evora, Portugal, 1579.—Of Florence, Italy, 1546.—Of Franeker, Friesland, 1585.—Of Frankfurt on the Oder, 1506.—Of Friburg, Germany, 1460.—Of Geneva, 1365.—Of Glasgow, 1454.—Of Granada, Spain, 1537.—Of Gottingen, Hanover, by George II. 1734.—Of Groningen, Holland, 1614.—Of Heidelberg, Germany, 1346.—Of Helmstadt, dutchy of Brunswick Wolf, 1576.—Of Jena, Thuringia, 1548.—Of Ingolstadt, Bavaria, 1573.—Of Koningburgh, Prussia, 1544.—Of Leyden, Holland, 1575.—Of Leipzick, Saxony, 1409.—Of Louvain, Flanders, 1425.—Of Marpurg, Hesse Cassel, 1526.—Of Mentz, 1482.—Of Montpelier, 1296.—Of Moscow, by the empress Elizabeth, 1754.—Of Naples, 1216.—Of Orleans, France, 1312.—Of Oxford, 896.—Of Paderborn, 1592.—Of Padua, Italy, 1179.—Of Paris, 1100.—Of Parma, 1599.—Of Perugia, Italy, 1290.—Of Peterburg, by the empress Elizabeth, 1747.—Of Pisa, 1472.—Of Poitiers, France, 1430.—Of Prague, Bohemia, 1348.—Of Rheim, France, 1145.—Of Rostock, dutchy of Mecklenburg, 1419.—Of Salamanca, Spain, 1404.—Of Saragosa, Arragon, 1474.—Of Seville, Spain, 1531.—Of Straisbury, Germany, 1538.—Of Toulouse, France, 1228.—Of Toledo, Spain, 1475.—Of Treves, Germany, 1473.—Of Tabingen, dutchy of Wirtemberg, 1477.—Of Turin, 1405.—Of Valence, Dauphiny, 1475.—Of Venice, 1592.—Of Vienna, 1365.—*Of*

W A R

Of *Uppsala*, Sweden, 1477.—Of *Utrecht*, Holland, 1636.—Of *Wittenburg*,
Saxony, 1502.—Of *Wurzburg*, Franconia, 1403.
University College, Oxford, founded 872.

W

WADHAM College, Oxford, founded 1613.
Wages of fundry workmen first fixed by act of parliament, 25 Edward III. 1350. Master carpenters, masons, tylers, and other coverers of houses, not to take more than three-pence per day (about nine-pence of our money); their servants three-halfpence. *Viner's Statutes*. See *The Proportion Article Provisions*.

Waggons, wains, carts, and other such carriages, taxed, not excepting those used in agriculture, 1783.

WALES. After the Roman emperor Honorius quitted Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South-Britain, and he invited over the Saxons to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South-Britain, and most of the ancient Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in its inaccessible mountains, about A. D. 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South-Wales in 1157; and in 1282, Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of Lewellin the last prince. The Welch however were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen happening to be brought to bed of a son at Carnarvon in 1284, Edward very politickly styled him Prince of Wales; which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII. 1536.

Walls, Adrian's, built in 121. See *Adrian*, PART II.

WAR, the Peloponesian, between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, 431 B. C. terminated in the ruin of the Athenian republic, 403 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*—The social war of several Greek nations to throw off the Athenian yoke, which they effected, and established independent states 358 B. C. *ibid.*—Punic, see *Rome*.

WARS between England and other states, from A. D. 1500. Against France, 3 Henry VIII. 1512 till 1514.—Against France and Scotland, 1522. A truce with Scotland 1524; with France in 1527 (when Francis I. agreed to pay Henry and his successors an annual tribute for France).—War against Scotland 1542. Peace with France 1546. Peace with Scotland 1546; with France and Scotland, 4 Edward VI. 1550.—Against France, 4 Mary 1557 (the Scots commit some hostilities in favour of France, but no war is declared). Peace with France, and a new treaty with Scotland, 2 Eliz. 1559. A special treaty with France respecting Scotland, 1560. War against France (in aid of the protestants of France) 1562 till 1564.—Against Spain, defensive, to repel the invasion by the celebrated Armada, 1588 till 2 James I. 1604. War again with Spain, 1624. Against France, 3 Charles I. 1627. Peace with both, 1629. Civil war, Charles I. and the parliament, 1642. Against the Dutch, 1652. Peace 1654. Against Spain, 1655. A suspension of arms 1660. Against

W I L

the Dutch, 16 Charles II. 1664. Against France and Denmark, 1666. Peace of Breda, with the French, Danes, and Dutch, 1667, and with Spain. Against the Algerines, 1669 to 1671. Against the Dutch, 1672. Peace 1674. Against France, 2 William III. 1689. Peace of Ryswick, between England, France, Spain and Holland, 1697. Against France and Spain, 1 Anne 1702. General peace of Utrecht, 1713. Against Spain, 5 George I. 1718, in consequence of a quadruple alliance between England, France, Holland, and the emperor of Germany. Peace with Spain, 1721. Against Spain, 13 George II. 1739. France 1744. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. Against France, 1756. Spain 1762. Peace of Versailles, 1763. War between Russia and Turkey, 1768. Peace 1774. Against America 1775, France 1778, Spain 1779, Holland 1780.

Watch, by night, first appointed for the city of London, 1263. *Stow.*
Watches, said to have been invented by Peter Hele of Nuremberg, 1490, but we have no authority for it; brought into England from Germany, 1597. Repeaters invented, 1676.

Water, first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Henry III. 1237. *Stow.*
It took near fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheap-side conduit erected, only in 1285. The New River brought to London from Amwel in Hertfordshire, at an immense expence, by Sir Hugh Middleton, in 1614. The city supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones to the houses; and the New River Company incorporated, 1620.

Waterworks at Chelsea completed, and the proprietors incorporated into a company, 1722.

Wealth, extraordinary (for the time) of a Roman citizen. Cæcilius Isidorus died at Rome possessed of 4,116 slaves, 3,600 oxen, 200,000 head of other cattle, and three millions of our money in cash, 8 B. C. *Universal History.*

Weights and measures, and stamping of gold and silver money invented by Phydon, tyrant of Argos, 895 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

— standards of, provided for the whole kingdom of England, by the sheriffs of London, 8 Richard I. 1197.

Weighing-engine, or beam, a public one set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the Weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edward II. 1309. *Stow.*

Westminster-schooſ, or queen's college, founded by queen Elizabeth in 1596. *Stow.*

Westminster and London one mile asunder, so late as 1603, when the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand: the great number of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I. occasioned the building of Westminster, and uniting it with London. *Hæc est Londinopolis.*

White-boys (so called from wearing linen frocks over their coats); and levellers, insurrection of, in Ireland; commit dreadful outrages, 1641. Suppressed by military force, and the ringleaders executed, 1662. Rose again, and were suppressed, 1786-7.

Wills, the power of bequeathing lands, by the last will or testament of the owner, confirmed to English subjects 1 Henry I. 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system; which were taken off by the statute of 32 Henry VIII. 1541. *Blackstone's Commentaries.*

Widowers

Y E O

Widowers, a tax on them in England; a duke 121. 10s. a common person 1s. 7 William III. 1695.

Windmills first known in Europe about 1290. *Anderson.*

Windsor Castle, built by William I. 1070. Almost entirely rebuilt by Edward III. 1360. Several additions were made to it by Henry VI. Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary caused water to be brought into the fountain from Blackmoor-park. Queen Elizabeth made the grand terrace on the north-side; and Charles II. thoroughly repaired and beautified it, 1680. *Camden.*

Wine, first sold in England, only as a cordial, by the apothecaries, and so continued till after 1300. An hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned for being adulterated, to be staved and emptied into the channels of the streets by Rainwell, mayor of London, in the sixth of Henry VI. 1427. *Snow's Chronicle.*

Witchcraft and conjuration; the absurd laws in force against them in England, by which death was the punishment in former times, had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person attempting to revive them, by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Sury for the practice of witchcraft, they were repealed, 10 George II. 1734. *Viner's Abridgment.*

Wolves, their heads demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, A. D. 961, by which step they were totally destroyed. *Carte.*

Wood's patent for coining half-pence for Ireland and America, 9 Geo. I. 1723.

Woollen-cloth, the art of weaving it, brought into England by John Kemp from Flanders; the origin of our now-unrivalled woollen-manufactories, 4 Edward III. 1331. *Rymer's Foedera.* The first manufacture established at Kendal, 1390. All persons obliged to be buried in woollen, or the persons directing the burial otherways to forfeit 5l. 29 Charles II. 1678. Woollen-manufactures suppressed in Ireland, 10 William III. 1698. Medley or mixed broad-cloth discovered 1614. Encouraged by 10 Anne 1712, and 2 George I. 1715. Greater in Yorkshire 1785, than in all England at the revolution. *Chalmers.*

Worcester College, Oxford, founded 1713.

Worsted manufactory established at Norwich, 13 Edward III. 1340. *Anderson.*

Writing, said to be first taught to the Latins by Europa daughter of Agenor, king of Phenicia, 1252 B. C. *Thucydides.*

Y.

YEAR, the, of confusion; so called because the Romans, by an error in computation, made it consist of 15 months, or 445 days. Soigenes, the mathematician of Alexandria, corrected it, 46 B. C. *Universal Hist.* Yeomen of the guards, vulgarly called Beef-eaters; consisted of fifty archers under a captain, when instituted at the coronation of Henry VII. October 30, 1485. This band was increased by his successors to one hundred, and seventy supernumeraries; when one of the hundred dies, his place is supplied by one of the seventy. *Ashmole's Instit.*

Yew-

Z O D^I

Yew-trees, the origin of planting them in church-yards was to secure them from cattle. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Rich. III. in 1483. *Stow's Chron.*

Z.

ZODIAC, the signs of, first invented, 547 B. C. See *Anaximander*,
PART II.

END OF PART I.

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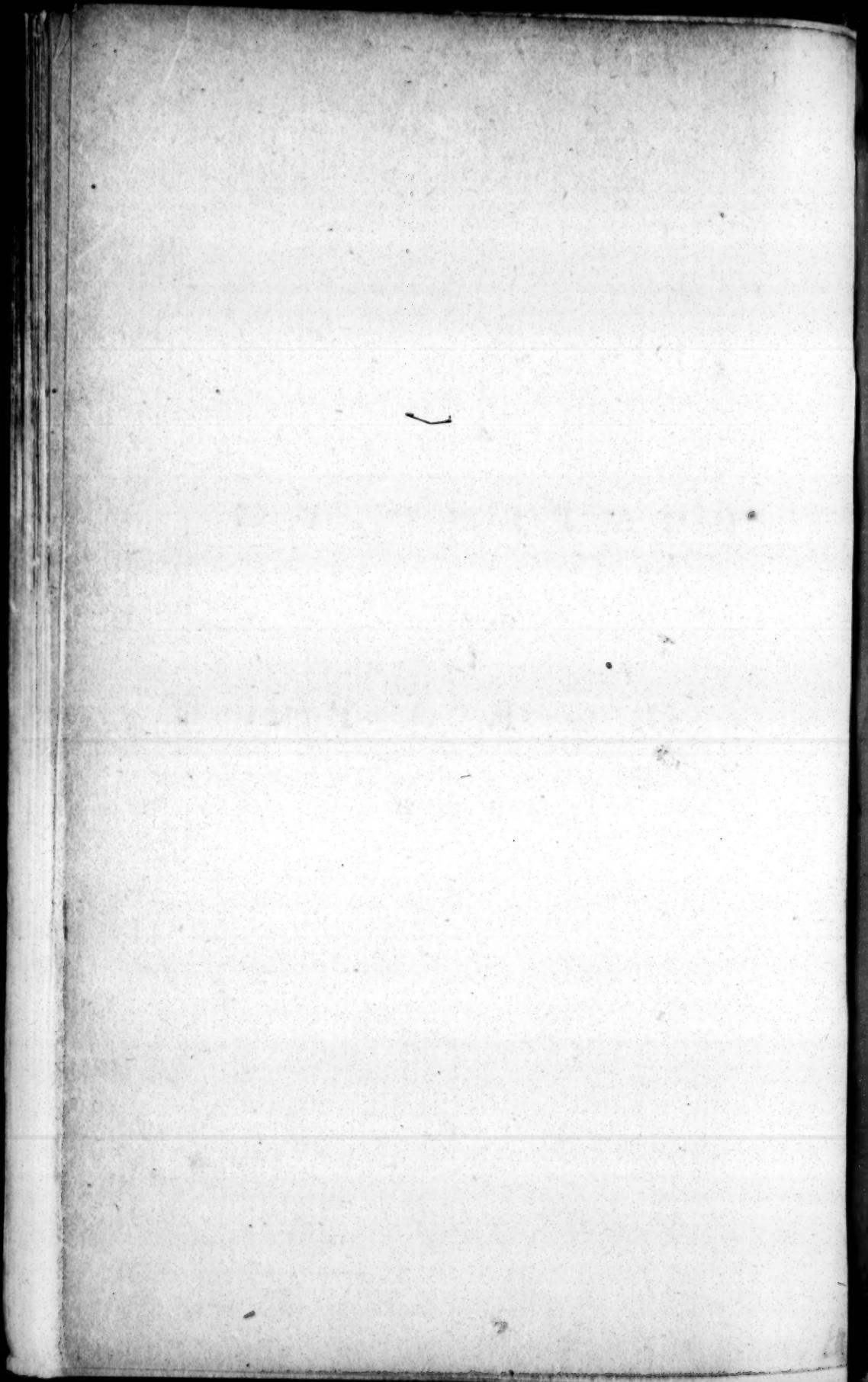
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B I O G R A P H Y.

P A R T II.

6



COMPENDIUM

OF

BIOGRAPHY.

A A R

A A Peter Vander, compiled, in the last century, an *Atlas* of voyages to the remotest parts of the globe from A. D. 1246 to 1696. The time and place of his birth and death are unknown. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Hist. Paris edit. 1772.*

Angard Nicholas and Christian, brothers, b. at Weiburg in Denmark about the beginning of the last century; the first is known in the republic of letters for several philosophical works; the last for his excellent poetry. *ibid.*

Aalst Everard, a Dutch painter, b. at Delft in 1602. Fruit-pieces and armaries were his principal works, d. 1658. *De Piles vies des Peintres.*

Aalst William, his nephew, is said to have excelled his uncle; his pictures are most known in Holland, b. and d. uncertain. *ibid.*

Aaron I. high-priest of the Jews, and brother to Moses their legislator, was b. 1570. B. C. and d. 1452. B. C. See the *Bible.*

Aaron II. priest and physician, fl. at Alexandria, about A. D. 1622.

Aaron III. rabbi and physician at Constantinople in 1624, author of a commentary on the Pentateuch and

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a Hebrew grammar, printed at Constantinople in 1587. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Hist. Paris edit. 1772.*
Aaron IV. Al Raschild the V. caliph of the Saracens, cotemporary of Charlemagne. A great warrior, and an eminent protect. of the arts and sciences, d. 809. *Elmacini Hist. Saracén.*

Aaron V. chief of the synagogues of Fez and Morocco, at the commencement of the 17th century. Author of a comment. on Joshua, called The heart of Aaron. *ibid.*

Aaron, English St. suffered martyrdom in the year 303. *Biog. Brit.*

Aarsens Peter, a Dutch painter, chiefly of kitchen-scenes, b. 1519, d. 1585. *Vies des Peintres.*

Aarsens Francis, an able statesman, and ambassador from the States-general to England in 1620. *Univers. Modern. Hist.*

Aartgen, or Aertgen, a painter of merit, but of a mean and dissolute disposition, b. at Leyden, 1498, d. 1564. *Baldinucci.*

Aba, K. of Hungary in 1040, massacred for his tyranny, 1044. *ibid.*

Abag, K. of the Tartars, a warrior, formidable to the Crusaders in 1274. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Hist. Paris edit. 1772.*

Abbadie

A B L

Abbadie James, a Swift Protestant divine, b. at Berne, 1658; came to England, was made dean of Killaloe, d. at Marybone, 1727. Author of several theological works. *Biog. Dict.*

Abbot George, Abp. of Canterbury, b. in 1562. He was one of the eight divines, who translated the edition of the Bible now in use, by order of James I. in 1604. *Biog. Brit.*

Abbot Robert, the Abp's brother, Bp. of Salisbury, an eminent div. and theological writer, b. 1560, d. 1617. *Featley's Life of Bp. Abbot.*

Abdalla II. caliph of the Saracens, a celebrated warrior; took Jerusalem, and ordered all the Christians and Jews to be branded in the hand, d. 781.

Abdalmalek, fifth caliph of the Saracens, who conquered the Indies, Mecca, and Medina. On account of his extreme avarice, he was called the *pedler of stone*, from which is derived the vulgar saying of *skinning a flint*, d. 814.

Abdies, of Babylon, a famous legend writer, who pretended he had seen Jesus, and was one of the 72 disciples. His book was entitled *Historia certamini Apostolici*, and was published in 1551 at Basil.

Abela Francis, an Italian writer, published a valuable hist. of Malta in 1647. *Nouv. Dict.*

Abelard Peter, a celebrated divine, b. at Palais in Britainy, 1079, famous likewise for his amour with Heloise, and his letters to her, d. in 1142. *Nouv. Dict.*

Abell, John, celebrated mus. and vocal performer, possessed a secret by which he preserved the natural tone of his voice to extreme old age, fl. 1600. *Hawkins.*

Abelli Lewis, Bp. of Rhodes, a French theological writer, b. in 1604, d. 1691. *Dufresnoy.*

Aben Ezra Abraham, a Spanish Jew rabbi, and Hebrew writer, d. in 1174, ag. 75. *Bayle.*

Abernethy, John, an eminent dissent-

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ing clergyman in Ireland, and author of some sermons and tracts which have been well received, b. 1680, d. 1740. *Life prefixed to his miscellaneous Sermons published in 1748.*

Abgarus, or Agharus, King of Edessa, cotemporary with Christ, to whom, according to tradition, he wrote a letter, and received an answer with his picture.

Abiosi, John, of Naples, phys. and astron. fl. 1495. *Moreti.*

Able, or **Abel**, Thomas, an English divine, chaplain to Queen Catherine, wife to Henry VIII. opposed the divorce of the queen, and Henry's unlawful measures. Executed for denying the king's supremacy, fl. in the 16th century. *Wood's Fasti Oxon. and Hist. Ecclesiast. Martyr.*

Aboulola, the first Arabian poet, b. 973, lost his eyes by the small-pox at three years of age, d. 1059. *ibid.*

Abrahanel, Isaac, a Portuguese rabbi, b. at Lisbon, 1437. The Jews greatly esteem his works against Christianity, d. at Venice in 1508. *ibid.*

Abraham, the founder of the Jewish nation, b. at Ur in Chaldea, 1956 B. C. d. 1821 B. C. See *Jews, Part I.*

Abraham-Usque, a Portuguese Jew, in conjunction with Atais, translated the Bible into Spanish; it was published at Ferrara in A. D. 1553. *Nouv. Dict.*

Abram Nicholas, a learned Jesuit, b. in Lorraine, 1589. Author of notes on Virgil, &c. d. 1655. *Nouv. Dict.*

Abstemius, Laurentius, an Italian writer, and professor of the belles lettres, fl. in the 15th century. *Gruteri. Thesaur. Critic.*

Abubeker, father-in-law and successor to Mahomet, celebrated as a patron of arts and sciences, d. 624. *Basili.*

Abuacras, Theodore, a prelate of the Greek church, distinguished by his writings against the Jews and Mahometans, fl. about 860. *Dufresnoy.*

Abal-

ACC

Abulfaragius, Gregory, an Armenian phys. and hist. b. 1226, d. Primate of the east in 1286. *Bayle.*
 Abulfeda, an Arabian prince, but better known as an historian and geographer, b. 1310, d. 1383.
 Abulgasi, a Tartar prince and hist. fl. about 1665. *Dufresnoy.*
 Abydemus, hist. fl. about 300 B. C. *Eusebius.*
 Acale, nephew to Dedalus, reputed inventor of the law and compasses, according to poetic fiction.
 Acca, an Anglo-saxon, Bp. of Hexham, A. D. 709, celebrated for his skill in church-music, and his theological works, d. in 740. *Bede, Eccl. Hist.*
 Accarisi, James, of Bologna, in Italy, hist. fl. in 1627. *Moreri.*
 Accarisi, Francis, a famous civilian at Sienna, d. in 1622. *ibid.*
 Acciaioli, Donatus, a Florentine, and an elegant Latin writer, b. in 1428, d. 1478. *ibid.*
 Acciaioli, Zenobius, a Florentine, and a dominican, was librarian at the Vatican in 1520, and a writer of great repute. *Neuv. Dict.*
 Accius, Lucius, a Latin tragic poet, d. about 180 B. C. *Varro.*
 Accolti, Benedetto, a Florentine, Italian poet and statesman, d. 1466. ag. 51.
 Accolti, Bernardo, son to the above, Ital. poet, fl. 1510.
 Accolti, Francisca, brother to Benedetto, celebrated lawyer, and called l'Aretino, fl. about 1443. *Giannone Hist. di Napol.*
 Accords, Stephen Tabourot, seigneur des, advocate in the parliament of Dijon; a man of genius, but a trifling and licentious poet, b. 1549, d. 1595. *Bibliotheca Francise.*
 Accursias, Marie Ange, esteemed one of the best critics of the 16th cent. a Neapolitan. *Bayle.*
 Accursius, a celebrated professor of law, stiled the Idol of Civilians, b. at Florence, A. D. 1170, d. at Bologna, 1245. *ibid.*
 Accursius, Francis, his brother, like-

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wife a great lawyer at Bologna about 1273. *ibid.*
 Acerbo, Francis, an Italian jesuit and poet at Naples, in 1666. *ibid.*
 Acheri, Luke D', a Benedictine friar, b. at St. Quintin in 1609, an hist. and theol. writer, d. at St. Germain, 1685. *Dufresnoy.*
 Acheron, the fabled son of Apollo and the earth, metamorphosed into a river of Hell, for supplying the Titans with water when they made war against Jupiter.
 Achilles, one of the famous Grecian generals, slain at the siege of Troy, about 1180 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Accillini, Alex. an eminent phys. and philos. b. at Bologna, and d. there A. D. 1512. *Dufresnoy.*
 Accillini, Claud, his grandson, a poet, mathematician, lawyer, and divine, d. 1640. *ibid.*
 Achmet, a writer of the 9th cent. on the interpretat. of dreams. *Moreri.*
 Achmet III. Emp. of the Turks; a renowned general, deposed 1730. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*
 Acidalius, Valens, a German, a celebrated critic, d. in 1595. ag. 28. *Thuanus.*
 Acilius, Caius, a valiant soldier under Julius Caesar: he grappled an enemy's galley with his right hand, which being cut off, he seized it with his left, and boarded it, notwithstanding all the crew opposed him upon the deck. *Jul. Caesar's Commentaries.*
 Acindynus, Septimius, a Roman consul, and governor of Antioch; about 340. Having sentenced a man to be hanged for a debt owing by him to the public treasury, if it was not paid on a certain day, a very rich citizen offered to pay the sum for him if he might enjoy his wife; the unfortunate woman, with her husband's consent, submitted to this shameful expedient; but the citizen, instead of money, gave her a bag of earth. This piece of treachery being reported to Acindynus, he repented the severity which had occasioned

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fined it, condemned the citizen to pay the sum due from the husband, and to give the land from whence the earth was taken, to the wife.

August. de sermone Domini in mont. lib. 1. c. 17.

Acindynus, Gregory, a monk, and a controv. writer, silenced by the patriarch of Constantinople, 1341. *Hist. Liter. Scrip. Eccles.*

Acominatus, Michael, a Phrygian. He was Archbp. of Athens, and an hist. writer, fl. about 1204. *Bayle.*

Acominatus, Nicetas, his brother, a statesman and hist. d. ab. 1206. *ibid.*

Acontius, James, philos. civilian and divine, fl. at the court of Elizabeth, and d. in England ab. 1570. *Nouv. Di&.*

Acosta, Uriel, a Portuguese: he was first a Roman Catholic, then a materialist, and finally a Jew; but being excommunicated by the Synagogue at Amsterdam, he submitted to a most mortifying penance in order to obtain absolution; and unable to bear the reflection of his disgrace, d. ab. 1647. He wrote *Exemplar humanae vitae*. *Bayle.*

Acosta, Gabriel, theol. writer and prof. at Coimbra, d. 1616.

Acron, or Agron, a physician at Agrigentum, the first who caused great fires to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air; by which means he put a stop to the plague at Athens, ab. 473 B. C. *Nouv. Di&.*

Acronius, John, a Dutchman: professor of medicine and mathematics at Basle, and a mathematical writer, d. A. D. 1563. *ibid.*

Acropolita, George, philos. and hist. b. at Constantinople in 1220, d. about 1282. *Moreri.*

Acteon, son of Aristaeus and Autone, a famous hunter, whose fabulous history is, that he was changed to a stag by Diana, for looking on her while bathing, and devoured by his own dogs. *Ovid. Metam.*

Actuarius, a Greek physician of the 13th century; he gave the first de-

scription of the mild purgatives; an edition of his works was published in France in 1597. *Nouv. Di&.*

Acunha, Christopher de, a Spanish jesuit, and missionary in America, b. at Burgos, 1597; author of a description of the great river of the Amazons, d. ab. 1686. *Cheverau hist. du monde.*

Acuſilaus, an ancient Greek historian of Argos, quoted by the ancient writers, fl. before the Peloponnesian war. *Diodorus Siculus.*

Adalard, a Germ. div. and theol. writ. b. in 753, d. 826. *Melchior Adam.*

Adalberon, Abp. of Rheims, statesman and hist. d. 989. *Moreri.*

Adam, the father of mankind, b. 4004 B. C. d. 3074 B. C. *Bible.*

Adam, John, a French jesuit, and controversial writer, b. A. D. 1608, d. 1684. *Bayle.*

Adam, Lambert Sigisbert, an eminent sculptor, b. at Nancy in 1700, d. 1759. *Nouv. Di&.*

Adam, Melchior, a German divine and biographical author, b. in the 11th century, d. in 1622.

Adams, Thomas Sir, an eminent citizen of London, a loyal and prudent senator, and distinguished by many public acts of munificence, b. 1586, d. 1667. *Kippis's Biog. Brit.*

Adamson, Patrick, Abp. of St. Andrew's, Scotland, a Latin poet, and ambassador from James VI. to Q. Elizabeth, b. 1543, d. 1591. *Biog. Brit.*

Addison, Lancelot, an eminent Eng. div. a theolog. and hist. writer, b. in 1632, d. 1703. *ibid.*

Addison, Joseph, his son; a celebrated English poet, an eminent philos. and not less admired as a prose writer: he wrote many of the *Tatler*; the most admired papers in the *Spectator*, marked with one or other of the letters C, L, I, O, forming the name of the muse *Clio*: he assisted likewise in writing the *Guardian*. He wrote the tragedy of *Cato*. One of the principal secretaries of state to George I. b. 1672,

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1672, d. 1719. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Adelmus, the son of Kenred, (brother to Ina, K. of the West Saxons) he was Abbot of Malmesbury, and an elegant Latin writer in prose and verse: it is said he first taught the English the Latin tongue, and the rules of poetry, fl. in the 7th cent. *Biblioth. Patrum.*

Ader, William, French physician, author of a medical treatise intitled, *De Ægrotis et morbis Evangelicis*, in which he maintains that the diseases cured by Christ, were incurable by medicine, fl. 1621.

Adierfeld, Gustavus, author of the life of Charles XII. K. of Sweden, and a brave officer; killed at the battle of Pultawa in 1704. *Nouv. Diet.*

Ado, Archbp. of Vienne in Dauphiné, chron. and hist. d. 875. *Boyle.*

Adonis, a beautiful boy, beloved by Venus, and killed by a wild boar in the Idalian woods, then turned into a flower of the colour of blood, supposed to be the *Anemone*. *Ovid. Met.* Adrian, or Hadrian, Publius Ælius, the Rom. Emp. a renowned general, and a great traveller: he visited Britain, and built a famous rampart to prevent the incursions of the Caledonians into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government, extending from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith, 80 miles in length. Adrian was likewise well skilled in the polite arts, and distinguished as a writer on various subjects. He was b. A. D. 76, and d. in 138. *Tillemont's Life of Adrian.*

Adrian IV. Pope, the only Englishman who arrived at that dignity: his name was Nicholas Brakespear, he was born at Langley in Hertfordshire; and, after many vicissitudes of fortune, he was elected pope in 1154, and d. in 1159. *Baronius annal.* (Some of his letters and homilies are still extant.)

Adrian, de Castello, Bp. of Bath and

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Wells in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. and Cardinal; was b. at Cornetto in Tuscany, and distinguished himself as an elegant Latin writer: he was excommunicated in 1518, for a conspiracy against the pope, and is supposed to have died in Asia. *Boyle.*

Adriani, Joannes Battista, an Italian historian, b. at Florence in 1519, d. there in 1579. *Tbuanus Hist. Univ.*

Adrichomius, Christian, a Dutchman, b. in 1553, a geog. chron. and hist. d. 1585. *Valer. And. Bibl. Belgicæ.*

Æacus, son of Jupiter, according to the Heathen mythology; one of the three judges in hell.

Ægidius, a Benedictine friar of Athens, and a medical author, fl. in the 8th cent. *Nouv. Diet.*

Ægineta, Paulus, a Greek physician, medical and chirurgical author, fl. about 620.

Ælian, Claudio, hist. rhet. and nat. philos. d. ab. A. D. 140. *Varr.*

Æmilius, Anthony, hist. b. at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1589, d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.*

Æneas, the Trojan prince, memorable for his grateful care of his aged father Anchises, whom he bore through the flames of Troy upon his shoulders, at the hazard of his own life, and his son's, a child, who was obliged to cling to his garments to escape with them. Arriving in Italy, he married Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, K. of the Latins, and built Lavinium, named after his wife, d. 1197 B. C. *Ditrys Cretensis, et Dares Pbyrgius, de Bello Trojano.*

Æneas, Gazeus, or Æneas of Gaza, originally a sophist by profession, and a Platonic philosopher, but converted to Christianity, and wrote a curious dialogue on the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body, fl. about 490. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc. Cave's Hist. Litter.*

Æneas, Sylvius (Pope Pius II.) statesman, historian, and poet, b. 1405, d. 1464. *Tillemont.*

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Æschines, the Greek philosopher and orator, d. about 330 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Æschines, an eminent Socratic philosopher and writer, fl. 400 B. C. *Casaubon.*

Æschylus, the Athenian tragic poet, d. 456, B. C. ag. 69. *Varro.*

Æsculapius, the Greek physician, styled the father of physic, d. ab. 927 B. C. *Plutarch.*

Æsop, the Phrygian, philos. and fabulist, put to death at Delphos ab. 520 B. C.

Æsop, a Greek hist. who wrote a romantic history of Alexander the Great; uncertain when he lived; is mentioned by Barthius in his *Adversaria.*

Æsop, Claudio, a famous actor, contemporary with Roscius, a luxurious epicure, is said to have dissolved a pearl of great value in vinegar, and drank it, fl. 50. B. C. *Plutarch in vit. Ciceron. Valer. Max. Biograph. Dictionary.*

Æsop, Clodius, a celebrated Roman actor, excelled in tragedy as Roscius did in comedy, and they were contemporaries, d. 50 B. C. *Pliny.*

Ætius, of Amida in Mesopotamia, a celebrated physician and surgeon, fl. ab. the end of the 4th cent. and was the first Christian medical writer.

Afer Domitius, orator and critic, fl. ab. A. D. 60. *Tacitus annal.*

Afranius, dram. poet, fl. ab. 100 B. C.

Africanus, Julius, hist. and chron. d. ab. A. D. 233.

Agamemnon, general of the Greeks against the Trojans. He sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia to Diana; he was slain by Egistus, who had seduced his wife Clytemnestra, 904 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Agard, Arthur, an English antiqu. and hist. b. A. D. 1540, d. 1615. *Nicholson. Eng. Hist. Lib.*

Agatharcides, hist. and nat. philosopher, fl. ab. 180 B. C. *Strabo.*

Agatharcus, painter of Samos; the

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first who made use of the perspective in theatrical decorations, fl. 480 B. C. *Nouv. D. A.*

Agathemer, geographer, fl. A. D. 200. Agathias, Greek hist. fl. in the 6th cent. *Bayle.*

Agathobules, Greek philosopher, fl. ab. 110. *Ibid.*

Agathocles, Tyrant of Sicily; a famous warrior, 290 B. C. poisoned by a tooth-pick, which gave him such torture that he threw himself into a funeral pile. *Univ. Hist.*

Agathon, a dramatic poet, fl. 753 B. C. *Ibid.*

Agellius, Anthony, a Sicilian prelate, and theological writer, d. in A. D. 1603. *Niceron.*

Agelnoth, or Egelnoth, Archb. of Cant. in the reign of Canute the Great, 1020, d. 1038. He is memorable for refusing to set the crown on the head of Harold 1. to the exclusion of Prince Edward, son of king Ethelred of the English line; but the Danish interest prevailed. *Ingulphi Hist.*

Agelitaus II. K. of Sparta, philosopher and warrior, d. 356 B. C. ag. 80. *Plutarch.*

Agelipolis I. K. of Sparta, a renowned warrior, d. 380. *Diod. Sicul.*

Agis IV. K. of Sparta, fell a sacrifice to his love of public virtue, 241 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Agis, poet of Argos, fl. ab. 325 B. C. *Ibid.*

Aglionby, John, em. div. and one of the translators of the Eng. Bible now in use, b. 1583, d. 1609. *Biog. Brit.*

Agobard, Archbp. of Lyons, a theological writ. d. A. D. 840. *Da Pin.*

Agoracrites, of Paros, an eminent sculptor, d. ab. 150 B. C. *Nouv. D. A.*

Agricola, the celebrated Roman general, d. A. D. 93. ag. 56. *Vide Tacitus.*

Agricola, George, a German physician and naturalist, b. 1494. d. 1555.

Agricola, John, a Saxon divine, and theological

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theological author, b. 1492, d. 1566.

Agricola, Rodolphus, prof. of philos. b. at Groningen 1442, d. 1485. *Melchior Adam.*

Agrippa II. the last King of the Jews, being dethroned by the Emp. Claudius, he joined the Romans against the Jews, and served under Titus at the siege of Jerusalem, d. ab. A. D. 94.

Agrippa (Henry Cornelius) at first secretary to Maximilian, Emp. of Germany, then one of his generals, and finally eminent as a phys. a civil. a ling. philos. and hist. b. at Cologn in 1486, d. in an hospital at Grenoble 1534. *Bayle.*

Agucchio, divine, philos. and hist. b. 1570, d. 1632. *Ibid.*

Aguesseau, Henry Francis, Chancellor of France, an eminent lawyer, stateim. and philos. b. 1668, d. 1751. *Nouv. Diet.*

Aguillonius Francis, a Flemish jesuit. and a celebrated mathemat. d. 1716, ag. 50. *Ibid.*

Aguirra, Joseph Saenz d', a Spanish philos. and an eminent philos. author, b. 1630, d. 1699. *Bayle.*

Ajax, the celebrated Grecian general, killed at the siege of Troy, 1200 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Aidan, a Scotch bishop, eminent for his piety and learning, d. in A. D. 651. *Bede's Eccles. Hist.*

Ailly, Peter d', a Frenchman; Ep. of Cambray, and a Cardinal. Author of several works in theol. astron. and hist. b. 1350, d. 1419. *L'Enfant Hist. du Concile de Constance, Tom. 1.*

Ailred, or Ealred, an English Abbot, and historian, b. 1109, d. 1166. *Lehand. Com. de Scrip. Brit.*

Aimoin, a French benedictine, and hist. b. 280, d. 1008. *Bayle.*

Ainsworth, Henry, an English divine, and controversial writer, fl. ab. 1600. *Neale's Hist. of the Puritans.*

Ainsworth, Robert, Eng. grammarian and antiqu. author of a well known

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Latin and Eng. dict. and *Latin Poet*, b. 1660, d. 1743.

Airay, Henry, Eng. div. and theol. writer, b. 1560, d. 1616.

Airay, Christ. Eng. div. and theol. writer, d. 1670. *Biog. Brit.*

Aitzema, Leo Van, a Dutch hist. b. 1600, d. 1669. *Nouv. Diet.*

Akahia, Martin, a French physician, and medical author, d. in 1551. *Ibid.*

Akenfide, Mark, Eng. phys. and poet, b. 1721, d. 1770. *Life prefixed to his poetical Works.*

Alabaster, William, an English div. and theolog. writ. fl. in the 6th cent. *Fuller's Worthies.*

Alain, de Insulis, celebrated for his universal learning, and disputations in the Lateran council, d. 1294, ag. 100.

Alan, Allen, or Allyn, William, called the Cardinal of England, b. in Lancashire, 1532. He was concerned in the popish plots against Queen Elizabeth, and fled to the Low countries, and afterwards to Rome, where he was made a Cardinal in 1587 by Sixtus V, as a recompence for revising the edition of the bible, published by that Pontiff: he was also a controversial writer, d. in 1584. *Biog. Brit.*

Alan, of Lynn, or Alenus de Lynna, a famous Eng. div. and theolog. writer, flourished about the year 1420. *Biog. Brit.*

Alain, Chartier, a French hist. fl. ab. 1400. *Dufresney.*

Alammani, Lewis, an Italian poet, b. 1491, d. 1556. *Bibl. Ital.*

Alamos, Balthasar, a Spanish writer, translated Tacitus, with additions, fl. 16th cent. *Amelot. Biograph. Diet.*

Alard, or Adelard, a Dutch div. and theol. writ. d. in 1541.

Alaric I. general, and then king of the Goths, famous for the conquest of Rome, d. 410. *Vide Joan. Mag. Hist. Goth.*

Alaric II. king of the Goths, compiled a code of laws, published by Clovis,

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Clodius, king of France, who slew Alaric in 507. *Nouv. Diet.*

Alba-Esquivel Diego, an Ital. div. and theol. writer, d. 1526.

Alban, St. the celebrated first English martyr, suffered in 286. *Vid. Bede. Hist. Gent. Angl.*

Albani, Francis, an eminent Italian painter, b. 1578, d. in 1660. He was a pupil to Guido, and studied under the Carracci. *De Piles.*

Albani, John Jerome, general of the Venetian forces, then cardinal; and writer on jurisprudence and theol. fl. ab. 1570. *Nouv. Diet.*

Albategni, an Arabian astron. and math. d. 928.

Albergotti, Francis, an eminent civil. d. 1360. *Dufresnoy.*

Alberic de Rosate, a famous civil. of the 14th cent.

Albermarle, Arnold Justus Keppel, earl of, a celebrated general in the service of England, b. in Holland, 1669, d. 1718.

Alberoni, Julius, cardinal, the son of a gardener, b. in 1664, and followed his father's business till he was fourteen; became afterwards prime-minister of Spain; and one of the greatest politicians of the present age; d. in 1752. *Nouv. Diet.*

Albert III. Archduke of Austria, a great warrior, remarkable for carrying on the siege of Ostend, which held out against him upwards of three years; and was at last surrendered through famine in 1604. He was b. in 1559, d. in 1621. *Med. Univ. Hist.*

Albertet, a French mathem. and poet, d. 1390. *Nouv. Diet.*

Alberti, Leander, Italian hist. d. 1552. ag. 74. *ibid.*

Alberti, Leo Baptista, of Florence, archit. and writer on painting, d. ab. 1485.

Albertus, Magnus, a German div. and mathem. b. 1205, d. 1280. *Brixius Annal.*

Albi, Henry, Ital. Jesuit. and biographer, d. 1669. *Nouv. Diet.*

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Albis, Thomas de, or, White, Thomas, Eng. philosoph. writer, d. 1676, ag. 94.

Albinus, celeb. German anatomist, d. 1767.

Albinus, Peter, a German hist. and chron. fl. ab. 1580. *Nouv. Diet.*

Albirouni, mathem. fl. 995.

Alboinus, king of the Lombards, a great general, d. ab. 574.

Albuassin, mathem. fl. 1255. *Priestley's Biog. Chart.*

Albucasis, phys. fl. 1120. *Biog. Chart.*

Albumazar, mathem. fl. 841.

Albuquerque (Alphonsus duke of) a celebrated Portuguese general, and Viceroy of the East Indies under Emanuel, king of Portugal, d. 1515. *Lacombe Hist. de Port.*

Alcamenes, the Athenian sculptor, fl. 448 B. C. *Dufresnoy.*

Alcaeus, of Mitylene, the Lyric poet, fl. 604. B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Alcaeus, the Athenian and tragic poet, fl. 389 B. C. *Seboliast. Biograph.*

Alchabitius, mathem. fl. A. D. 1485. *Nouv. Diet.*

Alciat, Andrew, of Milan, a celebrated civilian, b. 1492. d. 1550. *Mins. in vita Alciati.*

Alcibiades, the celebrated Athen. general, d. 404 B. C. ag. 46. *Univ. Hist.*

Alcimus (Latinus, Alcimus, Alcithius, Hist. and Poet, fl. in the 4th cent. *Nouv. Diet.*

Alcman, the Spartan Lyric poet, fl. 660 B. C. *Atheneus, lib. 13.*

Alcionius, Peter, an Ital. professor of the Greek language, and an eminent writer of, the 16th cent. *Nouv. Diet.*

Alcock, John, Eng. prelate, statesman, and theol. writer, d. 1560. *Baleus de Script. Brit.*

Alcuinus, Flaccus Albinus, an English div. and a theol. hist. and philos. author, d. in 804. *Ibid.*

Aldhelm, *vide Adelmus.*

Aldegraff, Albert, painter, a German, fl. in the 16th cent. *De Piles.*

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Aldum, the first bishop of Durham, founder of that see, and of the city, before a village, d. 3017. *Biog. Brit.*

Aldretus, Bernard, a Spanish antiquary, fl. ab. 1614. *Dufresnoy.*

Aldrich, Henry, an English div. and philos. writer, b. 1647, d. 1702. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Aldrich, Robert, bishop of Carlisle, in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, polem. writer and Lat. poet, d. 1555. *Biog. Brit.*

Aldrovandus, nat. philos. and phys. of Bologna. d. in 1605. *Journal des Savans.*

Aleander, Jerom, (cardinal) philos. and linguist, b. 1480, d. 1542. *Dufresnoy.*

Aleander, Jerom, (junior) antiqu. and poet, d. 1631. *Dufresnoy.*

Alegambe, Philip, a Flemish jesuit, and theol. writer, b. 1592, d. 1652. *Ibid.*

Aleman, Louis Augustus, hist. fl. ab. 1690. *Nouv. Dict.*

Alemand Louis, (cardinal D'Arles) an able negotiator, b. 1390. d. 1450. *Dufresnoy.*

Alenio, Julius, Jesuit. math. d. 1649. *Biog. Dict.*

Ales, Alexander, a Scotch div. and theol. writer, b. 1500, d. 1565. *Burbonian.*

Alexander the Great, K. of Macedon, Founder of the Macedonian emp. for his rapid and extensive conquests styled the conqueror of the world, b. 356, d. 323 B. C. ag. 32. *Vide Quint. Curt.*

Alexander, Jannues, K. of the Jews, crucified 200 of his subjects, who had revolted, and massacred their wives and children, while he sat at a banquet with his concubines, 79 B. C. *Nouv. Dict.*

Alexander Polihistor, of Miletus, philos. and hist. fl. 85. B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Alexander Aphrodisiensis, philos. and critic, fl. A. D. 205.

Alexander Ephaius, mathem. fl. 30 B. C.

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Alexander Severus, the Roman emp. celebrated for his eminent public and private virtues; assassinated, A. D. 235. *Tillemont.*

Alexander Trallensis, phys. and nat. philos. fl. ab. 520.

Alexander I. king of Scotland, styled the fierce, memorable for his valour, and the wisdom and justice of his government, d. 1124.

Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen, theological writer, d. 1147. *Biog. Brit.*

Alexander III. Pope; remarkable for the penances to which he made Henry II. K. of England submit on account of the murder of Thomas a Becket; also for the institution of the ceremony of marrying the sea, performed annually by the Doge of Venice, d. in 1181.

Alexander of Paris, a poet, the first who composed verses of 12 feet, since called after him Alexandrines, fl. in the 12th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*

Alexander Neckham, an English div. and theol. writer, d. 1227.

Alexander VI. Pope; a celebrated politician, d. 1503. *Tillemont.*

Alexander, ab Alexandro, a Neapolitan lawyer, celebrated for his writings on jurisprudence and the belles lettres, b. 1461, d. 1522. *Du Pix. Bibl. des Aut. Eccles.*

Alexander, William, a Scotch nobleman, celebrated as a statesman and poet, b. 1580, d. 1640. *Crawford's peerage of Scotland.*

Alexander VII. Pope; poet, and patron of learning, b. 1599. d. 1667.

Alexander Noel, a French dominican friar; an indefatigable hist. b. 1639. d. 1724. *Niceron.*

Alexis Comnenes, emp. of the east, a celebrated warrior, d. in 1118. *Vide Maimbourg. Hist. de l'Emp.*

Aleyn, Charles, an English historical poet, d. in 1639. *Biog. Dict.*

Alfenus Varus, a Roman civilian, published the first digest of civil law, ab. 66 B. C.

Al-farabi, a Turk, celebrated as a phi-

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lof. and composer of music, d. in 954. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Al-fraganius, or Al-farganensis, an Arabian astron. d. in 879.

Alfred the Great, K. of England, an eminent warrior; a legislator; the patron of learning, which he encouraged by several foundations and endowments; the first monarch of England who put to sea a formidable fleet; b. in 849, d. 900. *Vide Affer's Life of Alfred or Ælfred.*

Alfred, a learned Eng. Bp. fl. ab. 1000.

Algardi, Alexander, of Bologna, archit. and sculpt. a pupil of Lewis Carracchi, d. in 1654. *Felibien.*

Algaroti (Count) an Italian, eminent as a connoisseur and critic in every branch of the belles lettres, and an author of repute, b. 1736. d. 1764. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Alhazen, an Arabian mathem. fl. ab. 1110. *Dufresnoy.*

Ali, a famous Mahometan chief, and founder of a sect which bears his name: he was a near relation of Mahomet, and nominated his successor. The Persians follow the interpretation of the Alcoran according to Ali. The other Mahometans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. Ali was assassinated in 660.

Aliprandi, Bonaventura, celeb. Italian poet, d. 1417. *Letterat. Ital. di Tiraboschi.*

Alkmaar, Henry, a Saxon poet of the 15th cent. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Alainvol, L'Abbé, French dramatic poet, d. 1752. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Allam, Andrew, Eng. div. historical, biog. and critic. writer, b. 1655, d. 1685. *Biog. Brit.*

Allatius, Leo, a Greek poet, and a celebrated Latin author, b. in 1566. d. 1669. *Lorenzo Crasso Istorico de Poeti Græci.*

Allen, Thomas, an eminent English mathem. philosop. and antiquar. astronom. and philosop. writer, b. 1542, d. 1632. *Wood's Atken. Oxon.*

Allen, Thomas, Eng. div. commentator on St. Chrysostom, b. 1589, d. 1636. *Biog. Brit.*

Allestry, or Allestree Richard, an Eng-

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lish div. and theol. writer, b. 1619, d. 1680. *Wood's Atken. Oxon.*

Allestry, Jacob, an English poet, b. 1653, d. 1686. *Ibid.*

Alleyne, John, Abp. of Dublin, in the reign of Hen. VIII. he wrote some theol. tracts; he was inhumanly murdered in 1534. *Leland.*

Alleyne, Edward, a celebrated English actor, and founder of Dulwich college, b. 1566, d. 1626. *Fulter's Worthies.*

Allix, Peter, a French prot. div. and controv. and sacred hist. writer, c. at London, 1717. *Bayle.*

Allosi, a Florentine painter, excelled in hist. and portrait, d. in 1607. *De Piles.*

Almaman (or Abdalla III.) an Arabian caliph, equally eminent for his valour, and his taste for literature, d. 833.

Almansor, famous warrior, K. of Morocco, fl. ab. 1158; killed at the siege of Santaren in Portugal.

Almeloveen, Theodore Janssen de, professor of hist. and phys. at Haiderwick, and an author of repute, d. at Amsterdam in 1742. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Alphery, Mikepher, a native of Russia, of the Imperial family, came over to England when the troubles in Russia were at the height in the beginning of the 15th cent. and became an Eng. protest. div. time of his death uncertain. *Biog. Brit.*

Alphonsus Henriques, of Portugal, a famous general, d. 1185.

Alphonsus, K. of Leon and Castile, called the wise, author of the astrological tables, called *tabulae Alphonseinae*; dethroned by his son Sancho.

Alphonsus XI. K. of Leon and Castile, celeb. warrior; he slew 200,000 Moors in one battle; three leagues round the country were covered with the dead bodies, d. of the plague at the siege of Gibraltar, 1350.

Alpinus Prosper, an eminent phys. and botanist, b. 1553, d. 1616. *Niceron's Hommes Illustres, tom. 2.*

Alredus, Alfredus, or Aluredus, an old Engl. hist. in Latin, d. in 1129. *Veffus.*

Alstop, Antony, English fabulist of some

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some eminence, b. 16th and 17th cent. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Alstedius, John Henry, a German prot. div. and philos. writer, d. in 1638. *Melch. Adam.*

Altius, Gabriel, a Neapolitan, and a Latin poet, d. 1501. *Bayle.*

Alting, Menson, burgomaster of Groningen; author of sacred chron. and a descript. of the Low Countries, d. 1713. *Niceron.*

Alting, James, his son, professor of Hebrew and theol. at Groningen. b. 1618, d. 1679. *Nouv. Dict.*

Alting, Henry, a Prussian, an eminent theol. writer, b. 1583, d. 1644.

Alva, (Ferdinand duke of) a great general; but better known as gov. of the Low Countries for Philip II. K. of Spain, from whom those countries revolted on account of Alva's cruel religious persecutions; d. in 1582. See *Mariana's Hist. of Spain.*

Alvarez, Francis, a Portuguese priest, and ambassador from Emanuel K. of Portugal, to David K. of Ethiopia; his history of Ethiopia and Abyssinia made him famous, d. 1540. *Nouv. Dict.*

Alvarez, Emanuel, a Spanish Jesuit; author of an excellent introd. to Latin Grammar, b. 1526. d. 1582. *ibid.*

Alvarot, Jacob, of Padua, a civil. author of a treatise on Fiefs, and other law tracts, d. 1452. *Dufresnoy.*

Amadeddular, the first Sultan of the race of the Buides; the conqueror of Persia, d. 949.

Amalthea, the name of the Cumæan Sybil, who offered Tarquin the Proud nine books of Roman destinies, but burnt seven upon being refused her price, and that price was then given for the remaining two.

Amaltheus Jerom, John-Baptist, and Cornelius; three brothers celebrated as Latin poets in Italy, in the 16th cent.

Amama, Sixtinus, of Frizeland, a prot. div. and a learned critic in the

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Hebrew tongue, of which he was professor at the univ. of Franeker. He wrote a censure of the Vulgate edit. of the Bible, d. ab. 1650. *Bayle.*

Amand, Mark Anthony Gerard Sieur de St, a French poet, b. 1594, d. 1661. *Dufresnoy.*

Amasis, from a private soldier, became K. of Egypt: celebrated as a legislator, and an excellent prince, d. 526 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Amaziah, K. of Juda, a great warrior, d. 810 B. C. *Ibid.*

Amboise, Cardinal, prime minister to Louis XII. K. of France; a celebrated statesman, d. A. D. 1510. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ambrose Aimery d', 40th grand master of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, rendered famous in history, by the naval victory he gained over the Sultan of Egypt in 1510, d. 1512. *Ibid.*

Amboise, St. Abp. of Milan; one of the primitive fathers, and a most celebrated theol. writer, b. 333, d. 397. See *Du Pin's Eccles. Hist.*

Ambrose Camaldulus, an Ital. friar, hist. and chron. an excellent Grecian, d. in 1439. *Dufresnoy.*

Ambrosius Aurelianus, an ancient British chief, descended from the Romans, d. 508. See *Geoff. of Monmouth, Hist. Reg. Britan.*

Amedeus V. called the Great, duke of Savoy, celebrated for his defence of the Isle of Rhodes against the Turks in 1311. Laid siege to 32 towns, and carried them all, d. 1323. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Amelot, de la Houssai, Abraham-Nicholas, a Frenchman; politic. hist. and moral author, b. 1634, d. 1736. *Bayle.*

Amelote, Dennis, a French div. and theol. writer, b. 1606, d. 1678. *Ibid.*

Americus Vespuçius, a Florentine: the discoverer of the continent, called after him America, hist. writer, d. 1526. *Modern Hist.*

Ames, William, an English div. and controv.

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controv. writer, b. 1576, d. 1633. *Fuller.*

Ames, Joseph, the celebrated typographical historian, d. 1759. *Anec. of Bowyer.*

Amhurst, Nicholas, English poet and politic. author, chiefly of the *Craftsman*, d. 1742.

Ammirato, or Ammirati, Scipio, Ital. hist. and poet. *Niceron's Hommes Illust.* b. 1531, d. 1600.

Ammon, the son of *Lot*, by his youngest daughter, the father of the Ammonites, d. ab. 1002 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Ammonius of Alexandria, philos. fl. ab. A. D. 240.

Ammonius Andrew, an Ital. philos. and poet, d. at Lond. in 1515. *Erasmus Epist.*

Amontons, William, a Frenchman, mathem. b. A. D. 1663, d. 1705. *Dufresnoy.*

Amory, Thomas, learned Eng. dissent. divine, theol. and miscellan. writer, b. 1701, d. 1774. *Biog. Brit.*

Amos, the prophet, d. ab. 875 B. C. *Uster.*

Amour, William de St., a French div. and theol. writer, d. 1272. *Bayle.*

Amphion, a Greek painter; esteemed by Apelles, fl. ab. 328 B. C.

Amphyctyon, a Grecian warrior, the son of Deucalion; and institutor of the famous Amphyctyonic councils, fl. ab. 1522, B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*

Amrou-Ebn-Al-As, a celebrated Mometan general; conquered Egypt, Nubia, and Lydia, d. ab. A. D. 664.

Amsdorf, Nicholas, a disciple of Luther, founder of the sect of reformers called Amsdorians, d. in 1541, *Nouv. Diet.*

Amurath I. Sultan of the Turks, a famous conqueror, assassinated in 1389.

Amy, Nicolas, a French lawyer, metaphys. writer, d. 1760.

Amyot, James, Bp. of Auxerre, and great Almoner of France, under Hen. III. and Char. IX. a celebrated writer on various subjects, b. 1514, d. 1593. *Bayle.*

Amyrault, Moses, a French prot. div. and theol. writer, b. 1596, d. 1663. *Ibid.*

Anacharsis, Scythian philos. fl. 550 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Anacreon, Greek poet, b. 550, d. 474 B. C. *Stanley Litt. of Phib.*

Anatolius, Bp. of Laodicea; a celebrated mathem. fl. ab. A. D. 270.

Anatolius, Sinaeus, a friar of m. Sinai, and theol. writer, d. 518. *Bede.*

Anastasius, Librarian at Rome, hist. and crit. d. 886.

Anaxagoras, of Clazomene, Jon. philos. fl. ab. 428 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Anaxandrides, a Rhodian; the first dram. poet who introduced love-intrigues upon the stage, fl. ab. 340 B. C. *Suidas.*

Anaxarchus, a Greek philos. fl. ab. 330 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Anaximander, Jon. philos. poet and mathem. Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sphere, geographical maps, and sun-dials, d. 547 B. C. ag. 64. *Ibid.*

Anaximenes, his disciple, Jon. philos. d. 504 B. C. *Ib'd.*

Ancillon, David, a German poet, div. and controv. writer, b. 1617, d. 1692. *Bayle.*

Ancillon, Charles, his son, a Prussian hist. d. 1715. *Nouv. Diet.*

Ancourt, Florence Carton d', French actor and dram. poet, b. 1661, d. 1726. *Dufresnoy.*

Anderson, Sir Edmund, chief justice of the Com. Pleas under Q. Eliz. and James I. and a law author, d. 1605. *Camd. Annal.*

Anderon, James, author of the celebrated Hist. of Commerce, d. 1764.

Andier des Rochers, an eminent French engraver, d. in 1741. *Nouv. Diet.*

Andocides, the Athen. orator, b. 460, d. ab. 398 B. C.

Andrade, Diego de Pavia, a Portu- guese,

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gueſe, div. and theol. writer, d. 1578.

Andrada, Hyacinth, a Portuguese hist. and poet, d. 1657. *Dufresnoy.*

Andre, major, gallant young officer in the British service; but, being taken prisoner on his return from a secret expedition, was condemned by a court of general Washington's officers, and executed as a spy, 1780, aged 27.

Andrea del Sarto, a Florentine painter, d. 1530. *Vies de Peintres.*

Andreas, Achb. of Crete, a theol. writer, d. in 724. *Dufresnoy.*

Andreas, John, a Florentine, canon law writer, d. 1348.

Andreas, John, of Valencia, eminent writer against the Mahometans, fl. 15th cent. *Biog. Dict.*

Andreas, James, a German prot. div. and controv. writer, b. 1528, d. 1590. *Melchior Adam.*

Andreas Tobias, prof. of hist. and philos. writer, b. 1604, d. 1676. *Dufresnoy.*

Andreas, Yves-Maria, a Frenchman, mathem. and poet, b. 1675, d. 1754. *Nouv. Dict.*

Andrieni, Isabella, of Padua, a celebrated actress and poetess, d. 1604. ag. 42. *Nouv. Dict.*

Andrelinus, Publius Faustus, an Italian, Latin poet and philos. d. 1518. *Gesner Bibl.*

Andrews, Lancelot, Bp. of Winchester, under James I. and Charles I. and a theol. writer, b. 1565, d. 1626. *Isaacson's Life of Bishop Andrews.*

Andromachus of Crete, phys. and poet, fl. A. D. 60. *Unw. Hist.*

Andronicus, Livius, the most ancient Lat. comic poet, fl. ab. 240 B. C. *Ibid.*

Andronicus, Rhodius, perip. philos. fl. ab. 60 B. C. *Ibid.*

Andronicus, Tranquillus, a learned Grecian, who was driven from Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, he died in France, professor of the Greek language in the reign of Louis XI. *Bayle.*

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Aneau, Bartholomew, a Frenchman, professor of rhet. at Lyons, and a celebrated writer on various subjects. He was murdered by the populace at Lyons, on a supposition that he had flung a stone at the holy sacrament, as it passed by his college in procession in 1565. *Niceron.*

Anello, Thomas, a fisherman of Naples, who headed a banditti to relieve the state from tyranny, rose to great power, and was assassinated, b. 1623.

Angeli, Baldus, Italian phys. and nat. philos. wrote a celebrated treatise on vipers, fl. in the 16th cent. *De Piles.*

Angeli, Peter, a Tuscan, and Latin poet, d. 1595. ag. 79. *Dufresnoy.*

Angelicus, J. an Italian domin. friar and paint. painted none but religious pieces, d. in 1455, ag. 68. *De Piles.*

Angelis, Dominico de, a Neapolitan biog. and crit. b. 1675, d. 1719.

Angelo, Michael, (his real name was Buona-roti) a celebrated Ital. painter, b. 1474, d. 1564. *De Piles.*

Angeloni, Francis, of Spoleto, hist. antiq. and crit. fl. in the 16th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*

Angerona, the goddess of silence, placed in ancient Rome under the altar of pleasure. *Tooke's Pantheon.*

Anglus, Thomas, an English priest and controversial writer, in the 17th cent. See *Des Cartes.*

Angriani, (or Aygnani) Michael, an Italian: theol. comment. d. in 1456.

Anguiers, Francis and Martin, French sculptors. Many of the public edifices of Paris, are ornamented with their works, d. in 1686 and 1689. *Nouv. Dict.*

Anguillara, John Anthony, an eminent Ital. poet of the 16th cent. *Ibid.*

Anich, Peter, a German astron. and mathem. b. 1723, d. 1766. *Ibid.*

Anichini, Ludovico, an Ital. engraver of medals, fl. 1540. *Dufresnoy.*

Anien,

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Anien, a Visigoth, and writer on juris-prud. fl. 506.

Annat, Francis, Jesuit of Rhodes, confessor to Louis XIV. and a controv. writ. b. 1590, d. 1670. *Biblioth. Script. Soc. Jesu.*

Ann Stuart, (daughter of James II.) the first sovereign of Great Britain, England and Scotland being united in her reign; rendered illustrious also by the celebrated victories of the great duke of Marlborough her general; and by the establishment of the throne of Great Britain in the house of Hanover. Married to prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, but none survived her, b. 1665, d. 1714. *R. 12 Y. 4 m. 23 d.*

Ann Comnenes, daughter of the emperor Alexis Comnenes I. but more illustrious as a biog. and hist. writer, fl. 1118. *Nouv. Dict.*

Annand, William, eminent Scotch divine and theol. writer, b. 1633, d. 1680. *Biog. Brit.*

Annesley, or Aneley, Samuel, Eng. div. and theol. writer, b. 1620, d. 1696. *Ibid.*

Annesley, Arthur, earl of Anglesey, statesm. pol. and mor. writer, b. 1614, d. 1686. *Biog. Britan.*

Annett, Peter, Eng. moral. prosecuted; pilloried, and imprisoned for publishing *The free Enquiries*; was allowed a pension by Archbishop Secker, from his private purse, d. 1769, aged 75.

Annus, of Viterbo, Ital. div. and theol. writer, d. 1502. *Blair.*

Anselm, Archbp. of Cant. an Ital. distinguished in hist. by his quarrel with Henry I. about the right of investitures; also as a theol. and controv. writer, b. 1033, d. 1109. *Eadmeri Cant. Hist.*

Anselm, an Augustine friar; French hist. and chronol. d. 1694. *Bayle.*

Anselm, Anthony, a French poet, and theol. writer, b. 1652, d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict.*

Anson, George, Lord, a brave British admiral, celebrated for his naval victories, and his voyage round the globe, d. in 1762, ag. 62.

Anstis, John, an eminent writer on heraldry, and Garter king at arms, b. 1669, d. 1743-4. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Anthemius, archit. sculpt. and mathem. fl. at Rome, ab. 540.

Anthony, Marc, the Roman orator, fl. ab. 100 B. C.

Anthony, Mark, the celebrated Roman general and triumvir, d. ab. B. C. See *Livy.*

Anthony, (canonized) Institutor of the monastic life, b. at Come in Egypt, A. D. 251, d. 356, ag. 106. *Bibl. Pat.*

Anthony, of Padua, a Portuguese div. b. 1195, d. 1231. *Ibid.*

Anthony, of Palermo, poet, and writ. on various subjects, fl. 1450. *Da Fresnoy.*

Anthony, of Galatea, phys. geogr. and poet in the 15th cent. *Ibid.*

Anthony, of Messina, the first Ital. painter in oil, fl. ab. 1430. *De Piles.*

Anthony, Paul Gabriel, a French jesuit, and theol. author, b. 1670, d. 1743. *Bayle.*

Antigonus, one of Alexander's captains and successors, d. 301 B. C.

Antigonus Caristius, philos. and crit. fl. 255 B. C.

Antiochus the Great, K. of Syria; a celebrated warrior, slain 187 B. C.

Antiochus, of Ascalon, acad. philos. at Rome (Cicero's master) fl. 80 B. C.

Antipater, (disciple of Aristotle,) one of Alexander's captains, and equally distinguished as a warrior and a learned man, d. 321 B. C.

Antipater, of Sidon, stoic philos. and poet, fl. 136 B. C. *Biog. Laert.*

Antipater, Laelius Cælius, Latin hist. fl. 124 B. C.

Antiphilites, an Egyptian painter, said to be the inventor of the grotesque, fl. 332 B. C. See *Pliny Nat. Hist.*

Antiphon, the Athenian orator, d. 411 B. C.

Antisthenes, the Athenian, founder of the cynic philosophy, fl. 324 B. C. *Biog. Laert.*

Antoniano, Sylvius Cardinal, poet, and

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and theol. writer, b. A. D. 1540. d. 1603. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Antonides Vander Goes, John, of Zeland, poet, b. 1647, d. 1684. *Hoogstraten's Life of Antonides.*
 Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, called also M. Annus Verus, or Verissimus, or M. Ælius Aurelius Verus, the Rom. emp. celebrated for his eminent virtues, d. in 161. ag. 75. *Tillemont Hist. des Emp.*
 Antonio Nicholas, esteemed for his catalogue of Spanish authors, b. 1617. d. 1684. *Journal des Savans.*
 Antonius Nebrissensis, a most learned Spaniard, professor of languages and history in the universities of Padua and Alcala. His two decades of the history of Ferdinand and Isabella, and his commentaries on several ancient authors, are highly esteemed by the learned, b. 1444. d. 1522. *Biblioth. Hispana nova di Nicol. Antonio.*
 Antony or Anthony Francis, eminent English physician and chemist, inventor of the medicine called *Aurum potabile*, med. and chem. writer, b. 1550. d. 1623.
 Anvari, Persian astronomer and poet, called King of Korasan, because he became the chief poet of that country, d. in 1200. *Dufresnoy.*
 Apelles, a celebrated Greek painter, excelled in portraits, fl. 334 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Aper Marcus, Roman orator, d. 85 B. C. *Quintilian.*
 Aphares, an Athenian tragic poet, fl. 372 B. C.
 Aphrodite, a name given by the ancient poets to Venus, from *apros*, *frash*, because she was born of the sea; also because moisture is one of the principles of generation.
 Apian, Peter, German astronomer and mathematician, d. A. D. 1552.
 Apian, Philip, (his son) physician and mathematician, d. 1589. *Dufresnoy.*
 Apicius, there were three Romans of this name, famous for gluttony, one of whom wrote a treatise *De re culinaria*. *Bayle.*
 Apion, famous Egyptian grammarian, under Tiberius Cæsar. *Bayle.*

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Apollinaris, C. Sulpitius, of Carthage, grammarian, lived under the Antonines. *Bayle.*
 Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, poet and sacred historian, fl. 372.
 Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother to Diana. The patron of poets, whom he was supposed to crown with laurel; the laurel-tree therefore was consecrated to him. He was called the *Sun* by the celestial gods, *Bacchus* on earth, and *Apollo* in the infernal regions.
 Apollodorus of Athens, a celebrated painter, fl. 404 B. C. *Vossius.*
 Apollodorus of Athens, grammarian and critic, fl. 115 B. C. *Seidas.*
 Apollodorus of Damas, architect, fl. A. D. 110. *Felibien.*
 Apollonius Pergamenis, mathematical author, fl. 244 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Apollonius Rhodius, poet, fl. 230 B. C. *Longinus.*
 Apollonius of Tyre, stoic philosopher and critic, fl. 76 B. C. *Stanley.*
 Apollonius, the Pythagorean philosopher, d. A. D. 97. *ib.*
 Apono, Peter, of Padua, celebrated natural philosopher and physician, b. 1250. d. 1316. *Bayle.*
 Appian, Roman historian in Greek, fl. ab. 123. *Phot. Bibl. Cod. 57.*
 Appion, an Egyptian, grammarian and critic, fl. ab. 35.
 Appius Claudius, the famous Roman decemvir, d. 443 B. C. *Livy.*
 Apries, or Pharaoh Hophra, king of Egypt, a great warrior strangled, 569 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Aprofio, Angelico, a Genoese philosopher, and librarian, b. 1607. *La Biblioteca Aprofiana. Bieg. Dict.*
 Apuleius Lucius, Platonic philosopher, poet and orator, fl. A. D. 147.
 Aquila of Pontus, a Greek writer, fl. A. D. 130. *Vossius.*
 Aquilius Sabinus, a Roman lawyer, called the *Cato* of his age, fl. 548 B. C. *Cicero.*
 Aquinas, Thomas, a celebrated Italian divine, and a voluminous theological author; his works make 17 vol. in folio, b. in 1224. d. 1274. *Du Pin.*
 Aquino, Philip, a converted Jew and L Hebrew

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Hebrew writer, d. at Paris in 1650. *Nouv. Diet.*

Arabschah, Arabian historian, life of Tamerlane, fl. 1424. *Dufresnoy.*

Aram, Eugene, an Englishman of mean birth, but extraordinary literary acquirements; committed a murder, for which he was executed fourteen years after, b. 1704. d. 1759. See his extraordinary life in *Biog. Brit.* by Dr. Kippis.

Aaros, Athenian comic poet, son of Aristophanes, fl. 375 B. C.

Arator, a Ligurian poet, fl. A. D. 544. *Nouv. Diet.*

Aratus, deliverer of the Achaians, from the Macedonian yoke; founder of the Achaian republic, and author of their hist. d. 214 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Aratus, the Greek poet and astronomer, fl. 278 B. C. *Suidas.*

Arbuthnot, Alexander, a Scotch civilian and historian, b. 1538. d. 1583. *Mackenzie.*

Arbuthnot, John, phys. med. and miscell. author, b. 1681. d. 1735.

Arcesilaus, Plat. philos. founder of the 2d academy, d. 300 B. C. ag. 75.

Archagathus, the first Greek physician who practised at Rome, fl. 219 B. C. *Le Clerc.*

Archelaus, Jon. philosopher at Athens, fl. 440 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Archelaus, son of Apollonius, sculptor, fl. ab. A. D. 45. *Felibien.*

Archias, the Greek poet, fl. ab. 60 B. C.

Archilochus, the Greek poet, fl. 664 B. C. *Herodotus.*

Archimedes, of Syracuse, a most celebrated mathem. slain by a Roman soldier, when Syracuse was taken by Marcellus, 208 B. C. *Livy.*

Archippus, an Athenian comic poet, fl. ab. 419 B. C.

Archytas, of Tarentum, a disciple of Pythagoras, mathem. and inventor of the vice, and the pully, and of other mechanical improvements. Shipwrecked, 408 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Arcudius, Peter, a Greek priest, and theological writer, fl. A. D. 1598. *Dufresnoy.*

Arena, French poet, d. 1544. *N. Diet.*

Aretzeus, of Cappadocia, a Greek phys. and med. writer, fl. 40 B. C.

Aretin, Guy, a Benedictine monk, and musician, fl. 11th cent.

Aretine, Francis, Italian lawyer, and eminent Greek scholar, fl. 1443. *Biog. Diet.*

Aretine, Leonard Bruno, Italian historian, d. 1443. ag. 74. *See Bayle.*

Aretine, Peter, a famous satyrid, critic, and dramatic poet, d. in 1556. ag. 65. *ibid.*

Argall, John, Eng. div. in the reign of queen Mary, and theol. writer, d. 1606. *Abben. Oxon.*

Argens, Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis de, a voluminous French philosopher, but licentious, b. 1704. d. 1770. *Biog. Diet.*

Argentier, John, a Piedmontese physician and medical author, d. 1571. *Nouv. Diet.*

Argentré, Charles du Plessis, a French prelate, and theological writer, b. 1673. d. 1740. *ibid.*

Argoli, Andrew, a Neapolitan mathematician, d. in 1653. *Dufresnoy.*

Argoli, John, his son, Latin poet, d. 1660. *ibid.*

Argonne, Dom. Bonaventure, a Carthusian friar, historian and theological writer, b. at Paris 1640. d. 1704. *Nouv. Diet.*

Argues, Gerrard, French mathematical author, b. 1597. d. 1661. *ibid.*

Argus, son of Aristo, feigned by the poets to have an hundred eyes. See *Tooke's Pantheon.*

Argyrius, a Greek friar, and mathematician, fl. 1395. *Dufresnoy.*

Argyrophylus, of Constantinople. A Greek philos. and crit. d. in 1474.

Ariadne, daughter of Minos king of Crete, who gave to Theseus a clew of thread, by which he got access to the monster Minotaur, and slew him.

Arias Montanus, of Seville, antiquarian and theological writer, d. 1598. ag. 71. *Bayle.*

Arion, a Greek musician and poet, fl. ab. 620 B. C.

Ariosto, Ludovico or Lewis, a celebrated Italian poet, b. 1474. d. 1533. *Harrington's Life of Ariosto.*

Aristarchus

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Aristarchus of Tegeus, tragic poet, fl. 462 B. C. *Pliny*.
 Aristarchus of Samos, astronomical writer and mathem. fl. 264 B. C.
 Aristarchus, preceptor to Ptolemy Philometer, poet, fl. 148 B. C.
 Aristænetus, a Greek critical author, fl. ab. A. D. 358. *Vossius*.
 Aristæus, the Greek poet, fl. ab. 556 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
 Aristæus, mathematician, fl. 330 B. C.
 Aristides, the celebrated Athenian general, fl. ab. 480 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Aristides, of Thebes, a famous painter, fl. ab. 300 B. C. *Pliny*.
 Aristides, the Greek orator and critic, fl. ab. A. D. 120. *Vossius*.
 Aristippus, the Cyren. philosopher, fl. 392 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
 Aristobulus, the Peripatetic philosopher, fl. 184 B. C. *Ibid.*
 Aristodemus, king of the Messenians: a great warrior. Slew himself, 725 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Aristegiton, the celebrated deliverer of Athens, conjointly with Harmodius, from the tyranny of Hipparchus, 516 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles*.
 Aristomenes, the Messenian general, famous for supporting the siege carried on against him in Mount Ira, by the Lacedæmonians, eleven years, ab. 668 B. C. He fled to the Isle of Rhodes, and was slain, ab. 664 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Aristomenes, Athenian comic poet, fl. ab. 436 B. C.
 Aristophanes, the celebrated Greek actor, and comic and hist. poet. He wrote more than 50 comedies, of which only 11 are preserved, fl. ab. 440 B. C. see *Tbucydides*, *Pliny de legibus*, and *Friclin de Poeta*.
 Aristophanes, of Byzantium, grammarian and critic, d. 200 B. C.
 Aristotle, styled the prince of philosophers; chief of the Peripat. philos. b. at Stagyra in Macedonia, 384. d. 322 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
 Aristoxenes, of Tarentum, philosopher and musician, fl. 340 B. C. *ib.*
 Arius, of Libya, or Alexandria; divine, founder of the sect of Arians. They

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deny the divinity of Christ, d. A. D. 336. *Gen. Biog. Diet.*
 Arlaud, James Anthony, of Geneva; miniature painter, b. 1668. d. 1744. *Nouv. Diet.*
 Armin, Robert, English dramatic author, fl. 1611. *Biog. Dram.*
 Arminius, James, a Dutch div. founder of the sect of Arminians; they maintain the free will of man, in opposition to predestination, b. 1560. d. 1609. *Brandt's Life of Arminius*.
 Armstrong, Sir Thomas, brave Englishman, who, after being a royalist, joined with the duke of Monmouth, and suffered 1684. *Biog. Brit.*
 Armstrong, Dr. John, eminent Scotch physician and poet, b. 1732. d. 1779. *Anecdotes of Bayley*.
 Arnald, Richard, English divine of eminence, and a poet, d. 1756. *Ib.*
 Arnaud de Mereueil, French poet, d. 1220. *Bayle*.
 Arnaud de Villa-nova, physician and astrologer, shipwrecked, 1310. *Tolènes vie d' Arnaud*.
 Arnaud, Anthony, father and son, celebrated French lawyers of the 16th century, *Nouv. Diet.*
 Arnaud, Robert d' Andilli, son of Anthony, junior, biographer and poet, b. 1589. d. 1674. *Perault's livés*.
 Arnaud, Anthony, another son of Anthony, junior, div. and theol. writer, b. 1612. d. 1694. *Bayle*.
 Arndt, John, a German prot. div. and theol. writ. b. 1555. d. 1621. *Bayle*.
 Arne, Dr. Thomas Augustine, eminent musician and composer, d. 1778. *Biog. Dramat.*
 Arne, Michael, son of the above, and a musician and composer, d. 1785.
 Arnæus Henninjus, German physician, statesman and political writer, d. 1633. *Dufresnoy*.
 Arnobius, of Numidia; embraced Christianity, and became celebrated for his writings against Paganism, fl. 285. *Bayle*.
 Arnobius, a Semi Pelagian priest; author of commentaries on the Psalms, *Biblioth. Patrum*.
 Arnold, of Brescia; a divine who held singular

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singular tenets; put to death at Rome, in 1155. *Eusebius.*

Arnoldus Godfrey, a Saxon divine and eccles. hist. b. 1666. d. 1714.

Arnoldus, Nicholas, a Polish divine and controversial writer, b. 1618. d. 1680. *Colerus.*

Arnolfo, di Lapo, a Florent. archit. and sculpt. d. in 1300. *Felibien.*

Arnoul, Bishop of Lisieux, theological writer and poet of the 12th century, *Nouv. Dict.*

Arnulph, or **Ernulph**, Bishop of Ro. chester, theological writer, b. at Beauvais in France 1040. d. 1124. *William of Malmesb. de Pontif. Angl.*

Arnway, John, an eminent English divine, memorable for his loyalty to Charles I. theol. and polit. writer, b. 1600. d. 1653. *Biog. Brit.*

Arpinas, or **Arpino**, Joseph Cæsar, famous Neapolitan painter, b. 1560. d. 1640. *Dict. de Beaux Arts.*

Arringa, Roderic d', Spanish jesuit, and theological writer, b. 1592. d. 1667. *Souueil Bibl. Script. Soc. Jesu.*

Arrian, the celebrated historian and philosopher of Nicomedia, fl. ab. 140. *Pbst. Bibl. Cod. 58.*

Arrowsmith, John, English mathematical writer, fl. in the 17th century, *Nouv. Dict.*

Arshces I. King of Parthia, a great warrior, and founder of the Parthian monarchy, d. ab. 245 B. C.

Artalis, Joseph, a poet and warrior of Sicily, whose many duels and personal bravery procured him the name of Chevalier de Sang, b. 1628. d. 1679. *Biog. Dict.*

Astaxerxes I. King of Persia, the protector of the Jews, d. 426 B. C. see *Jerusalem, PART I.*

Artedi, Peter, Swedish phys. and nat. hist. b. A. D. 1705. d. 1735. *Nouv. Dict.* (Linnæus published his works.)

Artemanes, Greek archit. fl. 441 B. C.

Artemidorus, of Cnidos, Greek philosopher; he was so intimate with Brutus, that he revealed to him the plot against Julius Cæsar, but enjoining him secrecy, he only gave Cæsar an imperfect caution as he passed along to the senate-house: fl. in the reign of Augustus, and d. at a great age in that of Tiberius.

Artemidorus of Ephesus, philosopher and author of a famous treatise on dreams, &c. fl. ab. 146. *Univ. Hist. Modern Part.*

Artemisia, wife of Mausolus, king of Caria, after whose death she built a magnificent monument, one of the ancient wonders of the world; and the appellation of *Mausoleum* has been since given to royal and magnificent tombs. Uncertain, but about 350 B. C.

Artevelle, or **Ardevelt** James, a brewer of Ghent in Flanders, memorable for heading the citizens in a revolt, with a view of surrendering to Edward III. of England; he was killed by the populace in 1345. Philip his son led 60,000 of his fellow-citizens into the field, and was slain at the battle of Rosebech in 1382. *Hist. des Pays Bas.*

Arthur, King of Britain, institutor of the order of Knights of the round table, but whose history is involved in fables, d. ab. 542. ag. 70. *Ajfr's life of Arthur.*

Arundel, Thomas, b. 1352, made Bishop of Ely at 22 years of age, by Edward III. in 1375. Lord Chancellor 1386, and Archbishop of Canterbury 1396, by Richard II. Found guilty of high treason and banished in 1398. Restored to his Archbischoprick by Henry IV. 1399, became a severe persecutor of the Lollards or Wickliffites, the first English reformers, d. 1413, exactly a month before Henry IV. He published an injunction against translating the Bible into the vulgar tongue. *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*

Arundel, Thomas Howard, (Earl of) by whom the celebrated Arundelian marbles found in the Isle of Paros, were purchased and brought into England, the beginning of the last century, d. after 1645.

Afa, King of Judea, a celebrated warrior and restorer of the worship of the true God, by destroying the Pagan idols and temples, d. 914 B. C. *Afaph.*

A S H

Asaph, chief musician of the temple, under David, 1020 B. C.

Asaph, St. gave his name to the see of St. Asaph in Wales, fl. 500. *Biog. Brit.*

Ascham, Roger, secret. for the Latin tongue to Q. Elizabeth, and author of a celebrated treatise on Latin education, &c. b. A. D. 1515. d. 1560. *Edw. Grant Oratio de Vita Ascham.*

Asclepiades, of Bithynia, physician at Rome, fl. 50 B. C. see *Pliny*.

Asclepiades, physician at Rome under Trajan, A. D. 98. *Le Clerc.*

Asclepiodorus, a celebrated painter, fl. 340 B. C. *Pliny.*

Asconius Pedianus, gram. and crit. d. A. D. 76. ag. 85. *Vossius.*

Aſcough, William, LL. D. and bishop of Salisbury in the reign of Henry VII. barbarously murdered, 1450. *Biog. Brit.*

Aſtrubal, general of the Carthaginians. Founder of Carthagena in Spain: killed at Rome, by a slave, 224 B. C. *Livy.*

Aſilius Jasper, of Cremona, discovered the lacteal veins: published his dissertation on that subject, 1627. Was professor of anatomy in 1630. The time of his death not known, *Nouv. Diet.*

Aſgill, John, an English lawyer, and political writer, d. in 1738. ag. 80.

Biog. Diet. Mem. of Aſgill, by A. N. Aſhley, Robert, learned Eng. hist. author, d. 1641. *Biog. Brit.*

Aſhwell, George, eminent Eng. div. theol. and polit. writer, b. 1612. d. 1693. *Alienæ Oxon.*

Aſhmoſe, Elias, a celebrated English natural philosopher and antiquary. Founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford; Windsor, herald at arms; author of the institutes and ceremonies of the order of the garter, and of several other works, b. 1617. d. 1683. *Biog. Brit.*

Aſhton, Charles, eminent English crit. elected master of Jesus college, Cambridge, in 1701.

Aſton, John, English divine and

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writer, b. 1716. d. 1775. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Aſtius Pollio, the celebrated Roman orator and consul. Founder of the first public library at Rome, hist. and tragic poet, d. A. D. 4. ag. 80. Aſſer, bishop of St. David's, historian and chronologer, d. 909. see *Du Pin. Ecclesi. auth.*

Aſſheton, William, an English divine and theological writer; the first proposer of a plan to provide for clergymen's widows, b. 1641. d. 1711. *Watt's Life of Aſſheton.*

Aſſouci, Charles, French satiric poet, b. 1604. d. 1679. see *Bayle.*

Aſtell, Mary, a pious female philosopher, the author of many religious tracts, b. at Newcastle upon Tyne, about 1668. died 1731. *Biog. Brit.*

Aſtræa, the pagan goddess of justice, reputed daughter of Jupiter and Themis. *Tooke's Pantheon.*

Aſtruc, John, a celebrated French physician and medical author, b. 1684. d. 1766. *Nouv. Diet.*

Aſtyages, the Mede, a great warrior, d. 540 B. C. *Uſher.*

Aſyanax, the son of Hector and Andromache, after the siege of Troy, was thrown from the top of a high tower, and killed, by order of Ulysses. *Univ. Hist.*

Aſtydamas, Athenian comic poet, fl. 374 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*

Athalia, Queen of Judah, assassinated, 878 B. C. *Uſher.*

Athanaſius, bishop of Alexandria (canonized) author of the creed named after him: antagonist of the Arians, who procured his banishment at different times. Theological writer, d. A. D. 373. *Du Pin.*

Athelard, celebrated mathematician, fl. 1130.

Athelſtan, king of England, 924, a great warrior, d. 940.

Athenagoras, of Athens, divine and philos. an early writer in defence of Christianity, d. 177. *Eusebius.*

Athenæus, of Cilicia, the pneumatic, phys. fl. 70. see *Pliny, Nat. Hist.*

Athenæus, of Naucrates, crit. fl. 190.

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Athæsus, architect, fl. 262. *see Félibien's Recueil Hist. des Arbit.*
 Athenion, Greek historical painter, fl. 300 B. C. *Pliny.*
 Athenis, of Chiò, sculptor, fl. 538 B. C. *Vitruvius.*
 Athenodorus, Agesander, and Polydore, three excellent sculptors, who together made the celebrated group of the Laocoön at Rome, fl. A. D. 75. *Vitruvius.*
 Atherton, John, an English protestant bishop, of uncommon profligacy and lust, b. 1598. hanged at Dublin 1640. *Wood's Atheneæ Oxon.*
 Athias, Joseph, a famous Jew printer at Amsterdam, d. in 1700. *Niceron.*
 Atkins, Sir Robert, an eminent English judge, and a political and law author, b. 1621. d. 1709. *Biog. Brit.*
 Atkins, Sir Robert, son to the above, author of the History of Gloucestershire, b. 1646. d. 1711. *Biog. Brit.*
 Atkins, James, eminent Scotch bishop, d. 1687. *Biog. Brit.*
 Atlas, king of Mauritania, celebrated astronomer, said to have been contemporary with Moses; from his making astronomical observations on high mountains, it became a fable that he was turned into a mountain: he is likewise represented as an old man bearing the world upon his shoulders; and general descriptions of the whole globe in sets of maps, are to this hour called Atlas's.
 Attalus I. King of Pergamos, founder of that monarchy. A great warrior, and patron of learning: the inventor of parchment, d. 198 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Atterbury, Lewis, an English divine and theological writer, b. A. D. 1656. d. 1731.
 Atterbury, Francis, his younger brother, Bp. of Rochester, a celebrated poet, and controv. and polit. writer, b. 1662. tried and condemned to perpetual banishment, for corresponding with the pretender, 1723. d. at Paris 1731. *Biog. Britan.*
 Atticus, Titus Pomponius, a Roman

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knight, and an elegant Latin poet, d. 32 B. C. ag. 77. *Vossius.*
 Attila, the Hungarian conqueror and tyrant, d. A. D. 454.
 Attilius Marcus Regulus, the Roman consul, celebrated for his conquests in Africa, and his patriotism; being taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, they sent him to Rome, to persuade the senate to a disadvantageous peace; instead of which he urged his countrymen to continue the war: for this, the Carthaginians put him to death, 251 B. C. *see Livy.*
 Aubery, Anthony, French biographer and historian, d. A. D. 1695. ag. 78. *Dufresnoy.*
 Aubery, Louis, historian of Holland, d. 1667. *Nouv. Diſ.*
 Aubigne, Theodore Agrippa d', French universal historian from 1550, to 1601. d. 1630. *Nouv. Diſ.*
 Aubrey, John, an English natural philosopher and antiquary, b. 1626. d. 1700. *Mon. Angl.* vol. 2.
 Audebert, a French lawyer and poet, d. in 1598.
 Audley, Thomas, Lord Audley, statesman, and lord chancellor under Henry VIII. d. 1544. *Lives of the Lord Chancellors.*
 Audran, Gerard, a celebrated French engraver, b. 1649. d. 1703. *Dufresnoy.* (There have been several painters and engravers of this family in France, the last of note was John Audran, d. in 1756.)
 Aved, James Andrew Joseph, a French portrait painter, b. 1702. d. 1766. *Nouv. Diſ.*
 Aventin, John, Bavarian annalist, d. 1534. *Vossius.*
 Avenzoar, or Abenzoar, the son of Zoar; a celebrated physician of the 12th century, *Le Clerc.*
 Averani Benedict, a learned Florentine, author of miscellaneous works in prose and poetry, 3 vol. in folio, b. 1645. d. 1707. *Dufresnoy.*
 Averroes, an Arabian philosopher and commentator of the Greek authors, d. 1206. *Bartholocci, Bibl. Rabbi.*
Aver-

A VI

Averuncus, a deity worshipped by the ancient Romans, to guard them against sudden accidents and misfortunes.

Avebury, Robert of, very ancient English historian, d. about 1356. *Biog. Brit.*

Aufidius Crenias, Roman historian, fl. ab. 100 B. C. *Nouv. Hist.*

Augeas, king of Elia, said to have had a stable that contained 3000 oxen, which had not been cleaned for 39 years, when Hercules undertook it, and by letting in the river Alpheus, carried away the dung. Hence a well known political allusion in modern times.

Augustus Cæsar, Caius, Julius, Octavius; grandson of Julia, sister to Julius Cæsar. The first Roman emperor; a renowned general; patron of learning, and of the polite arts; styled the father of his country, and his reign the Augustan age, b. 63 B. C. d. A. D. 14. see *Battles*, PART I. and *Suetonius*.

Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, deposed by Odoacre king of the Herules, A. D. 476. *Tillemont*.

Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lünenburg, cultivated and patronized literature; author of the *Evangelic Harmony*; fl. in the 17th century.

Avicenna, an Arabian philosopher, physician and mathematician, b. in 989. d. 1036. *Bayle*.

Avienus, Rufus Festus, Latin poet, fl. ab. 286.

Avila Gilles Gonzalez d', Spanish historian, d. 1658. *Nouv. Dict.*

Aviler, Augustin Charles, French architect, b. 1653. d. 1700. *Filibien*.

Avison, Charles, eminent English musician and composer, author of a treatise on Musical Expression, d. 1770.

Avitus, Marcus Auxilius, general of the Roman cavalry under Maximus the tyrant; was proclaimed emperor at Thoulouse, A. D. 455, but quitted the throne, and became Bishop of Placentia in Lombardy, in 457.

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Aurelian, the Roman emperor, (the first who wore a diadem) a conqueror and tyrant over his enemies: assassinated, in 275. *Tillemont*.

Aurelius Victor, an African. Rom. hist. fl. 378.

Aurengzebe, the great mogul, a famous conqueror but a detestable parricide, who poisoned his father, to possess his throne, d. 1707. ag. near 100.

Avrigny Hyacinth Robillard d', French jesuit, universal historian and chronologer, from 1600 to 1710, b. 1676. d. 1715. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ausonius, Julius, philosopher and physician, fl. about 360. *Vossius*.

Ausonius, Decimus Magnus, his son, celebrated Latin poet, d. ab. 394. *ib.*

Austin, or Augustin, the first archbishop of Canterbury, originally a monk in the convent of St. Andrew at Rome. Canonized by the Romish church, d. 605. *Biog. Brit.*

Augustine, a primitive father of the Romish church, canonized, d. 430.

Aungerville, Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham, eminent for his piety, moderation, learning, and benevolence, b. 1281, d. 1345. *Biog. Brit.*

Aurispa, Giovani, celebrated Italian critic and collector of ancient MSS. fl. about 1450. *Tiraboschi*.

Autolitus, a Greek philosopher and mathematician, d. 330 B. C. *Pliny*.

Auzout, celebrated French mathematician, d. 1691. *Nouv. Dict.*

Axtell, Daniel, a colonel in the service of the long parliament, and eminent instrument in the death of Charles I. for which he was executed, 1660. *Biog. Brit.* 2d Edit.

Aylmer, John, bishop of London, an eminent divine and opposer of Popery, b. 1521, d. 1594. *Strype and Biog. Brit.*

Ayliffe, Sir Joseph, an eminent English antiquarian and topographer, b. 1708, d. 1781. *Anec. of Bowyer*.

Ayscough, George Edward, a lieutenant of Guards, and the author of some poetical pieces and a tragedy, d. 1779. *ibid.*

Ayscue,

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Ayfcue, Ayfcough, or Askew, Sir George, eminent English admiral in the last century, reigns of Charles I. Cromwell, and Charles II. *Biog. Brit.*

B A K

Azpilcueta, Martin, of Navarre, (styled Navarrus) a celebrated civilian, and moral philosopher and law author. His works make 6 vol. in folio, d. 1586, ag. 92. *Bayle.*

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B Abington, English bishop and theolog. writer, d. 1610, aged 60. *Biog. Brit.*

Baccalarysanna, (Dom Vincent) marquis of St. Philip; statesman and hist. d. in 1726. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bacchini, Benedict, of Parma, author di *Giornale Letterati*, and other works, b. 1651, d. 1721. *ibid.*

Bacchylides, the Lyric poet, fl. 452 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Bacchus, the fabled god of wine, reputed son of Jupiter and Semele. See *Tooke's Pantheon*.

Baccio, Andrew, Rom. phys. and med. author, d. A. D. 1586. *Dufresnoy.*

Bachovius, Renier, German law author, b. 1544, d. 1614. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bacici, Genoese, a celebrated portrait painter at Rome, b. 1639, d. 1709. *De Piles.*

Bacon, Roger, an English Franciscan friar, a celebrated natural philosopher and mathematical author, b. 1214, d. 1294. *Dr. Jebb's preface to his edition of Bacon's Works.*

Bacon, Sir Nicholas, statesman under Queen Elizabeth, b. 1510, d. 1579. *Strype's Annals.*

Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam, son of Sir Nicholas, lord chancellor of England under James I. statesman, and political and scientific writer, b. 1561, d. 1626. *Biog. Brit.*

Bacon, Phanuel, English divine, a wit, and a dramatic writer, d. 1783. *Biogr. Dramatica.*

Baconthorp, John, styled the resolute doctor, an English divine and theological writer, d. 1346. *Leland. comment. de Script. Brit.*

Badius, Conrad, and Stephen Robert,

his brother, French refugees; celebrated as printers at Geneva; and Conrad as an author, he d. ab. 1566. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bagford, John, an English antiquary, and indefatigable collector of books, MSS. &c. d. 1716, aged 65. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Baghvi, George, eminent Italian physician, and med. writer, b. 1608, d. 1706. *Mangad. Bibliothec. Med.*

Baillie, John, English physician and dramatic author, d. 1743. *Biog. Dram.*

Baillie, Robert, a Presbyterian divine of considerable eminence; theolog. and miscel. writer, b. 1590, d. 1662. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Baillet, Adrian, a French divine, theological, critical, and biograph. writer, b. 1649, d. 1706. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bainbridge, Christopher, cardinal, archbishop of York, and statesman, d. 1514. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Bainbridge, John, English physician and astronomical author, b. 1582, d. 1643.

Bajazet I. Sultan of the Turks, a renowned warrior, but a tyrant; conquered by Tamerlane, and exposed by him in an iron cage; the fate he had destined for his adversary if he had been the victor. Dashed his head against the bars of this prison, and killed himself, in 1413. *Chalcondiles Hist. Turc.*

Baker, Thomas, an ingenious English antiquary and writer, b. 1656, d. 1740. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Baker, Henry, eminent English natural philosopher, and particularly celebrated for his improvement of the microscope

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microscope, on which he wrote two treatises: he was also eminent for teaching the deaf and dumb to articulate, d. 1774. *Biog. Britan.* new edit.

Baker, Sir Richard, English hist. and chron. from the Roman invasion to Charles II. b. 1584, d. 1644.

Baker, Thomas, an English geometrical and mathematical writer, d. 1690. *Biog. Dict.*

Bakhuisen, Ludolph, painter and engraver, b. at Embden, 1631, d. 1709. Excelled in sea pieces, particularly storms. *De Piles Vies des Peintres.*

Balanrio, Ferdinand, of Sicily; physician to Leo X. and med. writer, fl. 1555. *Biog. Dict.*

Balboa, Vasco Nugnes de, a Castilian: a celebrated navigator, and one of the first discoverers of South America; beheaded by the Spanish governor of St. Mary, through jealousy of his growing reputation, 1517, ag. 42. *Nouv. Dict.*

Balchen, celebrated English admiral, shipwrecked on the coast of Scilly in the Victory, a first rate, and upwards of 1000 persons perished with him, 1744.

Baldi, Bernardi, of Urbino, mathematician and mechanical writer, d. 1617. *Dufresnoy.*

Baldinucci, Philip, of Florence. Connoisseur in the polite arts; continuator of Vasari's lives of the painters, d. 1696, ag. 72. *ibid.*

Baldock, Ralph de, bishop of London in the reigns of Edward I. and II. hist. writer, d. 1313. *Biog. Brit.*

Baldwin I. earl of Flanders, chosen emperor of the East in 1204, a brave, but unfortunate warrior; he was vanquished and taken prisoner by the Bulgarians in 1205, d. in prison 1206. *Dufresnoy.*

Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, theolog. writer, fl. in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. *Biog. Dict.*

Baldus, Jacobus, the most excellent Latin poet Germany has produced, b. 1609, d. 1668. *Nouv. Dict.*

Baldus, de Ubaldis, an eminent civi-

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lian and canon law author, d. 1423. *Dufresnoy.*

Bale, John, bishop of Ossory, British biog. and comment. d. 1563. *vide Fuller's Worthies of Suffolk.*

Balechou, N. eminent French engraver, b. 1719, d. 1764. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bales, Peter, author of short-hand writing, the most famous penman of his or any other age, b. 1547, d. uncertain. See a very curious account of him in *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Balguy, John, eminent English divine, theol. and controv. writer, b. 1686, d. 1748. *Biog. Brit.* 2d Edition.

Baliol, or Balliol, John de, founder of Balliol college, Oxford, English nobleman, d. 1269. *Biog. Brit.*

Ball, John, Eng. puritan, div. and polem. writer; b. 1585, d. 1640. *Biog. Brit.*

Ballard, George, a self-taught genius, who left many compositions behind him, the only one of which published is, "Memoirs of British Ladies, d. 1775. *Anec. of Bowyer.*

Ballenden, or Bellenden, Sir John, eminent Scotch hist. writer and poet, d. 1550. *Nicholson's Hist. Library.*

Balsham, Hugh de, bishop of Ely, founder of Peter House college, Cambridge, eminent for piety and munificence, d. 1286. *Fuller's Hist. of Cambridge.*

Balsomon, Theodore, canon law writer, d. 1214.

Balthasar, the last king of Babylon, was slain by Darius the Mede, who ascended his throne, 538 B. C. See *The Bible.*

Balthazarini, a celebrated Ital. musician, fl. ab. A.D. 1581. *Nouv. Dict.*

Baluze, Stephen, a celebrated French writer, librarian to the great Colbert, genealogist, biographer, hist. critic, and commentator, b. 1631, d. 1718. *Niceron. Hommes Illustres.*

Balzac, John Louis Guez de, French politic. writer and poet, b. 1594, d. 1654. *ibid.*

Banck, a Swede; civil law and political writer, d. 1662. *Dufresnoy.*

Bancroft, Richard, archbishop of Canterbury

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terbury in the reign of James I. statesman and polem. writer, b. 1544, d. 1610.

Bandinelli, Baccio, Florentine sculptor and painter, b. 1471, d. 1559. *Felibien mem. des Artistes.*

Banduri, Anselm, Italian benedict. fri. antiq. and crit. d. 1743. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Banier, Anthony, French antiquarian, mythological and historical writer, d. in 1741. *Dufresnoy.*

Banister, John, English physician, and chirurgical author, of the 16th century. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Bangius, Thomas, Danish divine, and an elegant Latin writer on the origin of languages, and a variety of other subjects, b. 1600, d. 1661. *Biog. Dicq.*

Banks, Sir John, learned English judge; chief of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I. b. 1589, d. 1644. *Biog. Brit.*

Banks, John, English tragic poet, d. after 1706. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Baranzano, Italian philosopher and mathematical author, d. in France 1622. *Dufresnoy.*

Barbare, Francisco, procurator of St. Mark, a great encourager of learning, d. 1454, ag. 56. *Tiraboschi.*

Barbarus, or Barbaro, Hermolaus, Venetian poet and commentator, b. 1454, d. 1493. *Bayle.*

Barbarus, Daniel, mathematician and critic, in architecture and drawing, &c. d. 1569. *ibid.*

Barbadillo, de Salas, Spanish comic poet, d. 1630. *Dufresnoy.*

Barbatius, Andrew, Italian, law author, d. 1482. *ibid.*

Barberini, Francis, Tuscan poet, d. after 1300. *ibid.*

Barbeyrac, John, a French civilian, political, historical, moral, and critical author and commentator, b. 1674, d. 1747. *Moretti.*

Barbosa, Augustin, Spanish civil and canon law author, d. 1649. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Barclay, or Barcley, Alexander, an elegant English writer, on a variety

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of subjects in prose and verse, d. 1552. *Biog. Britan.*

Barclay, William, Scotch civilian, b. 1541, d. in France 1605. *Niceron vies des hommes illustres.*

Barclay, John, his son, an elegant Latin poet and critic, b. at Paris, 1582, d. at Rome 1621. *Niceron.*

Barclay, Robert, the celebrated apologist of the Quakers, and the first who printed a regular account of the religious principles and practice of that sect, b. at Edinburgh, 1648, d. 1690. See *Biog. Britan.*

Barellier, John, French Dominic. friar, botan. author, d. 1672. *Dufresnoy.*

Barklay, Alexander, English poet, d. 1552. *Warton.*

Barlaeus, Jasper, of Antwerp; an elegant Latin poet, b. 1584, d. 1648.

Barland, Adrian, of Zeland; Latin commentator, historian, and chronologer, d. 1542. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Barlowe, William, English bishop, theol. and polem. writer, d. 1568. *Athen. Oxon.*

Barlowe, William, his son, an English divine, natural philosopher, and mathematical author. The first writer on the nature and properties of the loadstone, and inventor of the hanging compass, and compass-boxes, used by navigators; and improver, in other respects, of the use of the loadstone, d. 1625. *Biog. Dicq.*

Barlow, Thomas, bishop of Lincoln, a learned theol. and controv. writer, b. 1607, d. 1625. *Biog. Brit.*

Barnard, Sir John, an eminent citizen and magistrate of London, who distinguished himself in the service of his country in parliament, and had a statue erected to his memory in the Royal Exchange, by his fellow-citizens, d. 1767. *Biog. Brit.*

Barnes, Joshua, an English divine and Greek writer, b. 1654, d. 1712.

Barneveldt, John d' Olden, the celebrated Dutch statesman, and one of the founders of the civil liberty of Holland. His patriotic zeal, inducing him to limit the authority of

BAR

of Maurice prince of Orange, the second Statholder of Holland; the partisans of that prince, falsely accused him of a design to deliver his country into the hands of the Spanish monarch. On this absurd charge he was tried by 26 commissioners, deputed from the 7 provinces, condemned, and beheaded in 1619. See *Aitzema. Hist. Holland.*

Baroche, Frederic, of Urbino, poet, and historical painter, (in the style of Corregio) b. 1528, d. 1612. *Vies des Peintres.*

Baron, Michael, a celebrated French actor, and comic poet, d. 1729. *Nouv. Dict.*

Baron, or Baro, Peter, an eminent divine, b. in France, but fled to England, being a Hugonot; theol. and controv. writer, d. ab. 1600. *Biog. Britan.*

Baron, Robert, English dram. writer, b. 1630, d. uncertain. *Biog. Dram.*

Baronius, Cæsar, a Neapolitan cardinal, and librarian of the Vatican; author of ecclesiastical annals from A. D. 1, to 1198, &c. b. 1538, d. 1607. *Niceron.*

Barre, Louis Francois Joseph de la, of Tournay. Author of several works printed at Paris. Amongst others, *Imper. Orientale, Recueil des Médailles, des Empereurs, Memoirs for the History of France, &c.* b. 1688, d. 1738. *Nouv. Dict.*

Barratier, Philip, a Prussian. Hebrew lexicograph. before 10 years of age. Master of the mathematics at 12. Author of *Enquiries concerning Egyptian Antiquities, &c.* d. 1740, ag. 19 and 8 months. *Nouv. Dict.*

Barre, Joseph, chancellor of the university of Paris, ecclesiastical and profane hist. d. 1764, ag. 72. *ibid.*

Barreme, Francis, French mathem. and arithm. writer, d. 1703. *Dufresnoy.*

Barrington, John Shute, Lord, statesman, theological and philosophical writer, b. 1678, d. 1734. *Biog. Britan.*

Barros, or di Barros, John, Portuguese

BAR

historian of Asia and the Indies, b. 1496, d. 1570. *Nouv. Dict.*

Barrow, Isaac, English divine, theol. and mathem. author, b. 1630, d. 1677. See *Hill's Life of Barrow.*

Barry, James, Lord Sautry, of Ireland, eminent statesman in the reign of Charles II. He was chairman of the committee of convention which voted the king's restoration in 1660, d. 1672. *Biog. Britan.*

Barry, Ludowick, of Ireland, English dram. poet, fl. in the reign of James I. *Langbaine.*

Barth, John, a brave fisherman of Dunkirk, who rose to the rank of an admiral; and is celebrated for his signal valour and naval exploits, in the annals of France, d. 1702, ag. 51. *Nouv. Dict.*

Barthelemy, of St. Marc, a celebrated Flor. painter, d. 1517. *Dufresnoy.*

Barthius, Gaspard, a Prussian critic, commentator, and Latin poet, b. 1587, d. 1658.

Bartholi, of Saffoferrato, celebrated Italian lawyer, d. 1355, ag. 46. *Tiraboschi.*

Bartholet, Flameel, Liegois, painter, b. 1612, d. 1675. *De Piles.*

Bartholin, Gaspard, Danish phys. l.c.b. 1585, d. in 1629. *Metaphys. author.*

Bartholin, Thomas, his son, an eminent phys. and anatom. med. and anatom. author, b. 1616, d. 1680.

Bartholin, Erasmus, mathem. astron. and nat. hist. d. 1698. *Dufresnoy.*

Bartholome, Breenberg, D. of Utrecht, painter, excelled in landscapes and animals, d. 1660. *De Piles.*

Bartoli, Pietro Santo, of Rome, celebrated painter and engraver, and antiquar. writer, b. 1635, d. 1700.

Bartolocci, Julius, a Neapolitan Cistercian monk, professor of the Hebrew language at Rome, author of an Hebrew and Latin catalogue of the Hebrew writers and writings, b. 1613, d. 1687. *Nouv. Dict.*

Barton, Elizabeth, commonly called the "Holy Maid of Kent," a religious impostor, for which she suffered death, 1534. *History of Engl.*

Barwick,

B A S

Barwick, John, eminent English div. and politician; theol. and controv. writer, b. 1612, d. 1664. *Lloyd's Memoirs of loyal Sufferers.*

Basier, or Bafire, Isaac, English div. theol. and controv. writer, b. 1607, d. 1676. *Biog. Brit.*

Basil I. a Macedonian. A common soldier; taken prisoner by the Bulgarians; escaped, and asked alms to support him on his journey, and at Constantinople; where he became emp. of the East. He was dreaded by his enemies, the Saracens, whom he frequently vanquished; and beloved by his subjects for his justice and clemency, d. 886. *Chacondilas.*

Basil, canonized bishop of Cæsarea; a theological, controversial, and moral writer, b. 329, d. 379. *Baronius.*

Baskerville, John, ingenious English letter founder and printer, famous for the beauty and elegance of his types and editions, b. 1706, d. 1755.

Basnage, Henry, French refugee in Holland, Latin author, b. 1656, d. 1710. *Niceron.*

Basnage, James, his son, a French refugee and divine at Rotterdam; historian, antiquarian, and theological author, b. 1653, d. 1723. *Niceron.*

Bassan, James du Pout, or le Bassan, a celebrated Venet. paint. excelled in landscapes and animals, b. 1510, d. 1592. Francis and Leander, his sons, distinguished themselves in the same art; but inheriting a species of lunacy from their mother, both came to an untimely end. *Vies des Peintres.*

Bassantine, James, celebrated Scotch astronomer and mathematician; astronom. writer in Lat. and Fr. d. about 1568. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers.*

Basta, George, of Rocca near Tarentum, a general officer, in the service of the emp. Rhodolphus II. author of two celebrated military tracts, d. 1607. *Nous. Diet.*

Bastard, Thomas, English div. and poet, d. 1618. *Biog. Briton.*

B A U

Baston, Robert, English Carmelite friar, Latin and English poet, d. 1310. *Winstanley's Lives of the Poets.*

Bate, George, eminent English physician, med. and polit. writer, b. 1608, d. 1669. *Arben. Oxon.*

Bate, Julius, English divine, biblical controversial writer, d. 1771. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Bate, George, English physician, and medicinal writer, b. 1630, d. 1680.

Bates, William, eminent English div. and theological author, b. 1625, d. 1699. *Calamy's Life of Bates.*

Bathurst, Allen, earl, English nobleman of distinguished abilities, b. 1684, d. 1775. *Biog. Brit. 2d ed.*

Bathurst, Ralph, an English divine, physician, and poet, b. 1620, d. 1704. *Biog. Diet.*

Bathylus and Pylades, inventors of pantomime entertainments on the stage. Bathylus succeeded in representing comedy; Pylades in tragedy. The art consisted in expressing the passions by gestures, attitudes, and dumb shew: not, as in modern times, in machinery, and the fooleries of Harlequin. They fl. at Rome, under Augustus, ab. A. D. 10. See *Univ. Hist.*

Batistin, John Baptist Struck, of the Florentine; celebrated musician and composer, d. 1740.

Batmanson, John, learned and pious prior in the 16th century, antagonist to Luther and Erasmus, theol. and controv. writer, d. 1531. *Biog. Britan.*

Battaglini, Marc, of Rimini; historian, d. 1717. *Dufresnoy.*

Battie, Dr. William, eminent English physician, and writer on lunatic disorders, b. 1704, d. 1776. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Baudelot, Charles Cæsar, of Paris, antiquary, and author of an excellent treatise on the utility of travelling, b. 1648, d. 1722. *Dufresnoy.*

Baudier, Michael, of Languedoc; historian, fl. ab. 1640. *Bayle.*

Baudius, Dominic, of Lisle; professor

B E A

of history at Leyden; historian and poet, b. 1561, d. 1613. *Bayle.*

Baudot, de Juilli Nicholas, French hist. b. 1678, d. 1759. *Nouv. Dicț.*

Baehin, Jasper, a Frenchman; phys. at Wirtemberg, med. and botan. author, b. 1560, d. 1623. *Nouv. Dicț.*

Baur, William, of Straßburg; painter and engraver. Excelled in pieces of architecture and landscapes, d. at Vienna, 1640. *Vies des Peintres.*

Bautru, celebrated French writer, and one of the first members of the Fr. academ. b. 1588, d. 1665. *Biog. Dic.*

Baxter, Richard, an English nonconformist divine and theological writer, b. 1615, d. 1691. *Biog. Brit.*

Baxter, William, an eminent grammarian and critical Latin author, b. 1650, d. 1723. *ibid.*

Baxter, Andrew, ingenious Scotch writer, author of the *Treatise on the Soul, Matho, &c.* b. 1686, d. 1750. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Bayard, Le Chevalier, celebrated Fr. warrior, slain at the siege of Rebec, d. 1524, ag. 50. *Henault Hist. de France.*

Bayle, Peter, a French Protestant refugee in Holland; author of the well-known biographical, historical, and critical dictionary, and of several other philosophical, literary, and theological works, d. 1706. See his *Life by Des Maizeaux.*

Bayly, Lewis, English divine, and author of that very popular work, the "Practice of Piety;" he was promoted to the see of Bangor in 1616, and died 1632. *Biog. Brit.*

Bayly, Thomas, English divine of some eminence, who turned to Popery, escaped from Newgate, and died at Rome, sometime about 1655.

Beale, Mary, an English portrait painter of character, b. 1632, d. 1697. *Pilkington's Dicț. of Painters.*

Beatoun, or Beaton, James, archbishop of St. Andrew, and an eminent statesman, d. 1539.

Beatoun, David, his nephew, a cardinal; archbishop of St. Andrew's, and a celebrated statesman; but in-

B E C

famous in history for his bloody persecutions of his Protestant countrymen, for which he was assassinated in his castle in 1546, ag. 52. *Buchanan and Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.*

Beaoun, James, archbishop of Glasgow, nephew to the cardinal, statesman, d. 1603.

Beauchamps, Peter Francis, French dramatic poet and critic, d. 1761, ag. 72. *Nouv. Dicț.*

Beaufort, Henry, cardinal; bishop of Winchester, chancellor of England; statesman, guardian to Henry VI. d. 1447.

Beaufort, Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, founders of Christ's and St. John's colleges Cambridge, b. 1441, d. 1509. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Beaulieu, Sébastien de Pontault de, celebrated French engineer, and field marshal under Louis XIV. Published plans of all the military expeditions of his master, with military lectures annexed, d. 1674. *Dufresnoy.*

Beaumont, Francis, the celebrated English dramatic poet, b. 1586, d. 1615. See Fletcher, John, in conjunction with whom he wrote most of his plays. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Beaumont, Sir John, his elder brother, English poet, b. 1582, d. 1628. *ibid.*

Beaufobre, Isaac de, French refugee, and chaplain to the king of Prussia, theological and critical writer, b. 1659, d. 1738. *Nouv. Dicț.*

Beccari, Augustin, the first Italian pastoral poet, fl. ab. 1550. *Bayle.*

Becher, John Joachim, of Spire; phys. chem. and med. writer, b. 1625, d. at London, 1682. *Nouv. Dicț.*

Becket, Thomas, (canonized) archbishop of Canterbury; memorable only for his pride, insolence, and ingratitude to his sovereign Henry II. to which he fell a sacrifice. Assassinated in the cathedral at Canterbury 1170, in the 52d year of his age. *Rapin, Hume, and other Hist. of Eng.*

Beckingham, Charles, English dramatist

B E L

writer and miscell. poet, b. 1699. d. 1730. *Biog. Dram.*
Bede, or **Beda** (surnamed the **Venerable**) an English monk, and an eminent theological writer; but his chief work is an Ecclesiastical History of England, from Julius Cæsar's invasion to A. D. 723. b. 673. d. 735. *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*

Bedell, William, an eminent Irish div. bishop of Kilmore and Armagh, b. 1570. d. 1641. *Burnet's life of Bedell.*

Bedford, (John Duke of) a renowned English general. Regent of France for Henry VI. in his minority; conquered the French by sea, and at land, and entered Paris, at the head of his victorious army, where he caused Henry to be crowned K. of France in 1431. d. 1435. *Rapin.*
Bedloe, Capt. William, famous for his perjuries, and the discovery of the popish plot in the reign of Charles II. dramat. writer, d. 1680. *Biog. Dram.*

Beenberg, Bartholomew, of Utrecht, painter, excelled in landscapes and animals, d. 1660. *De Piles.*

Beger, Lawrence, a learned German, and a Latin writer on antiquities, b. 1653. d. 1705. *Nouv. Diet.*

Behn, Aphra, a celebrated English poetess, dramatic writer and novelist, d. 1689. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Beierlink, Lawrence, Archdeacon of Antwerp, theological Latin author, d. 1627. *Bayle.*

Bek, David, of Delft, an eminent portrait painter, d. 1656. *Moretti.*

Bekker, Balthasar, Dutch div. theol. and philos. writer, b. 1624. d. 1698. *Hoograten. Dutch Hist. Diet.*

Belidor (Bernard Forest de) a Catalonian. Engineer in the service of France, Member of the Academies of sciences at Paris and Berlin, and of the Royal Society at London. A celebrated mathematician and writer, b. 1695. d. in 1765. *Nouv. Diet.*

Beling, Richard, eminent controversial writer, b. 1613. d. 1677. *Biog. Brit.*

B E L

Belisarius, the famous Roman general under the Emperor Justinian. Memorable for his signal and numerous victories, but still more so by his misfortunes; being disgraced from all his employments by his ungrateful master, and reduced to beg alms at the gates of Constantinople, d. ab. 563. *Unit. Hist.*

Bell, Matthew, Hungarian, historian of Hung. d. 1749. ag. 66. *Nouv. Diet.*

Bellarmin, Robert, Italian Jesuit and Cardinal, theological and contr. writer, b. 1542. d. 1621. *Balile.*

Bellay, (William du, lord of Langley) a French general under Francis I. author of a history of France (lost) and a treatise on the military art, d. 1543. *Dufresnoy.*

Bellay, John, (second brother) cardinal and poet, d. at Rome 1560.

Bellay, Martin, (third brother) soldier and general; author of historical memoirs, d. 1559. *Ibid.*

Bellay, Joachim, of the same family; poet, d. in 1560. *Ibid.*

Belle, Stephen de la, a Florentine designer and engraver, b. 1610. d. 1664. *Nouv. Diet.*

Belleau, Remi, French pastoral poet, b. 1528. d. 1577. *Dufresnoy.*

Belleforest, Francis de, French historian, b. 1530. d. 1583. *Moretti.*

Bellinger, Francis, French grammarian and critic, d. 1749. ag. 61. *Nouv. Diet.*

Bellini, Gentil, a Venetian painter, d. 1501. ag. 80. *Vies des Peintres.*

Bellin, John his brother, (a more delicate and correct pencil) d. at the same time.

Bellini, Laurentius, a Florentine phys. and med. author, b. 1643. d. 1703.

Bellona, the fabled goddess of war, one of the chief deities of the Cappadocians, whose priests were next in dignity to the king.

Bellori, John Peter, of Rome; a celebrated antiq. and connoisseur in the polite arts. Author of the lives of the modern painters, archit. and sculpt. and of other works on antiq. and medals, d. 1696. *Dufresnoy.*

Belon.

B E N

Belon, Peter, French physician, medical and natural philosophy author, b. 1518. assassinated near Paris, 1564.

Belus, the first king of Assyria after the flood, supposed by some to have been the Nimrod of sacred history, and to have reigned about 2217 B.C.

Bembo, Peter, a noble Venetian cardinal, historian and poet, b. 1470. d. 1547.

Benavitus, Marcus, Civilian of Padua. Law author, d. 1582. *Dufresnoy.*

Benbow, John, one of the most brave and famous English seamen, vice-admiral of the blue, b. 1650. d. 1702.

Bendictes, Edward, English poet of some eminence, b. 1613. d. 1686. *Biog. Brit.*

Benedette, (or Benedict Castiliglione) Genoese painter: excelled in hist. and portraits, but preferred painting pastoral pieces, marches and animals. He was also an engraver, b. 1616. d. 1670. *Vies des Peintres.*

Benedict, (canonized) founder of the religious order named after him, b. 480. d. ab. 547. *Baronius.*

Bene, Paul, Italian critic, and comment. b. 1599. d. 1925. *Niceron.*

Benefield, Sebastian, English divine and theological writer, b. 1559. d. 1630. *Biog. Dict.*

Benjamin, of Tudela, a Jew and historian, d. 1173. *Morexi.*

Bennet, Christopher, English physician and medical author, b. 1617. d. 1655. *Biog. Brit.*

Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington, statesman, and author of esteemed letters to Sir William Temple, &c. b. 1618. d. 1685. *Ibid.*

Bennet, Thomas, English divine, theological and controversial writer, b. 1673. d. 1728. *Ibid.*

Benedict XIV. Pope, (Prosper Lambertini of Bologna) celebrated for his learning and moderation. He was the patron of learned men, and celebrated artists; and an elaborate writer on theol. subjects. His works make 12 vols. in folio, b. 1675. d. 1758.

B E R

Benoit, William, a French law author, d. 1520. *Dufresnoy.*

Benoit, René, French div. Doctor of the Sorbonne, and though a Roman catholic, a writer in favour of the prot. and of toleration, d. 1608. *Ib.*

Benoit, Elias, a French protestant divine, fled to Holland after the revocation of the edict of Nantz; theological and historical writer, b. 1640. d. 1728. *Nouv. Dict.*

Benserade, Isaac, French poet, b. 1612. d. 1691. *Dufresnoy.*

Benson, George, eminent dissenting divine, theological and controversial author, b. 1699. d. 1763.

Bentham, Edward, English divine, and writer, b. 1707. d. 1776. *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Bentinck, or Benthink, William, earl of Portland, one of the most eminent statesmen of his time, and the first of the Portland family, b. in Holland, uncertain, d. 1709. *Biog. Brit.*

Bentivoglio, John, lord of Bologna, celebrated warrior, d. 1402. There were two others, surnamed Hannibal and John, who flourished in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Bentivoglio, Hercules, Ital. comic poet, fl. in the 16th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bentivoglio, Guy, cardinal, statesman and celebrated hist. in Italian, b. at Ferrara in 1579. d. 1644. *Morexi.*

Bentley, Richard, English divine, a critical and controversial writer, b. 1662. d. 1742. see *Biog. Brit.*

Bentley, Thomas, son to the above, dramatic writer, d. 1784.

Beolcus, Ital. poet, d. 1542. *Niceron.*

Bercherius Petrus, or Pierre Bercheus, a French Benedictine friar, and voluminous writer in French and Latin, author of the book called *Gesta Romanorum*, d. 1362. *Warton.*

Berengarius, Abp. of Angers, opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation, about the year 1019, when it was first propagated. To atone for which supposed crime, a yearly procession is made at Angers, to this time, which is called *la fete de Dieu.*

B E R

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Berenger, a French divine, and head of the sect of Sacramentarians, d. 1088. *Bayle.*

Berghem, Nicholas, Dutch painter and engraver, d. 168. *De Piles.*

Bering Virus, of Copenhagen, Latin lyric poet, fl. ab. 1650.

Berkeley, George, bishop of Cloyne; philosophical writer, discoverer of the virtues of tar-water as a medicine, on which subject he published a treatise, b. 1680. d. 1753.

Bernard, (canonized) a French friar, b. 1091. d. 1170. *Dufresnoy.*

Bernard, Edward, a celebrated English mathematician and astronomer, b. 1638. d. 1696. *Biog. Brit.*

Bernard, James, a French protestant divine and refugee in Holland. Professor of philos. and mathem. theor. and hist. writer, b. 1658. d. 1718.

Bernard, Nicholas, learned English divine, miscell. and theol. writer, d. 1661. *Biog. Brit.*

Bernardi, John, a celebrated engraver and architect, d. 1555. *Moreri.*

Bernardine, (canonized) born at Massa in Tuscany 1380. d. 1444. *Du Pin.*

Berners, Juliana, one of the earliest female writers in England, fl. 15th century, b. and d. uncertain. *Biog. Brit.*

Berni, Francisco, Italian burlesque poet and satirist, d. 1526. *Hom. Illust. Tosea.*

Bernier, Francis, French physician, historian and philosophical writer, d. 1688. *Dufresnoy.*

Bernier, Nicholas, of Mantua; celebrated musician and composer, d. 1734. *Ibid.*

Bernini, or Bernin, the chevalier. A Neapolitan architect, sculptor, painter and mechanic, d. at Rome, 1680. *Moreri.*

Bernoulli, James, a Swiss; a celebrated mathematician, b. 1654. d. 1705. *Nouv. Diet.*

Bernoulli, John, his brother, equally eminent in the same art, b. 1667. d. 1748. *Nouv. Diet.*

Bernoulli, Daniel, eminent mathematician, born at Groningen 1700, died 1782. *Eloge read at the Academy of Sciences. Maty's Review, Nov. 1782.*

Berosus, the Chaldean historian, fl. 284 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Berquin, Lewis de, protestant reformer and martyr, burnt at Paris 1529. *Erasmus, Epist. iv. lib. 24.*

Berriman, William, English divine, and theological author, b. 1688. d. A. D. 1750.

Berryat, James, French phys. and med. writer, d. 1754. *Nouv. Diet.*

Bersman, George, German phys. and crit. b. 1538. d. 1611. *Ibid.*

Berthault, Peter, French historian, d. 1681. *Dufresnoy.*

Bertet, John, French poet and grammarian, b. 1622. d. 1692. *Nouv. Diet.*

Bertin, Nicholas, French painter, b. 1664. d. 1736. *Ibid.*

Bertius, Peter, Flemish mathem. and philos. writ. b. 1565. d. 1629. *Ibid.*

Bertram, Cornelius, a Frenchman, commentator and critical writer, b. 1531. d. 1594. *Ibid.*

Bertrand, John Baptist, French physician and medical author, b. 1670. d. 1752. *Ibid.*

Berulle, Peter, (cardinal) a Frenchman, theological and controversial writer, b. 1575. d. 1629. *Ibid.*

Besaleel and Aholiab, architects, sculptors and painters, supposed to have made all the ornaments in brass, silver, &c. of the first tabernacle in the wilderness, 1490 B. C.

Besouigne, Jerome, French divine and theological writer, d. 1763. aged 77. *Ibid.*

Besoldus, Christopher, German civilian, law and political writer, d. 1638. *Dufresnoy.*

Bessarion, Cardinal, a Greek commentator and critic, d. 1472. aged 77. *Ibid.*

Betterton, Thomas, a celebrated English actor, and a dramatic writer, b. 1635. d. 1710. see *Biog. Brit.*

Betuleius Sixtus, a German grammarian, poet, and philosopher, b. 1500. d. 1554. *Bayle.*

Beveridge

B I G

Beveridge, William, Bishop of St. Asaph, a celebrated author on various subjects, particularly on the oriental tongues; sacred antiquarian and theol. b. 1638. d. 1707. *Biog. Brit.*

Beverland, Adrian, a Dutch critical writer, d. 1712. *Nouv. Dic̄.*

Beverly (John of) Archb. of York, and theol. writer, fl. in the 8th cent.

Beverwyck, (John Van) an eminent Dutch physician and medicinal author, d. 1647. *Dufresnoy.*

Beuf (John le) French historian, b. 1687. d. 1760. *Nouv. Dic̄.*

Beys, Giles, a celebrated printer at Paris, and the first introducer of the consonants, j and v, fl. 1550. *Dufresnoy.*

Beys, Charles, French poet and dramatic author, d. 1659. *Nouv. Dic̄.*

Beza, Theodore, a French refugee and Calvin divine at Geneva; an early and zealous controversial writer in defence of the protestant religion, b. 1519. d. 1605. *Moreri.*

Bianchini, Francis, of Verona, antiquar. and poet, b. 1662. d. 1729.

Bianchi, Peter, a famous painter of Rome, b. 1694. d. 1734. *Nouv. Dic̄.*

Bias, of Caria, one of the seven sages of Greece, fl. ab. 608 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Bibiena Bernardo, a cardinal, author of the comedy of Calandria, one of the first modern comedies produced at Rome, d. 1520. *Eloquenza di Fontanini, by Zeno.*

Bibiena (Ferdinand Galli) of Bologna; architect and painter, d. 1740. *Dufresnoy.*

Bibliander, Theodore, Germ. div. hist. and comment. d. A. D. 1564. *Bayle.*

Biddle, John, an English theological controversial writer of the sect of Socinians; he was severely persecuted for his singular opinions, b. 1615. d. in prison 1662. *Biog. Brit.*

Bidloo, Godfrey, a celebrated Dutch physician, medical and anatom. author, b. 1649. d. 1713. *Nouv. Dic̄.*

Bignon, Jerom, of Paris, antiquary, hist. and crit. b. 1589. d. 1656.

B L A

Billaut, Adam, French poet, d. in 1662. *Dufresnoy.*

Bilney, Thomas, a protestant British divine, and martyr; burnt in 1531. *Burnet's Hist. of the Reform.*

Bilson, Thomas, bishop of Winchester, theol. writer, b. 1565. d. 1616.

Bingham, Joseph, a learned Engl. div. and theol. writer, b. 1668. d. 1723.

Bion (of Proconnesus) philosopher and historian, fl. 544 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Bion (of Smyrna) Greek poet, fl. ab. 288 B. C. *Ibid.*

Bion (of Borysthenes) philosophical poet and musician, fl. 276 B. C.

Blondi, Francis, a Greek historian, in Italian, d. A. D. 1644. *Vossius.*

Biondo (or Blondus) Flavio; Italian historian in Latin, d. 1463. aged 75. *Ibid.*

Birague, Clement, a Milanese engraver, and the inventor of the art of cutting diamonds, fl. 1580. *Moreri.*

Birch, Thomas, eminent English historical and biographical writer, b. 1705. d. 1766. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Birkenhead, Sir John, an English political author, b. 1615. d. 1679. *Wood's Fasti Oxon.*

Bizot, Peter, a Frenchman, author of the Metalline history of Holland, d. 1696. *Nouv. Dic̄.*

Blackall, Offspring, eminent English divine and writer, b. 1654. d. 1716. *Preface to his Works.*

Blackburne, Francis, learned English divine and theol. writer, author of the *Confessional*, &c. d. 1787, aged 83. *Gent. Mag.*

Blackmore, Sir Richard, English physician and poet, d. 1729. *Biog. Dic̄.*

Blackstone, Sir William, illustrious English lawyer, judge, and law-writer, author of the *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. 1723. d. 1780. *Life, prefixed to his Reports.*

Blackwall, Antony, eminent English divine, critic, and writer on the classics, d. 1730.

Blackwell, Thomas, eminent Scotch writer, and professor of Greek, b. 1701. d. 1753. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

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Blackwell, Alexander, Scotch physician, printer and author of a *Herbal*, was beheaded in Sweden on suspicion of treason 1748. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Bladen, Martin, a lieut. colonel in Queen Anne's reign, and the translator of Caesar's *Commentaries*, and wrote some dramatic pieces, d. 1746. *Ibid.*

Blaeu, William, a celebrated Dutch printer and geographical author, d. 1638. ag. 67. *Nouv. Diet.*

Blagrave, John, English mathematician, d. 1611. *Biog. Diet.*

Blair, James, Scotch clergyman and writer of sermons, d. 1743. *Biog. Diet.*

Blair, John, born in Scotland, took orders in England, eminent chronologist, d. 1782.

Blake, Robert, a renowned English admiral, b. 1589. d. 1657. see *Rapin Hist. of Eng.*

Blake, John Bradly, eminent English botanist, b. 1745. d. 1773. see *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Blanchard, James, an eminent French painter, b. 1600. d. 1638. *Dufresnoy.*

Blanchard, James, a French law author, d. 1724. *Ibid.*

Bleterie, (John Philip René de la) French critic and biographer, d. 1772.

Bloemart Abraham, an eminent Dutch painter, b. 1567. d. 1647. *Vies des Peintres.*

Bloemart, Cornelius, (his son) an excellent engraver, d. 1680.

Blondel, David, French protestant divine and historian, d. 1655. *Bayle.*

Blondel Francis, French architect and mathematical writer, d. 1686. ag. 68. *Dufresnoy.*

Blondus, Flavius, an Ital. hist. b. 1388 d. 1463. *Vestus de hist. Latin.*

Blood, Thomas, remarkable English adventurer, and contriver of a plot to steal the regalia from the Tower, d. 1680. *Biog. Brit.*

Blount, Thomas, English philos. and law writer, d. 1679. *Biog. Brit.*

B O E

Blount, Sir Henry, author of a voyage to the Levant, b. 1602. d. 1682. *Ibid.*

Blount, Charles, (another son of Sir Henry, political and philosophical writer, b. 1654. d. 1693. *Ibid.*

Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, (his son) critical, philosophical and moral writer, b. 1649. d. 1697. *Ibid.*

Blow, Dr. John, eminent musician and composer, b. 1648. d. 1708. *Hawkins's Hist. of Music*, vol. 4.

Boadicea, a celebrated British heroine, defeated and ill used by the Romans. She poisoned herself, A. D. 61, see *Rapin.*

Boccace, John, a celebrated Italian poet and historian, b. 1313. d. 1375. *Bayle.*

Boccalini, Trajan, of Rome, satyrist and political writer. Assassinated, ab. 1630. *Moreri.*

Bocconi, Sylvio, of Palermo, nat. hist. b. 1633. d. 1704. *Ibid.*

Bochart, Samuel, a French protestant divine, theological and critical writer, b. 1599. d. 1667.

Bochius, John, of Brussels, Latin poet, b. 1555. d. 1609. *Vossius.*

Bodin, John, a French lawyer; law, natural history, and critical writer, d. 1596. *Dufresnoy.*

Bodley, Sir Thomas, statesman, and founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, b. 1544. d. 1612. *Biog. Brit.*

Boecler, John Henry, a German historian of Sweden, and commentator, b. 1611. d. 1686. *Nouv. Diet.*

Böhmen, Jacob, a German sectarist, and theological writer, b. 1575. d. 1624. *Ibid.*

Boerhaave, Herman, a celebrated Dutch physician, botanist, chemist and medical author, b. 1668. d. 1738. *Burton's Life of Boerhaave. Friend's Hist. of Physic.*

Boethius, Hector, historian of Scotland, in Latin, &c. b. 1470. d. 1522. *MacKenzie's Lives of Scot. writers.*

Boetius, or Boethius, of the noble Roman family of the Anicii; poet and philosophical writer; beheaded at Pavia, by order of Theodosius king

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King of the Ostrogoths, in 525.
Cave's Hist. Literat.

Boetius Epo, Flemish law author, b. 1529. d. 1599. *Bayle.*

Boffrand, Germain, French architect, b. 1667. d. 1755. *Dufresnoy.*

Bohnius, John, of Leipzig; phys. and med. writer, fl. 1679. *Nouv. Dict.*

Boiardo, Mateo, Italian poet, d. 1494. *Mereri.*

Boileau, Nicholas Despiau, celebrated French poet, b. 1636. d. 1711. (There are several French writers, but of little note, of this name.) *Dufresnoy.*

Boissard, John James, a Frenchman; antiq. and biog. Latin author and poet, b. 1528. d. 1602. *Nouv. Dict.*

Boissay, Louis de, French dramat. poet; b. 1694. d. 1758. *Ibid.*

Boivin, Francois de, Piedmontese; historian of the wars of Piedmont, from 1550 to 1561. *Bayle.*

Bol, John, of Mechlin, Flemish painter, d. 1593. *Vies des Peintres.*

Boleslaus I. the first king of Poland, a celebrated warrier, d. 1025.

Bolingbroke (St. John) Viscount, statesman, political and philosophical author, d. 1751. ag. 73.

Bolandus, John, Flemish Jesuit; author of *Acta Sanctorum*, including the chronology of the Popes, b. 1590. d. 1665. *Niceron.*

Bologne, John of, (pupil of Michael Angelo) sculpt. d. 1600. *Felbien.*

Bolton, Edmund, English antiquary, historian and crit. fl. the beginning of the 17th cent. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Boleyn, Ann, Queen of Henry VIII. of England; memorable in the English history, as the first cause of the reformation, and as the mother of Queen Elizabeth, under whom it was completely established. b. 1507. beheaded 1536. see *Rapin's Hist. of Eng.*

Bolsec, a Carmelite of Paris, an anti-reformer, but a writer of no credit as to genius or veracity, died about 1583. *Beza in vita Calvini.*

Bolwert, Scheldt, Flemish engraver after Rubens, Vandyke and Jordans,

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fl. 1656. (Adam and Bocci Bolwert, were Englishmen, but not so eminent.)

Bomberg, Daniel, of Antwerp, a celebrated printer at Venice, principally in Hebrew characters. The Talmud was printed by him; and his Hebrew Bible, 4 vol. folio, Venice, 1525, is highly esteemed, d. 1550. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bona, John, (Cardinal) a Piedmontese; theological and philosophical writer, b. 1609. d. 1670.

Bonanni, Italian Jesuit; nat. hist. and antiq. d. at Rome 1704. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bonanno, architect; in conjunction with Guillaume, a German, built the famous tower of Pisa, fl. 1174. *Felbien.*

Bonarelli, Italian pastoral poet, b. 1563. d. 1608. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bonaventura, Cardinal, (canonized) a Tuscan; theological writer and commentator, b. 1221. d. 1274.

Bonaventure, of Padua, a Cardinal, and writer, b. 1332, murdered 1386. *Biog. Dict.*

Bond, John, English critic and commentator, b. 1550. d. 1612. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Bonet, Theophilus, of Geneva; physician and medical author, b. 1620. d. 1649. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bonifacius, James, an Italian, historian of Genoa, from 1528 to 1543; and poet; beheaded on a false accusation 1560. (having given offence to the republic by his hist.) *Nouv. Dict.*

Bonfinius, Anthony, an Italian, historian of Hungary, d. 1498. see *Sambuc, his continuator.*

Bongars, James, of Orleans, privy counsellor to Henry IV. of France, and an elegant Latin writer, d. 1612. *Dufresnoy.*

Bonnifons, John, a Frenchman, and Latin poet, d. 1614. *Ibid.*

Bonnell, James, pious writer of the last century, b. 1653. d. 1699. *Life by Hamilton. Biog. Brit.*

Bonner, Edmund, Bishop of London, and the bloody persecutor of the Protestants under Queen Mary; canon

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canon law and theological writer, b. 1512. d. 1569. see Burnet's *Hist. of the Reformation.*

Bontikoe, Cornelius, Dutch physician and med. auth. fl. 1651. *Dufresnoy.*

Bontius, Gerrard, physician of Leyden. A medical composition of his invention, called *Pilulae tartareæ Bontii*, has preserved his name, d. 1599.

Booth, Henry, Lord Delamar and Earl of Warrington, a celebrated English patriot and political writer, d. 1693. *Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

Booth, Barton, a celebrated English actor, chiefly tragic, b. 1681. d. 1733.

Bordone, Paris; Italian history painter, disciple of Titian, d. 1587. ag. 75. *Vies des Peintres.*

Borel, Peter, French physician and mathemat. writer, d. 1678. *Dufresnoy.*

Borelli, John Alfonso, Neapolitan; a celebrated natural philosopher and mathematician, b. 1608. d. 1679.

Borgarutius, Prosper, Italian phys. and anat. author, d. after 1569. *Bayle.*

Borgia, Cæsar, a natural son of Pope Alexander VI. a brave general, but a most notorious villain; slain in battle 1507. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Borghini, Vincenzio, of Florence, antiqu. and hist. of Florence, b. 1515. d. 1580. *Hom. Illust. Toscana.*

Borlace, Edmund, English physician, medical and historical author, d. 1603. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Borlase, William, eminent English antiquarian and naturalist, b. 1695-6. d. 1766. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Borri, Joseph Francis, a famous Milanese chemist and heretic, b. 1600. d. 1679. *Bayle's Life of Borri.*

Borrichius, Olaus, Danish physician, medical and philosophical writer, b. 1626. d. 1609. *Nouv. Dict.*

Borzon, Luciano, a Genoese historian, and portrait painter, d. 1690. (His three sons were professors of the same arts, but only one, Francis Maria, succeeded, in sea-pieces, particularly storms. *De Piles.*

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Bos (John Baptist du) an eminent French critic and historian, b. 1670. d. 1742. *Biog. Dict.*

Boscan, John, of Barcelona; Italian poet, d. 1543. *Moreri.*

Boscawen, a brave English admiral, d. 1761.

Boschaerts, (Thomas Vuillebos) Flemish painter, b. 1603. d. 1670. *De Piles. Vies des Peintres.*

Boscovich, Father, learned professor of astronomy at Milan, and author of a celebrated Latin poem on that subject, d. 1787. *Gent. Mag.*

Bosquet, Francis, Bishop of Montpellier; theological and biographical author, b. 1605. d. 1676. *Niceron.*

Bosse, Abraham, French engraver, and writ. on his art, fl. 1650. *Dufresnoy.*

Bosse René le, of Paris; philosopher and poet, b. 1631. d. 1680. *Ibid.*

Bosuet, (James Benigne) Bishop of Meaux; a celebrated historian, theological and controversial author, b. 1627. d. 1704. *Niceron.*

Botal, Leonard, a Piedmontese; phys. and medical writer, fl. 1582. *Bayle.*

Both, (John and Andrew) Flemish painters, and pupils of Bloemaert. John painted the landscape-part of their pictures in the manner of Lorrain, and Andrew, the figures and animals in the style of Bamboche: they both d. in 1650. *De Piles.*

Bott, Thomas, English clergyman of eminence, and a writer, b. 1638. d. 1754. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Bouchardon, Edmund, French sculptor, b. 1698. d. at Paris 1762. *Dufresnoy.*

Boucher, Francis, of Paris, celebrated French painter, b. 1704. d. 1770. *Nouv. Dict.*

Boucher, John, a Doctor of the Sorbonne, and a turbulent preacher, fl. 1587. *Biog. Dict.*

Bouchet, John, French historian and poet, d. 1550. *Ibid.*

Boudewins, Michael, Flemish physician and medical writer, d. 1631.

Bouelles, Charles, French mathematical author, d. 1555. *Dufresnoy.*

Boufflers

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Boufflers (Louis Francois, Duke of) an illustrious French general, b. 1644. d. 1711. *Henault.*

Bougier, Peter, French mathematician, d. 1758. ag. 63.

Bouhier, John, French civil law, and antiquarian, and critical author, b. 1673. d. 1746. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bouhours, Dominic, French jesuit, grammarian, and critical writer, b. 1628. d. 1702. *Niceron.*

Boulai, Cæsar Egas de, orator, antiquarian and historian, born in the village of St. Ellier in the Lower Maine, year not known, d. 1678.

Boulainvilliers, Henry, a Frenchman, historian, b. 1658. d. 1722. *Ibid.*

Boulanger (Nicholas Anthony) of Paris, historian and philosopher, b. 1722. d. 1759. *Nouv. Dict.*

Boullier, (David Renaud) Dutch divine, theological, philosophical, and crit. author, b. 1699. d. 1759. *Ibid.*

Boulogne, Bon, of Paris, painter, b. 1649. d. 1717. *Nouv. Dict.*

Boulogne, Louis, his younger brother, b. 1654. d. 1734. (The paintings in the chapels at Versailles and Trianon are of these artists.) *Ibid.*

Boulter, Hugh, Abp. of Armagh in Ireland; memorable for his patriotic establishments and benefactions in that country, particularly the protestant charity-schools, d. 1742. *Biog. Dict.*

Bourbon, Nicholas, a Frenchman, Latin poet, b. 1503. d. 1544. *Dufresnoy.*

Bourbon, Nicholas, jun. Greek and Latin poet, d. 1644. ag. 70. *Ibid.*

Bourdeline, Claude, French physician and chymist, d. 1699. *Ibid.*

Bourdaloue, Louis, French jesuit, and celebrated theological writer, b. 1632. d. 1704. *Niceron.*

Bourdelot, John, French lawyer, commentator on Latin authors, d. 1638. *Ibid.*

Bourdelot, Peter, of Geneva, physician and medical writer, b. 1610. d. at Paris 1685. *Ibid.*

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Bourdon, Sebastian, of Montpellier, painter and engraver, b. 1616. d. 1662. *De Piles.*

Bourgeant, William, French jesuit, historian, philosopher and dramatic writer, b. 1690. d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bourget, Dom. John, French ecclesiastic and antiquary, b. 1724. d. 1776. *Memoirs prefixed to the History of the Abbey of Bec.*

Bourget, Louis, of France, but retired to Switzerland, natural philosopher, d. 1742. *Dufresnoy.*

Bourignon, Antonietta, of Lisle, a famous enthusiastic preacher, and pretended prophetess. She dressed like an hermit; and travelled to France, Holland, England, and Scotland: in the last, she made a strong party, and some thousand sectarists, known by the name of *Bourignonists*: she published many theological works, b. 1616. d. 1680. see *Bayle.*

Bourne, Vincent, an Englishman, classical scholar and poet, d. 1747. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Boursault, Edmund, French dramatic writer, b. 1638. d. 1701. *Dufresnoy.*

Bousset (Jean Baptist) French music composer, d. 1725. *Ibid.*

Bousset (René Drouard de) Frenchm. musician and composer, b. 1703. d. 1760. *Nouv. Dict.*

Boutard, Francis, French poet, d. 1729. *Ibid.*

Boutaric, Francis, French law author, b. 1672, d. 1713. *Ibid.*

Boutherays, or Botereius, French historian and poet, d. 1630. *Dufresnoy.*

Bouvier (Gilles de) French herald, and chronologist, d. 1462. *Ibid.*

Bowyer, William, an English printer of great learning, and author of many learned works, a correct and accurate editor, b. 1699. d. 1777. *Anecdotes of him by Nichols.*

Boxhorn, Mac Zuerius, a learned professor at Leyden, and political and critical writer, b. at Bergen-

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Op-zoom, 1612, d. 1663. *Biog. Diet.*

Boyd, Mark Alexander, an ingenious statesman, and author of some Latin poems, b. 1562, died 1601. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Boyd, Robert, Lord Boyd, eminent Scotch statesman, d. 1470. *Ibid.*

Boyer, Abel, a French refugee in England, grammarian, lexicographer, and political author, d. 1729, ag. 65. *Dufresnoy.*

Boyer, Nicholas, French law author, d. 1539. *Ibid.*

Boyle, Richard, (styled the Great Earl of Corke) statesman and general under Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. b. 1566, d. 1643. *Biog. Brit.*

Boyle, Roger, (fifth son of Richard) Earl of Orrery, statesman and general, political, military, and dramatic auth. b. 1621, d. 1679. *Ibid.*

Boyle, Robert, (seventh son of Rich.) the celebrated English natural philosopher and author. His works on natural philosophy and theology consist of 5 vol. folio, published by Dr. Birch, to which is prefixed his life, b. 1627, d. 1691. *Ibid.*

Boyle, Charles, (of the same family) Earl of Orrery, mathematician and miscellaneous writer: inventor of the machine representing the solar system, named after his title, *The Orrery*, b. 1676, d. 1731. See *Budgell's History of the Boyles.*

Boyle, John, Earl of Orrery, critic on Pliny's letters, &c. and poet, b. 1707, d. 1762.

Boyse, Boys, or Bois, John, a learned English divine, and one of the translators of the Bible, b. 1560, d. 1643. *Fuller, Wood, &c.*

Boyse, Joseph, eminent English dissenting minister, and writer, b. 1659-60, d. about 1726. *Biog. Brit.*

Boyse, Samuel, son to the above, an ingenious poet, but abandoned to licentiousness, b. 1708, d. 1749. *Ibid.*

Boze, Claude de, of Lyons, antiqua-

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ry and historian, b. 1680, d. 1754. *Nouv. Diet.*

Bracelli, —— Genoese historian, fl. 1435. *Dufresnoy.*

Bracciolini, Francis, Italian poet, d. 1645, ag. 80. *Fayle.*

Bracton, Henry, an eminent English law author, fl. 1244. *Biog. Diet.*

Braddock, ——, English general, slain in battle, 1755.

Bradford, John, eminent English reformer and martyr, in 1555. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Bradley, James, English mathematician and astronomer, b. 1692, d. 1762.

Bradwardin, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury; controversial writer, d. 350. *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*

Brady, Robert, physician and English hist. b. 1643, d. 1700. *Biog. Brit.*

Brady, Nicholas, English divine, theological writer and poet, b. 1659, d. 1726. *Biog. Diet.*

Brahe, Tycho, celebrated Danish astronomer, b. 1546, d. 1601. (Sophia, his sister, was skilled in mathematics, d. 1646.) *Dufresnoy.*

Bramante, D'Urbino, celebrated architect, b. 1444, d. 1514. *Felibien.*

Bramhall, John, Archbishop of Armagh, theolog. and controv. writ. b. 1593, d. 1663. *Biog. Brit.*

Brandi, Hyacinth, Roman painter, b. 1633, d. 1691. *De Piles.*

Brandon, Charles, duke of Suffolk, statesman and favourite to Henry VIII. d. 1545. *Rapin.*

Brandt, Gerard, Dutch divine and historian, b. 1626, d. 1695. *Biog. Brit.*

Brantome, Peter Bourdeille de, French historian, d. 1614. *Dufresnoy.*

Brahiavolus, Antonio Mufa, Italian phys. and med. author, fl. 1543. *Ibid.*

Brafitas, Lacedemonian general, and deliverer of his country, d. 414 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Brave, N. de, German poet, d. A. D. 1757. *Dufresnoy.*

Bray, Thomas, English divine, author of the first plan for propagating the gospel

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gospel in foreign parts, and theologian, b. 1656, d. 1730. *Biog. Brit.*
 Bay, sir Reginald, eminent statesman and architect in the reign of Henry VII. d. 1501. *Biog. Brit.*
 Brebeuf, George de, Norman poet, d. 1661, ag. 43. *Dufresnoy.*
 Brennus I. general of the Gauls, and conqueror of Rome, fl. 388 B. C. *Utria. Hist.*
 Brerewood, Edward, celebrated English mathematician and antiquary, b. A. D. 1565, d. 1613. *Biog. Diet.*
 Breemberg, Bartholomew, Dutch painter, d. 1660. *De Piles.*
 Breval, John Durant de, English dramatic writer, d. 1739. *Biog. Dramatic.*
 Brevint, Daniel, b. at Jersey, 1616, a divine and writer on the protestant fide, d. 1695. *Biog. Diet.*
 Breugel, Peter, styled Old Breugel, eminent Dutch painter, chiefly of rural sports, b. 1565. d. uncertain. *Vas des Peintres.*
 Breugel, John, his son, eminent for his landscapes, b. 1575, d. 1642. *Ibid.*
 Breugel, Peter, the younger, (another son) excelled in painting furies, fires, magicians, castles, &c. and was therefore styled Breugel of Hell, his b. and d. are unknown, *Ibid.*
 Breul, James de, French historian, b. 1528, d. 1614. *Niceron.*
 Briet, Philip, French jesuit; geographer and universal chronologist, b. 1601, d. 1668. *Ibid.*
 Briggs, Henry, celebrated English mathematician, b. 1556, d. 1630. *Ward's Lives of the Gresham Prof.*
 Briggs, William, English physician and medical author, d. 1704. *Ibid.*
 Brill, Matthew, Flemish landscape painter, d. at Rome, 1584. *De Piles.*
 Brill, Paul, his son, continued his paintings in the Vatican, d. 1626. *Ibid.*
 Brindley, James, eminent English mechanician, and projector of the duke of Bridgewater's canal, b. 1716, d. 1772. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*
 Brissoni, Barnaby, an eminent French lawyer, and law author, b. 1580,

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strangled, by the Leaguers, 1591. *Bayle.*
 Brito, Bernard, Portuguese historian, b. 1509. d. 1617. *Nouv. Diet.*
 Brocardus, James, an honest visionary of Venice, b. 1500, d. uncertain. *Bangar's Letters.*
 Brodeau, John, comment, and critic of ancient authors, d. 1563. *Bayle.*
 Brokesby, Francis, English nonjuring divine and writer of the present cent. *History of Hinckley.*
 Brokes, or Brook, Sir Robert, English judge, and law author, d. 1558. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
 Brokees, Berthold Henry, of Hamburg, German poet, d. 1734. *Dufresnoy.*
 Brome, Alexander, English poet and dramatist, b. 1620, d. 1666. *Biog. Dramat.*
 Brome, Richard, English dramatic writer, d. 1652. *Ibid.*
 Bronchorst, John, German mathematician, d. 1570. *Dufresnoy.*
 Broome, William, English poet, and clergyman of the church of England, d. 1745. *Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*
 Brossard, Sebastian, French musician and celebrated composer, d. 1733. ag. 70. *Nouv. Diet.*
 Brosse, James de, French architect; (designed the Louvre) fl. 1615. *Felibien.*
 Brossette, Claud, French critic and writer, b. 1671, d. 1746. *Biog. Diet.*
 Broffier, Martha, female impostor of great note in France in the 16th century. *Bayle.*
 Broughton, Hugh, English divine and theologian, d. 1612. *Biog. Diet.*
 Broughton, Thomas, a learned English divine, and one of the original writers of the Biog. Brit. b. 1704, d. 1774. *Biog. Brit. 2d. edit.*
 Brouckhusius, or Broekhuisin, John, of Amsterdam; sea captain and celebrated Latin poet, b. 1649, d. 1707. *Nouv. Diet.*
 Broucker, William, Vis. Broucker, of Castle Lyons, in Ireland, mathematician and statesman, b. 1620, d. 1684. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Broucker

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Brousson, Claud, a French protestant divine and writer, b. 1647, broke upon the wheel for preaching in defiance of the popish edicts, 1698.

Brower, Adriaen, eminent Flemish painter, excelled in rural sports and comic scenes, b. 1608, d. at Antwerp, 1640. *De Piles.*

Brown, Robert, founder of the sect of Brownists, but recanted for a benefit in the church of England; theological writer, b. 1580, d. 1630. See *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*

Brown, Ulysses Maximilian de, count, one of the most celebrated generals of the present age; in the Austrian service, b. 1705, d. of the wounds he received at the battle of Prague, 1757.

Browne, George, Archbp. of Dublin under Henry VIII. Memorable in history, as the first promoter of the reformation in Ireland, d. 1556. *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*

Browne, Sir Thomas, celebrated physician, nat. philos. antiqu. and med. writer, b. 1605, d. 1682. *Biog. Brit.*

Browne, Edward, his son, phys. nat. historian, b. 1642, d. 1708. *Ibid.*

Brown, John, eminent English writer and poet, b. 1715, put an end to his life, 1766. *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Browne, Simon, eminent English disfenter, and poetical and theological writer, b. 1680, d. 1732. *Life prefixed to his funeral sermon by Abbey.*

Brown, Moses, Eng. divine, author of *Sunday Thoughts*, *Piscatory Elegies*; miscell. writer, b. 1703, d. 1787. *Gent. Mag.*

Browne, William, pastoral poet, b. 1590, d. 1645. *Lives of the Poets.*

Brown Thomas, miscellaneous writer, d. 1704. *Biog. Diet.*

Brown, Peter, Bp. of Corke; theolog. and controv. writ. d. 1735.

Browne, Isaac Hawkins, English poet, author of a Latin poem, "de Animi Immortalitate," b. 1705-6, d. 1760. *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Browne, Sir William, eminent Engl. physician, and med. crit. and poet.

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writer, b. 1692, d. 1774. *Biog. Diet.*

Brownrig, or Brounrig, Ralph, Engl. divine and writer, bishop of Exeter, b. 1592, d. 1659. *Wood's Athene Oxon.*

Bruce, Robert, a celebrated Scotch general, was elected king in 1306, and was considered as the deliverer of his country, at that time in subjection to Edward I. king of Engl. and laboured under many oppresions. In 1314, Robert defeated the English army, and gained the famous battle of Bannock's burn; the English army, according to the Scotch historians, consisted of 200,000 men, commanded by Edw. II. and Bruce had but 30,000. Of the English, 50,000 were slain, and 30,000 taken prisoners. In the reign of Edward III. he made reprisals in England, surprised that monarch in his tent, who narrowly escaped being taken prisoner; and obliged him, in 1328, to sign a treaty of peace, in which he renounced all right and title to Scotland, for himself and his heirs. Bruce died in 1329. *Buchanan.*

Brucioli, Anthony, Italian commentator of ancient autho^rs, and transl. of the Bible, fl. 1546. *Nouv. Diet.*

Brueys, David Augustin, French dram. writer, b. 1640, d. 1723. *Ibid.*

Bruges, John of, (real name John Van-Eyck) Flemish painter; inventor of the art of mixing colours with oil, fl. in the 15th century. *De Piles Vies des Peintres.*

Bruin, John, Dutch mathem. and nat. philos. author, b. 1620, d. 1675.

Bruhier, d'Alaincourt, John-James, French phys. and medical author, d. 1756. *Nouv. Diet.*

Brumoy, Peter, French Jesuit, translator of Greek tragedies; poet, and moral writer, in prose, b. 1688, d. 1742. *Idem.*

Brun, Charles de, of Paris; celebrated history painter, b. 1618, d. 1690. *De Piles.*

Brun, Peter le, French divine; theological

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logical and historical writer, b. 1661, d. 1729. *Nouv. Dic.*
Brun, Anthony Louis de, French poet, b. 1680, d. 1743. *Ibid.*
Brunelleschi Philip, of Florente; architect, d. 1444. *Felibien.*
Brunetto, Italian poet and master in philosophy to Dante, d. 1295. *Tr. r. ob. c. b.*
Bruni, Leonard, *Vide Aretin.*
Bruni, Antonio, Italian poet, d. 1536, *Nouv. Dic.*
Bruno, of Cologne; (canonized) founder of the order of Carthusians, and commentator, b. 1060, d. 1101. *Auberti Mirai, Origines. Cartbus.*
Bruno, Signunfis, (canonised) theological and controv. writer, d. 1125.
Bruno, Jordano, Neapolitan; author of several Italian tracts; but his notions, in a famous treatise, intitled, *Spacio della bestia triomfante*, being declared atheistical, he was burnt at Venice by the inquisition in 1600. *Gen. Biog. Dic.*
Bruschius, Gaspard, Bohemian; Latin poet and ecclesiastical historian of Germany, b. 1518, assassinated, 1559. *Melchior Adam in vitæ Philos.*
Brutus, (Lucius Junius), the avenger of the rape of Lucretia, and founder of the Roman republic, fl. 509 B. C. *Liv.*
Brutus, Marcus, a brave general; but a blind politician, who hastened the ruin of the Roman republic, by the assassination of Julius Cæsar. Slew himself, 42 B. C. *Ibid.*
Bratus, John Michael, a Venetian; historian and commentator, d. A. D. 1590. *Bayle.*
Brayere, John de la, French writer, well known for his characters of Theophrastus, d. 1696. *Ibid.*
Brux, Cornelius, Dutch painter; but more famous for his travels to Muscovy, Persia, and the East Indies, from 1674 to 1708. Printed in 1718, d. uncertain.
Bruys, Francis, a Frenchman; biog. and hist. d. 1738. *Nouv. Dic.*
Buc, George, English antiquary and

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historian, fl. ab. 1610. *Biog. Dic.*
Bucer, Martin, of Alsace; first a Dominican friar, then a convert to the reformation, which he zealously promoted by his writings, d. (professor of theology at Cambridge) 1551. *Melchior Adam in vitæ Philos.*
Buchanan, George, celebrated Scots historian and Latin poet, b. 1506, d. 1582. *Melville's Memoirs.*
Bucheror, Augustus, German poet and moralist, d. 1661. *Bayle.*
Bucholzer, Abraham, a German chronologist, b. 1529, d. 1584. *Ibid.*
Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of statesman, assassinated by Felton, 1628. *Rupin Hist. of England.*
Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of, statesman and poet, author of the Rehearsal, b. 1627, d. 1687. *Ibid.*
Buckingham, John Sheffield, Duke of, General and Admiral; critic and poet, b. 1646, d. 1721. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*
Buddeus, John Francis, an Italian; theological, philosophical, and hist. auth. b. 1667, d. 1705. *Nouv. Dic.*
Budeus, William, of Paris; critic and commentator on Greek and Latin authors, and the languages; on ancient coins, &c. b. 1467, d. 1540.
Budgell, Eustace, English political and miscellaneous writer, b. 1685, d. 1736. *Biog. Dic.*
Buffier Claude, Polish jesuit; historical, geograph. and miscellaneous writer, b. 1661, d. 1737. *Dufres.*
Bufalmaco, Boramico, an Italian painter; the first who put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences; since followed by bad masters, but more frequently in caricatura engravings, d. 1340. *De Piles.*
Bularchus, Greek painter; the first who introduced (at least amongst the Greeks) different colours in the same picture, fl. 740 B. C.
Bull, George, Bishop of St. David's; theol. and controv. writer, b. A. D. 1634, d. 1709. *Nelson's Life of Bull.*
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Bull, John, celebrated English mus. and composer, b. 1563, d. 1620. *Ward's Lives of Gresham Prof.*

Bullart, Isaac, of Rotterdam; biographer, d. 1672. *Dufresnoy.*

Bulleyn, William, English physician, medical and botanical author, d. 1576. *Friend's Hist. of Physic.*

Bullialdus, Ismael, a French astronom. writer, b. 1605, d. 1694. *Moreri.*

Bullinger, Henry, Swiss, Protestant div. theor. writ. b. 1504, d. 1575.

Bullock, Christopher, Eng. actor and dram. writer, d. 1724. *Biog. Dram.*

Bunel, Peter, of Toulouse; an elegant Latin writer, d. 1546. *Ibid. Moreri.*

Bunonarotti, Filippo, Florentine statesman, poet, and medalist, b. 1661, d. 1733. *Hom. illuf. Toscana.*

Bunyan, John, author of the Pilgrim's Progress, b. 1628, d. 1688. *Biog. Diff.*

Buonaccorsi, of Florence, one of the most learned hist. and poets of the 15th cent. his works are chiefly in manuscripts, b. 1437, d. 1496. *Hom. illuf. Toscana.*

Buonaccorsi, a Tuscan painter, b. 1505, d. 1547. *Vies des Peintres.*

Buonamici, an Italian officer; author of an history of the last war in Italy, in elegant Latin, d. 1762. *Dufresnoy.*

Buonfiglio, Joseph, Neapolitan; hist. of Sicily, d. 1604. *Bayle.*

Bupalus, Greek sculptor, fl. 540 B. C. *Plinii Hist. Nat.*

Burgh, James, ingenious moral and political writer, a native of Scotland, b. 1714, d. 1775. *Biog. Brit.* and *Anecdotes of Bewyer.*

Buridan, John, French philosopher of renown in the 14th cent. *Lib. viii. fol. 639, apud Jacobum Thomasium;* *Orat. xii. p. 274.*

Burkitt, William, English divine, commentator on the New Testament, b. 1650, d. 1703. *Biog. Brit.*

Burlamaqui, John James, of Geneva; political author, b. 1694, d. 1748. *Nouv. Diff.*

Burleigh, William Cecil, Lord, eminent statesman; his loyalty to his Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, and

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his patriotism, preserved the religion and the civil polity of England, from falling a prey to foreign tyranny, and Popish superstitions, b. 1518, d. 1598. See *Rapin's History of England.*

Burman, Francis, Dutch divine, theological writer and commentator, b. 1628, d. 1679. *Ibid.*

Burman, Peter, commentator of ancient authors and miscellaneous Latin author, d. 1741.

Burnet, Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, a native of Scotland; historical and polit. writ. b. 1643. d. 1714. *Biog. Brit.*

Burnet, Thomas, a Scotchman; divine, theological and philosophical writer, b. 1651, d. 1715. *Ibid.*

Burnet, Dr. Thomas; a physician of Scotland, and author of the *Thesaurus med. prac.* fl. 17th cent.

Burrow, Sir James, an eminent lawyer and philosopher, and author of *Law Reports*, d. 1782. *Gent. Mag.*

Burton, Henry, English divine, and controversial writer, b. 1579, d. 1647-8. *Wood's Fasti.*

Burton, William, topographical hist. b. 1575, d. 1681. *History of Hinckley, by Nichols.*

Burton, John, learned English divine, b. 1696, d. 1771. *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Burton, Robert, English mathematician, b. 1576, d. 1639.

Bulwer, Auger Gillin, a Fleming antiqu. and hist. b. 1522, d. 1592.

Busby, Richard, the celebrated grammarian, master of Westminster school upwards of fifty-five years; and author of several Greek gram. works, b. 1606, d. 1695. *Wood's Athene Oxon.*

Buschetto, da Dulichio, architect, fl. ab. 1020. *Felibien.*

Bussy, Rabutin Comte de, statesman, historian and miscellaneous writer, d. 1693. *Moreri.*

Butler, James, duke of Ormond, eminent statesman and courtier, b. 1610, d. 1688. *Biog. Brit.*

Butlers

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Butler, Samuel, a celebrated English poet, b. 1612, d. 1680. *Biog. Brit.*
Butler, Joseph, bishop of Durham; author of the *Analysis of natural and revealed Religion*, b. 1692, d. 1752.

Buxtorf, John of Westphalia; Heb. grammarian and lexicographer, d. 1629, ag. 65. *Moret.*

Buxtorf, John, his son, equally eminent in the same profession, d. 1664. *Ibid.* (Two other of the same family and prof.) the last, d. 1732.

Byng, George, Lord Torrington, a

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renowned English admiral, b. 1663, d. 1733.

Byng, an English admiral, who had given many proofs of courage; was shot, upon a dubious sentence for neglect of duty, 1757.

Bynæus, Anthony, Dutch div. theol. writer, b. 1654, d. 1698. *Bayle.*

Byrom, John, poetical writer, and inventor of a new short hand, b. 1691, d. 1763. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Bzovius, Abraham, Polish-Dominican friar; continuator of Baronius's Ecclesiastical Annals, from 1198 to 1572, d. 1637, ag. 70. *Bayle.*

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CAAAB, at first a Jew Rabbi, and then a Mahometan; assisted Mahomet in composing the Alcoran, Arab. poet, d. A. D. 622. *Moret.*
Cabot, Sebastian, celebrated English navigator, an early discoverer of the continent of America, and settled the English on the coasts of Newfoundland. In 152, he projected the plan of the first voyage of the English to Russia, and thus laid the foundation of the commerce still carried on between the two nations; in consequence of which, he was made governor for life, of the first Russia Company in England, b. 1477, d. 1557. *Biog. Brit.*

Cadmus, K. of Thebes, See THEBES, PART I. fl. 1045. B. C.

Cadmus, Milesius, the first Greek historian in prose, fl. ab. 550 B. C.

Cæcilius, Metellus Quintus, celebrated Roman general and consul; there were several eminent men of this family, the last of whom vanquished Jugurtha, king of Numidia, ab. 108 B. C. and was from thence called Numidicus.

Cæcilius, Statius, an antient Latin comic poet, b. near Milan about 179 B. C.

Cælius, Aurelian, or Lucius Cælius Arianus, an ancient Numidian physician of the sect of the Methodists, fl. ab. 150. *Priestley.*

Cæsalpinus, Andreas, celebrated Italian philosopher and physician, medical, nat. philos. and botan. author, d. A. D. 1603, ag. 84. *Bayle.*

Cæsar, Caius Julius, the illustrious Roman general and historian; was b. 98 B. C. and by his valour and eloquence soon acquired the highest reputation in the field and in the senate; beloved and respected by his fellow-citizens, he enjoyed successively, every magisterial and military honour the republic could bestow, consistent with its own free constitution; but at length, having subdued Pompey, the great rival of his growing power, his boundless ambition effaced the glory of his former actions; for pursuing his favourite maxim, "that he had rather be the first man in a village, than the second in Rome;" he procured himself to be chosen perpetual dictator, and not content with this unconstitutional power, his faction had resolved to raise him to the Imperial dignity; when the friends

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of the civil liberties of the republic, rashly and basely assassinated him, in the senate-house, where they should only have seized him, and brought him to a legal trial for usurpation. By this impolitic and treacherous measure, they defeated their own purpose, involving the city in consternation and terror, which produced general anarchy and paved the way to the revolution they wanted to prevent; the monarchical government being absolutely founded on the murder of Julius Cæsar. He fell in the 56th of his age, 43 B. C. *Livy.*

Cæsar, Sir Julius, an eminent English Civilian, and master of the rolls, in the reign of Charles I. b. A. D. 1557, d. 1639.

Cagliari, Paul, of Verona, stiled the *Veronese*; history painter, b. 1522, d. 1588. *De Piles.*

Cahusac, Louis de, French dramatic author, d. 1759. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cajado, Henry, of Rome, Latin poet, d. 1508. *Vossius.*

Cajetan, Cardinal, of Cajeta, (his family-name was, de Vio) celebrated commentator upon Aristotle, and translator of the Bible from the Hebrew, b. 1469, d. 1534. *Moreri.*

Caille, Nicholas, Louis, l'Abbé, eminent French mathematical and astronomical author, b. 1714, d. 1762. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cain, the eldest son of Adam, the first example of the fatal fury of jealousy; slew his brother Abel, 3875 B. C. See *the Bible.*

Cainan, the son of Enos, and the fourth descendant from Adam, d. 2769 B. C. ag. 910. *Ibid.*

Calus, or Gaius, an ancient Roman Civilian, often quoted in the old law books, fl. ab. A. D. 168.

Caius, or Kayes, John, a celebrated English physician and antiquary, medical and Britannical antiqu. author, b. 1510, d. 1573. *Biog. Brit.*

Calamy, Edmund, English dissenting divine, theolog. and controversial author, b. 1600, d. 1666. *Ibid.*

Calamy, Benjamin, son to the preceding, an eminent divine and preacher, d. 1686. *Gen. Diet.*

Calamy, Edmund, his grandson, also an eminent dissenting divine and celebrated controversial writer, b. 1671, d. 1732. *Biog. Brit.*

Calasio, Marius, a learned Franciscan friar; professor of Hebrew at Rome, and author of a Hebrew concordance of the Bible, fl. 1621. *Niceron.*

Calcar, John'of, a Frenchman; and celebrated painter, in the style of Titian his master, d. at Naples, 1546. *De Piles, Vies des Peintres.*

Calderini, Domitio, of Rome; author of learned notes on, and editor of several of the ancient Latin writers, d. 1477, ag. 30. *Tiraboschi.*

Calderon, de la Barca, a Spanish officer, ecclesiast. and a dramatic wit. His dramatic works make 9 vol. in 4to. fl. ab. 1640. *Nouv. Dict.*

Calderwood, David, an eminent Scotch divine; author of a celebrated Latin treatise, entitled, *Altare Domini-
cenum, &c.* and an ecclesiastical history of Scotland, d. after 1638. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scot. Writers.*

Calenius, Walter, a native of Wales, and archdeacon of Oxford in 1320; he added more than four centuries to the hist. of his country, of which there is an abridgement in Latin, entitled *Auctuarium Britanniae.*

Calentius, Elisius, a Neapolitan poet, and prose author: he was preceptor to Frederic, the son of Ferdinand king of Naples, and the earliest writer on the illegality of putting criminals to death, except for murder, d. 1503. *Moreri.*

Calecas, Manuel, Greek divine, Greek theological author, fl. ab. 1363.

Calepini, Ambrose, Venetian friar; author of a dictionary of eight languages, d. 1510. *Niceron Vies des Hommes illustres.*

Caligula, the Roman emperor and tyrant, A. D. 37. began his reign, with every promising appearance of becoming the real, not the titular father of his people; but at the

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end of eight months, he was seized with a fever, which it is presumed left a phrensy upon his mind, for his disposition totally changed, and he committed the most atrocious acts of impiety, cruelty, and folly; such as proclaiming his horse consul, feeding it at his table, introducing it to the temple in the vestments of the priests of Jupiter, &c. and causing sacrifices to be offered to himself, his wife, and the horse. After having murdered many of his subjects with his own hands, and caused others to be put to death without any just cause, he was assassinated by a tribune of the people, as he came out of the amphitheatre, A. D. 41, in the 29th of his age, and 4th of his reign, *Suetonius.*

Callicrates, Athenian architect, fl. 472 B. C. *Pliny.*

Callimachus, of Corinth, Greek architect; inventor of the Corinthian order, fl. 540 B. C. *Pliny, Hist. Nat.*

Callimachus, of Cyrene, Greek elegiac poet, d. 244 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Callinicus, of Heliopolis; inventor of a composition to burn in the water, called the Greek, and since, Wildfire, fl. ab. A. D. 670. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Callinus, of Ephesus, a very ancient Greek poet; inventor of elegiac verse: some specimens of which are to be found in the collection of Stobaeus, fl. ab. 776 B. C.

Calliope, one of the Muses; the goddess of rhetoric, and epic poetry.

Callippus, celebrated Athenian astronomer; the first observer of the revolutions of eclipses, fl. 336 B. C. *Pliny.*

Callisthenes, the philosopher, disciple and relation of Aristotle, by whose desire he accompanied Alexander the Great in his expeditions; but proving too severe a censurer of the hero's conduct, he put him to the torture, (on suspicion of a treasonable conspiracy) under which he d.

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328 B. C. *Stanley's Lives of Philosophers.*

Callistratus, Archon of Athens, and celebrated orator; the authority he gained by his eloquence, occasioned his perpetual banishment 350, d. 345 B. C.

Callistus, Johannes Andronicus, a learned Greek, and one of the revivers of learning, fl. 1450. *Hodoy de Græcis illustribus.*

Callot, James, an eminent French designer and engraver, b. A. D. 1593. d. 1635.

Calmet, Augustin, a celebrated French Benedictine friar; author of an historical, chronological, geographical and critical dictionary of the Bible; of comment. on the same books, &c. b. 1672, d. 1757. *Niceron.*

Calpurnius, Julius, a Sicilian; Bucolic poet, fl. 281. *Eayle.*

Calvart, Denis, Flemish painter and architect, b. 1552, d. 1619. *Des Piles.*

Calvert, George, Lord Baltimore; English statesman under James I. settled the province of Avalon in Newfoundland; and afterwards obtained the grant of a country on the North part of Virginia, from Charles I. who called it Mary-land in honour of his queen; d. in April 1632, ag. 50, before the patent was made out; but it was filled up to his son, Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore; it bears date June 20, 1632.

Calvin, John, the celebrated reformer of the Christian church, from Romish superstitions and doctrinal errors; and founder of the sect, since called Calvinists, b. 1509, d. 1564. See *Benza's Life of Calvin.*

Calvisius, Sethus, a German universal chronologist, to 1605, in Latin, upon Scaliger's plan, b. 1556, d. 1617. *Dufresnoy.*

Calvus, Cornelius, Roman orator, fl. 65. B. C. *Horace.*

Cambert, French musician and composer,

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poets, d. at London A. D. 1677.
Nouv. Dict.

Camden, William, celebrated English historian, antiquary, and Greek grammarian; styled, by foreigners, the *Pausanias of England*. Founder of an historical lecture at Oxford, b. 1551, d. 1623. *Biog. Brit.*

Camerarius, Joachim, a learned German, distinguished by his translations into Latin of ancient Greek auth. &c. b. 1500, d. 1575. *Moret.*

Camerarius, Joachim, his son, an eminent physician and chymist, botanical auth. &c. b. 1534, d. 1598. *Ibid.*

Cameron, John, Greek professor at Glasgow, but quitted Scotland, and settled in France, theological and philosoph. auth. d. 1625. *Moret.*
Camilus, the renowned Roman general and dictator, d. 365 B. C. *Livy.*

Camoens, Lewis, celebrated Portuguese poet, b. A. D. 1524, d. 1579. *Nouv. Dict.*

Campbell, Thomas, an Italian Dominican friar, persecuted for his great learning by the Inquisition, on the accusations of an old Dominican of Calabria, enraged at the reputation he acquired in a theological dispute with him: he remained 27 years in prison; and, during this confinement, wrote his work, intituled, *Atbeismus Triumphantus*, d. 1639. ag. 71. *Bayle.*

Campani, Matthew, of Spoleto, curate at Rome; wrote a curious treatise on the art of cutting glasses for spectacles, and made several improvements in optics, assisted by his brother and pupil, Jos. Campani, d. after 1678. *Nouv. Dict.*

Campanus, John Anthony, of Capua, from a peasant became Bishop of Crotona, Latin poet and critic, b. 1427, d. 1477. *Niceron.*

Campbell, John, eminent historical, biographical, and political writer, a native of Scotland, b. 1707-8, d. 1775. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Campbell, Arch. of Argyll, eminent

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Scotch Statesman, b. 1598, headed 1661. *Biog. Brit.*

Campbell, Archibald, earl of Argyll, distinguished patriotic nobleman, d. 1685. *Ibid.*

Campbell, John, duke of Argyll, em. warrior, and statesman, b. 1678, d. 1743. *Ibid.*

Campbell, Arch. duke of Argyll, em. statesman, b. 1682, d. 1761. *Ibid.*

Campi, Peter, of Placentia, Italian historian, fl. 1650. *Bayle.*

Campi, Bernardino, of Cremona, Italian painter, author of an admired treatise on the art, fl. in the 12th century. *De Piles.*

Campion, Edmund, of London, b. 1540, and educated in the blue coat school, Christ's hospital. Took his degree of M. A. at Oxford, went into orders, and had a fair prospect of preferment, from the notice taken of him by Queen Elizabeth for an oration pronounced before her at Oxford in 1566; but in 1568 he went to Ireland, where he wrote an history of that country, and embraced the Romish religion; after which he became an enemy to the protestants, to his country, and to his sovereign; in 1573 he took the habit of the Jesuits at Rome, and was sent by the general of the order into Germany: at Vienna he composed a tragedy, which was acted before the emperor with great applause. In 1580 he was sent to England by pope Gregory XIII. and, like a zealous Jesuit, was not only diligent in propagating his religion, but in alienating the affections of Queen Elizabeth's subjects, for which practices he was tried, convicted of high-treason, and executed 1581. Besides other works, he wrote an universal chronology in Latin.

Campistron, celebrated French dramatic author, b. 1656, d. 1723. *Dufresnoy.*

Campo, António, Italian historian of Cremona; the best edition is that of 1585, folio, most highly esteemed,

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ed, principally on account of the cuts engraved by Augustine Carracci, d. after 1590. *Moreri.*

Campra, Andrew, celebrated French musician and composer, b. 1660. d. 1744. *Nouv. Dict.*

Camps, L'Abbé des, French medallic historian, b. 1643, d. 1723. *Ibid.*

Camus, John Peter, French prelate. Author of a number of pious romances (the taste of his time), and other theological works, to the amount of 200 vols. b. 1528, d. 1552. *Niceron.*

Camus, Charles Stephen, celebrated French mathematical author, d. 1768, ag. 58. *Nouv. Dict.*

Camusat, Nicholas, French divine, Latin and French historian, and antiqu. b. 1575, d. 1655. *Niceron.*

Canaye, Philip de la, Sieur du Fresne, French statesman under Henry III. of France, ambassador to England and Germany; and to the Republic of Venice under Henry IV. His embassies and negotiations make 3 vol. folio, d. 1610. *Daniel's History of France.*

Candiac, John Lewis, a premature genius, b. at Candiac, in the diocese of Nîmes in France, 1719. In the cradle he distinguished his letters; at 13 months he knew them perfectly; at 3 years of age he read Latin, either printed or in manuscript; at 4 he translated from that tongue; at 6 he read Greek and Hebrew, and was master of the principles of arithmetic, history, geography, heraldry, and the science of medals; and had read the best authors on almost every branch of literature; d. at Paris, 1726. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cande du, celebrated French hist. crit. and antiqu. b. 1610, d. 1688. *Bayle.*

Canini, John Angelo, and Marc Anthony brothers and Romans, celebrated for their love of antiquities. John excelled in designs for engraving on stones, particularly heads; Marc engraved them: encouraged by Colbert, they undertook to publish a

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succession of heads of the heroes and great men of antiquity, designed from medals, antique stones, and other ancient remains; but John d. at Rome soon after the work was begun: Marc Anthony however, procured assistance, finished, and published it in Italian, 1669. The cuts of this edition were engraved by Canini, Picard, and Valet, and a curious explanation is given, which discovers the fall of the Canini's in history and mythology. The French edition of Amsterdam, 1731, is spurious.

Cangiage, or Cambiaso, chief of the Genoese painters and sculptors, d. at Madrid, 1585. *De Piles.*

Canisius, Henry, German lawyer; canon and civil law author, d. 1609. *Moreri.*

Canisius, Peter, learned German Jesuit, distinguished for his eloquence at the Council of Trent, theol. writer, d. 1597.

Canitz, Baron, of Berlin; celebrated German poet, d. 1699, ag. 45.

Cantacuzenus, Johannes, of Constantinople; statesman and general, regent of the empire during the minority of John Paleologus (the son of Andronicus); discharged his trust with fidelity; but being declared a traitor by the Empress Dowager and her faction, the principal nobility and the army requested him to accept the crown, 1342. A civil war ensued; the young prince was associated with him and they reigned together; but jealousies and animosities continually arising, Cantacuzenus, to prevent further commotions, retired to a convent, took the habit of a Monk, and the name of Joasaphus; in this retreat he wrote an excellent history of the affairs of the Greek empire from 1320 to 1355, being the period of his own administration: also a defence of the Christian religion against the Mahometan, d. 1411, ag. 100. *Coufin's Hist. de Constantinople.*

Capitani

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Cantarini, Simon, of Pesaro, painter; pupil of Guido, d. at Verona, 1648. *De Piles.*

Cantemir, Demetrius, son of a prince of Moldavia; disappointed by not succeeding his father, in that dignity, held under the Ottoman Port; he went over with his army to the Czar Peter the Great, against whom he had been sent by the Grand Signior; he signalized himself in the Czar's service; and in the republic of letters, by a Latin History of the Origin and Decline of the Ottoman Empire, &c. b. 1673, d. 1723.

Cantemir, Antiochus, his son, Russian statesman and poet, d. 1744, ag. 34.

Canterus, William, of Utrecht; commentator, critic, and translator of ancient Greek and Latin authors, b. 1542, d. 1575. *Moreri.*

Canton, John, an ingenious natural philosopher, b. at Stroud, 1718, d. 1772. *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Cantwell, Andrew, an eminent Irish phys. and med. author, d. 1764.

Canute, the Dane, king of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, b. 1017, d. 1036. See *Rapin.*

Capell, Edward, an Englishman and eminent critic on Shakspeare, d. 1781. *Monthly Review*, vol. xlii. p. 483.

Capella, Marcianus, Latin poet, fl. ab. 490. *Bayle.*

Capellus, Lewis, French protestant divine, Hebrew crit. and commentator, d. 1658. *Ibid.*

Capilupi, Lelio, of Mantua; celebrated Latin poet, d. 1560, ag. 62. *Moreri.*

Capitolinus, Julius, Latin historian; *Vita Imp. Roman.* fl. ab. 310. *Bayle.*

Capperonier, Claude, a learned Frenchman and philological writer, b. 1671, d. 1744. *Biog. Diet.*

Capreolus, Elias, Italian lawyer, historian of Italy, d. 1519. *Dufresnoy.*

Capriari, Genoese, historian of Genoa, d. 1646. *Dufresnoy.*

Caracalla, usurper of the Roman empire, by the murder of Geta; and tyrant. Assassinated by one of the

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Pretorian band, in 217, ag. 43. *Capitolinus in Vitæ Imp.*

Caracci, Lewis, of Bologna; celebrated history painter, b. 1545, d. 1619. *Vies des Peintres.*

Caracci Augustine, cousin to Lewis, painter and engraver, b. 1557, d. 1602. *Ibid.*

Caracci, Hannibal, Augustine's brother, the most celebrated painter of the three; they opened a school, to teach their art in conjunction, from which the painters their pupils, and those who followed their style, have been called, of the School of the Caracci. Hannibal excelled in portraits as well as history: invited to Rome by Cardinal Farnese, he painted the famous gallery, which bears the Cardinal's name; his brother assisted him at first, but disagreeing, Augustine went to Parma, and he finished it. The poor recompence given him for this inestimable work of 8 years labour, (little more than 200l.) threw him into a state of despondency; which operating on a constitution weakened by debaucheries, carried him off in 1609, ag. 49. *Ibid.*

Caraccio, Anthony, Epic and dramatic Italian poet, d. after 1640.

Caractacus, a renowned king of the ancient Britons, called Silures, (inhabiting South Wales) having valiantly defended his country against the Romans seven years, he was at length defeated, and flying to Cartimunda Queen of the Brigantes, (inhabitants of Yorkshire) was by her treacherously delivered up to the Romans, and led in triumph to the Emperor Claudius, then at York, where his noble behaviour, and heroic, but pathetic speech, obtained him not only his liberty, but the esteem of the Emperor, A. D. 52, d. uncertain. *Rapin.*

Caranus, See *Macedonia*, PART I.

Carausius, a Roman General; usurped the sovereignty of Britain, 286. d. 293. *Rapin.*

Caravaggio, whose real name was Ar-megini, Ital. paint. d. 1609, ag. 40.

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Catchidamus, Athenian dramatic p. fl. 317 B. C.

Cardale, Paul, a learned English dissenting divine, author of several books and tracts, chiefly in defence of the unitarian doctrine, d. 1775, ag. 70.

Cardan, Jerom, Ital. mathematician and physician, mathematical and natural philosophy author, b. 1501. d. 1575. *Melchior Adam.*

Carew, George, eminent English warrior, and historical writer, b. 1557, d. 1629. *Wood's Athene Oxon.*

Carew, Richard, English topographer, b. 1555, d. 1620. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Carew, George, brother to the preceding, eminent lawyer and politician, birth uncertain, d. ab. 1612. *Ibid.*

Carew, Thomas, English poet, d. 1633. *Lives of the Poets.*

Carey, Harry, a poet, musician, and writer, birth uncertain, d. by his own hands, 1744. *Hawkins's History of Music, and Biog. Dram.*

Carleton, George, learned English bishop, and Calvinistic writer, b. 1559, d. 1628. *Wood's Athene Oxon.*

Carleton, Sir Dudley, eminent Eng. statesman and political writer, b. 1573, d. 1631. *Biog. Brit.*

Carlone, John, a Genoese; history painter, d. 1630. His brother Baptist, and several of the family were likewise skilful painters. *Vies des Peintres.*

Carneades, of Cyrene; Greek philosopher and orator; founder of the Pyrrhonic third academy, d. 128 B. C. ag. 90. *Stanley's Lives of Philos.*

Cato, Annibal, Italian poet and orator, b. A. D. 1507, d. 1566.

Carpus, Jacobus, (his real name was Berenger) Italian surgeon, anatomist and commentator; discoverer of the method of curing the venereal disease by mercurial frictions, fl. ab. 1522. *Nouv. Diet.*

Carstares, William, eminent Scotch divine, and politician, author of

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statepapers, &c. b. 1649, d. 1715. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Carughhi, Tuscan Jesuit, and admired Latin poet (his chief work, "Ars bene scribendi") d. 1709. *Moreri.*

Carte, Thomas, English hist. down to 1654, translator of Thuanus, and political writer, b. 1686, d. 1724.

Carter, Francis, author of a journey from Malaga to Gibraltar, 1776, an ingenious man, d. 1783. *Gent. Mag. 1783.*

Carteret, John, Earl of Granville, eminent Eng. statesman, b. 1690, d. 1763.

Cartes, Rene des, eminent French philosopher and mathematician, and author of the Cartesian doctrines, b. 1596, d. 1650. *Life by Baillie.*

Cartwright, Thomas, eminent puritan div. and writer, b. 1535, d. 1603. *Biog. Brit.*

Cartwright, William, Eng. div. and poet, b. 1611, d. 1643. *Ibid.*

Carvalho, D'Acosta, Portuguese mathematician, geog. and astron. author, b. 1650, d. 1715. *Nouv. Diet.*

Carus, Marcus Aurelius, raised from a low station, by his great merit to be emperor of Rome in 282. He shewed himself worthy of the empire; subdued its enemies; gave the Romans a prospect of happy days, when unfortunately he was killed by lightning in 284. *Capitolinus in vit. Imp.*

Cary, Lucius, lord Falkland, eminent scholar and statesman, b. 1610, killed in the battle of Newbury, 1644. *Wood's Athene Oxon.*

Cary, Robert, English div. univ. chron. to 1677, d. 1688. *Biog. Brit.*

Caryl, Joseph, em. noncon. divine, and voluminous commentator on Job, &c. d. 1672. *Calamy's Lives.*

Caryll, John, English dramatic writ. birth uncertain, d. ab. 1718. *Nichols's Collection of Poems.*

Casa, de la Giovanni, of Florence, statesman and celebrated Italian and Latin poet, b. 1503, d. 1556. *Hom. illust. Toscana.*

Casas,

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Cafas, Bartholomy, des Las, Spanish historian of the conquest of America, and other treatises in favour of the natives, whose liberty he endeavoured to restore, d. 1566.

Cafati, Paul, Italian Jesuit, celebrated mathematical author, b. 1617, d. 1708. *Nouv. Diet.*

Calaubon, Isaac, of Geneva, divine; invited to Paris by Henry IV. (who made him his Librarian) and after his death, to England, by James I. He was a most learned critic and commentator of ancient Greek and Latin authors, b. 1559, d. at London, 1614. *Niceron.*

Calaubon, Meric, his son, English divine; he is memorable for having refused considerable offers made to him by Oliver Cromwell, to write the history of the civil war; and for the refusal of a present from him, tendered without conditions; though he was in indigent circumstances. He was author of some comments and criticisms, in the manner of his father, but had not his learning, b. 1599. d. 1671.

Cases, Peter James, of Paris, the most eminent painter of the French school: the churches of Paris and Versailles abound with his works, d. 1754. ag. 79. *Nouv. Diet.*

Casimir III. styled the Great, king of Poland; a renowned general, and an excellent prince, d. 1570. in the 61st of his age, and 38th of his reign. *Joan. Herbeti. Chron. Polon.*

Casimir, Matthias Sobiewski, Polish jesuit, celebrated Latin poet, b. 1597. d. 1640. *Moreti.*

Castlon, William, eminent English letter-founder, b. 1692. d. 1766. *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Cassander, George, a learned Flemish writer, and a celebrated linguist, d. 1566.

Cassander, King of Macedon, a famous warrior, d. 314 B. C.

Cassini, celebrated Piedmontese mathematician and astronomer, b. A.D. 1625. d. 1712. *Nouv. Diet.*

Cassiodorus, Italian, statesman and phi-

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losopher: chronological and philosophical author, b. 463. d. 562.

Cassius Spurios, a renowned Roman General and Consul, whose enemies accusing him of aspiring to royalty, he was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock 485 B. C. *Ley.*

Cassius Longinus, celebrated Roman lawyer, fl. 113 B. C. *Cicero.*

Cassius Caius, one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar: after his defeat by Marc Anthony at the battle of Philippi, he ordered one of his freed-men to put him to death with his own sword, 41 B. C. *Ley.*

Cassius Avidius, celebrated Roman Captain, whose merit with the army raised him to the dignity of Emperor in Syria, after the death of Lælius Verus; but Marcus Aurelius being acknowledged at Rome, Cassius was treacherously slain, A. D. 175. *Suetonius.*

Castagno, André del, eminent Tuscan painter, b. 1410. d. 1480. *Vies des Peintres.*

Castalio, (whose real name was Châtillon) French protestant divine, commentator, critic, Greek and Latin poet, b. 1515. d. 1563. *Boyle.*

Castel, Louis Berhard, French jesuit, mathematical author, b. 1688. d. 1757. *Nouv. Diet.*

Castell, Edmund, eminent and learned divine and writer, b. 1606. d. 1685. *Biog. Brit.*

Castelli, Bernard, Genoese painter, b. 1557. d. 1629. *Vies des Peintres.*

Castelli, Valerio, (his son) painter, excelled in battles, b. 1625. d. 1659. *Ibid.*

Castelnau, Henrietta, Countess of Murat, French novelist and poet, d. 1716. ag. 45. *Dufresnoy.*

Castelverto, Ludovico, of Modena, critic and commentator on Aristotle's poetics, &c. b. 1505. d. 1571. *Moreti.*

Catiglioni, Balthazar, of Mantua, statesman, political author and poet, b. 1478. d. 1529. *Ibid.*

Castle, Edmund, English divine, professor of Arabic at Cambridge, author of *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, a

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dictionary of the seven oriental languages, d. 1685. *Biog. Brit.*
 Castor, historian of Rhodes, quoted by Eusebius, fl. ab. 50 B. C.
 Castro, Paul de, Florentine law author, d. A. D. 1437. *Dufresnoy.*
 Castruccio, an illustrious Italian general, d. 1328. ag. 44. *Nouv. Diff.*
 Cat, Nicholas le, a famous French surgeon, philosopher, medical and anatomical author, b. 1700. d. 1768. *Ibid.*
 Cataline, d. 62 B. C. see *Conspiracies, Part I.*
 Catherine, a female saint of the church of Rome, and a writer, b. 1347, in Tuscany, d. 1380.
 Catharine of Medicis, only daughter of Laurentius de Medicis, b. at Florence 1519; married in 1533 to the Dauphin, afterwards Henry II. of France. She was three times Regent of France, and, during her administrations, made a conspicuous figure in the annals of Europe, by her political genius; at one time she protected the French Protestants, at another, she joined their enemies; and she is strongly suspected of having advised the horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew; d. 1589. *Henault's Hist. of France.*
 Catherine I. Empress of Russia, was raised to that dignity, from the low condition of a menial servant, by the discerning Peter the Great, who married her in 1711. She attended the Emperor in all his expeditions, and when he was surrounded by the Turks on the banks of the Pruth, his army was saved by her advice. She was crowned in 1724. Peter d. in 1725, when she reigned alone; and it is more than probable that the reigning illustrious Empress Catherine II. has considered her as a bright example; for Catherine I. established the Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, now brought to such perfection. She likewise increased the naval force of Russia, and set on foot a design for discovering the N. E. passage to

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China, d. 1728, in the 39th year of her age, and 3d of her reign.
 Catinat, Marthal, an illustrious French general under Louis XIV. b. 1637. d. 1712.
 Cato, Marcus Portius, (the Censor) a renowned Roman general and magistrate, the reformer of the manners of his fellow-citizens, for which a statue was erected to his memory, d. 148 B. C. ag. 86. *Livy.*
 Cato, of Utica, celebrated Roman patriot, and Stoic philosopher; unable to survive the independency of his country, which he saw submitted to Caesar after the battle of Pharsalia, he fell upon his sword, d. 46 B. C. ag. 48. See *Livy.*
 Catterino, de Sienna, canonized, a learned lady, by whose intercession the Popes transferred the holy see from France to Rome, d. 1380. *Machiavel.*
 Catrou, Francis, French Jesuit, historian of the Mogul empire, &c. b. A. D. 1659, d. 1737. *Nouv. Diff.*
 Catullus, Caius Valerius, celebrated Latin poet, b. at Verona, 86, d. 40 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Catullus, the Roman Consul and General, fl. 77 B. C. *Livy.*
 Catz, James, Dutch statesman and poet, b. A. D. 1577, d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.*
 Cavalcanti, Guido, Florentine philosopher and poet, d. 1300. *Ibid.*
 Cavalieri, Bonaventure, of Milan, mathemat. geometrical author, &c. b. 1593, d. 1647. *Moreri.*
 Cavallini, Peter, of Rome, sculptor and painter, of the 14th cent.
 Cave, William, English divine, theological and historical author, b. 1637, d. 1713. *Biog. Brit.*
 Cave, Edward, an English bookseller of reputation, who established, and for many years conducted the Gentleman's Magazine, b. 1691, d. 1754. *Life of Dr. Johnson.*
 Cavedone, James, of Modena, paint. in the style of Hannibal Cacci, b. 1580, d. 1660. *Vies des Peintres.*

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Cavedone, Thomas, celebrated British navigator, (the first who sailed round the globe) d. 1592. *Lediard's Naval History.*

Cavendish, Sir William, statesman in the reign of Henry VIII. and author of the *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, b. 1505, d. 1557. *Biog. Brit.*

Cavendish, William, Duke of Newcastle, statesman and general under Charles I and II; author of an excellent treatise on horsemanship and dramatic poetry, b. 1592, d. 1676. *Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

Cavendish, William, the first Duke of Devonshire; and one of the most distinguished patriots in the British annals, b. 1640. In 1677, being then member for Derby, he vigorously opposed the venal measures of the court; and the following year, was one of the committee appointed to draw up articles of impeachment against the Lord-treasurer Danby. In 1679, being re-elected to serve for Derby in a new parliament; Charles II. thought fit to make him a privy counsellor, but he soon withdrew from the board, with his friend Lord Russel, when he found that Popish interest prevailed. He carried up the articles of impeachment to the house of lords, against Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, for his arbitrary and illegal proceedings in the court of King's Bench; and when the King declared his resolution not to sign the bill for excluding the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) he moved the House of Commons, that a bill might be brought in for the association of all his Majesty's protestant subjects. He also openly named the King's evil counsellors, and voted for an address to remove them from his presence and councils for ever. He nobly appeared at Lord Russel's trial in defence of that great man, at a time when it was almost as criminal to be an accomplice as a witness for him. The same fortitude, activity, and love of his

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country animated this illustrious patriot to oppose the arbitrary proceedings of James II.; and when he saw there was no other method of saving the nation from impending slavery, he was the foremost in the association for inviting over the Prince of Orange, and the first nobleman who appeared in arms to receive him at his landing. In a word, the subjects of Great Britain are in a great measure indebted for the preservation of their civil and religious rights, and the King for his throne, to this renowned, honest politician. His last public service, was in the union with Scotland, for concluding of which he was appointed a commissioner by Queen Ann, d. 1707.

Cauffin, Nicholas, French Jesuit; theologian and rhetorical author, b. 1383, d. 1651. *Niceron.*

Cawton, Thomas, learned nonconformist divine and writer, b. 1637, d. 1677. *Biog. Brit.*

Caxton William, agent for the Mercer's Company of London, in Holland, Flanders, and Zealand; memorable for being the first introducer of the art of printing; the first printing-press being set up by him in London, ab. 1474. He was likewise a translator of some valuable works, from the French, d. 1491, ag. 70. *Biog. Brit.*

Caylus, Anne Claude, &c. Count of Paris; celebrated antiquary and historical author, b. 1692, d. 1765. *Nouv. Diet.*

Ceba, Ansaldo, Genoese; Italian historian, politician, and dramatic author and poet, of the 15th century, d. uncertain.

Cebes, of Thebes; celebrated Socratic philosopher, author of the admired *Table of Cebes*; or dialogues on the birth, life, and death of mankind, fl. 405 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Cocco, d'Ascoli, (whose real name was Francisco de Stabili) Italian mathematician and poetical author, b. A. D. 1257, burnt by the inquisition

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tion for practising judicial astrology in 1327. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cecil, See Burleigh.

Cecil, Sir Robert, Earl of Salisbury; an eminent English statesman under Queen Elizabeth and James I, b. 1550, d. 1612. *Biog. Brit.*

Cecrops, founder of Athens. See Athens, PART I.

Cedrenus, a Greek Monk, author of a general chronology in Greek, from Adam to A. D. 1057, fl. in the 11th century.

Ceillier, Remi, French Benedictine; author of a general history of sacred and ecclesiastical writers, with a catalogue of their works, &c. b. 1688, d. 1761. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cellarius, Christopher, German historian and geographical author; editor and commentator of ancient Latin authors, b. 1638, d. 1707. *Ibid.*

Cellini, Benevenuto, celebrated Florentine; painter, sculptor, and engraver, b. 1500, d. 1570. See Goldsmith's *Life of this Artist*. Celsus, Cornelius, of Rome, or Verona; so eminent a physician, that he is styled the Hippocrates of the Latins; and it appears by his works, that he understood agriculture, and the military art; medical and philos. author, fl. ab. A. D. 17.

Celsus, the Epicurean philosopher, memorable for a treatise against the Christian Religion, which engaged him in a famous controversy with Origen, fl. ab. 150.

Celtes, Conrad, a German; Latin poet, d. 1508. *Melchior Adam.*

Censorinus, of Rome; Latin grammarian, critic, antiqu. and historian, fl. ab. 238.

Centlivre, Mrs. (maiden name Susanah Freeman) celebrated English dramatic writer and actress, 1667, d. 1723. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Cephissodorus, the Athenian, tragic poet, fl. 434. B. C.

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Cephissodorus, Greek architect, (son of Praxitelles) fl. 340 B. C.

Cerceau, Andronet du, French architect; (particularly of le Pont-Neuf at Paris) d. A. D. 1578. *Dufres.*

Cerceau, Anthony du, French jesuit; Latin and French poet and histo. b. 1670, d. 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cerda, a Spanish jesuit; commentator on Virgil and Tertullian, &c. d. 1643. *Ibid.*

Cerdic, King of Wessex in England, d. A. D. 534.

Ceres, the heathen goddes of plenty, said to have taught the Egyptians the art of husbandry, fl. 1030 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Cerithius, of Corinth; the first Christian writer against the divinity of Christ, d. ab. A. D. 80.

Cervantes, Saavedra Michael, the celebrated author of *Don Quixote*; Spanish novelist, satirist, and dramatic writer, b. 1549, d. 1616.

Cervetto, eminent musician, and well known at theatres by the ludicrous name of *Nosey*, b. 1680, d. 1783. *Gent. Mag. 1783.*

Cerularius, Michael, Gr. divine and controversial author d. 1058.

Cesalpinus, Andrea, of Arezzo, celebrated natural hist. and physician. His botanical work, *de Plantis*, was published at Florence, 1583, b. 1519, d. 1603. *Hommes Illust. Toscane.*

Chabras, the renowned Athenian general, d. 357 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Chaise, François de la, French jesuit; confessor and minister of state to Louis XIV. b. 1624, d. 1709. *Moreri.*

Chalcidius, Greek philosopher, commentator on *Plato's Timaeus*, fl. ab. 345. *Stanley.*

Chalcondilas, of Athens; historian of the Turks, from 1298 to 1462, d. uncertain.

Chalcondyles, of Constantinople; Greek grammarian and critic, d. 1513, ag. 80.

Chalon, (Philibert de) Prince of Orange,

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Orange, a valiant general under the Emperor Charles V, killed at the siege of Florence in 1534, ag. 30. He left an only daughter, who by marriage carried the titles and estates of the Princes of Orange, into the house of Nassau.

Chaloner, Sir Thomas, English statesman under Henry VIII, and Latin poet, b. 1515, d. 1565. *Biog. Brit.*

Chaloner, Sir Thomas, son of the preceding, discovered the first alum mines in England, b. 1559, d. 1615. *Ibid.*

Chamberlayne, English writer, and translator, d. 1724. *Biog. Diet.*

Chamberlayne, Edward, English hist. and antiqu. b. 1616, d. 1703. *Biog. Brit.*

Chambers, Ephraim, English philosopher, author of the celebrated dictionary of arts and sciences, d. 1740. *Ibid.*

Chambre, Martin Cureau de, French physician; medical and philosoph. author, d. 1669, ag. 75. *Dufresnoy.*

Chamier, Daniel, French protestant divine; theological and controversial author, d. 1621. *Bayle.*

Chamillard, Stephen, French Jesuit antiquary and medallic author, b. 1656, d. 1730. *Nouv. Diet.*

Champagne, Philip, Flemish painter, pupil of Poussin, b. 1602, d. 1674. *De Piles Vies des Peintres.*

Champlain, Samuel de, celebrated French navigator, the founder of new France, or Canada: he built Quebec, and was the first governor of the colony, in 1603, d. after 1649. *Nouv. Diet.*

Champmeil, Maria, French dramatic writer and actress, b. 1644, d. 1698. *Dufresnoy.*

Chandler, Samuel, eminent English dissenting divine and theological author, b. 1693, d. 1766.

Chandler, Mrs. Mary, his sister, English poetess, b. 1687, d. 1745.

Change du, eminent French engraver, d. 1757, ag. 50. *Dufresnoy.*

Chapelin, John, French poet and

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miscellaneous writer, b. 1595, d. 1674. *Ibid.*

Chapelle, Claud Emanuel Lullier, celebrated French poet, d. 1686. *Ibid.*

Chapelle, John de la, French dramatic poet, political author, &c. b. 1655, d. 1723. *Ibid.*

Chapman, George, English dramatic author and poet, b. 1557, d. 1634. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Chappel, William, English divine and writer of eminence, and Bishop of Corke, Cloyne, and Ross, b. 1512, d. 1649. *Vita a seipso conscripta.*

Chardin, John, of Paris; travelled into Persia and the East Indies, of which countries he has published a description in his voyages, &c. at London 1713. *Nouv. Diet.*

Chares, of Lindus; celebrated architect and sculptor; built the famous Colossus of Rhodes, fl. 288 B. C. *Unr. History.*

Charilaus, Greek dramatic poet, fl. 326 B. C.

Charke, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Colley Cibber, remarkable for her adventures; an actress. *Biog. Dram.*

Charlemagné, or Charles I, King of France by succession, and emperor of the West by conquest in 800. (which laid the foundation of the dynasty of the Western Franks, who ruled the empire 372 years, till the time of Rodolphus Ampurgenis, the founder of the house of Austria.) Charlemagne was as illustrious in the cabinet as in the field; and though he could not write his name, was the patron of men of letters, the restorer of learning, and a wise legislator; he wanted only the virtue of humanity to render him the most accomplished of men; but when we read of his heading 4500 Saxons, solely for their loyalty to their Prince, in opposing his conquests, we cannot think he merits the extravagant encomiums bestowed on him by some historians, d. 418, in 74 of his age, in

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and 47. of his reign. —— France has had nine Sovereigns of this name, of whom Charles V. merited the title of "the Wise," crowned 1364, d. 1380: and Charles VIII. signalized himself in the field by rapid victories in Italy; crowned 1483, d. 1498, in the 27th of his age, and 35th of his reign. *He nau's History of France.*

Charles, Claude de, French Jesuit; mathematical author, b. 1621, d. 1678. *Niceron.*

Charles le Gros, Emperor of the West in 881, King of Italy and Suabia, memorable for his reverse of fortune, being dethroned at a diet held near Mentz, by the French, the Italians, and the Germans in 887; after which he was obliged to subsist on the bounty of the Archbishop of Mentz, d. 888.

Charles IV. Emperor of the West, or of Germany, 1347; his reign is rendered famous by the institution of the celebrated Golden Bull made at the diet of Nuremberg in 1356, d. 1378. See *Germany, PART I.*

Charles V. the renowned Charles le Quint. King of Spain 1517. elected Emperor of Germany 1519, to the exclusion of his rival François I. King of France, which occasioned a war between them, in 1521. Resigned the empire to his son Ferdinand in 1556, and passed the remainder of his days in a monastery. He d. in 1558, in the 58 of his age. *Robertson's History of Charles V.*

Charles I. King of England; succeeded his father James I. in 1625. and was married the same year to Henrietta of France, daughter of Henry IV. The first two years of his reign, were a prelude to the tragedy that ensued. He ascended the throne, with such ideas of the extent of the Royal Prerogative as were incompatible with the freedom of the English constitution; and to this fundamental error may be ascribed his subsequent tyranny.

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Finding that no parliamentary supplies could be obtained, for the support of his government, till the national grievances complained of were redressed, he dissolved two parliaments in the course of three years; and, in 1629, informations were exhibited in the star-chamber against some of the representatives of the people for doing their duty in the house of commons; the seizing members of parliament and prosecuting them for freedom of speech in the house, or for voting in opposition to the Crown, was so flagrant a violation of his coronation oath, that from this time, Charles may properly be said, to have declared war against the constitution of his country. The same year it was adjudged by a corrupt court of King's bench, that the members in custody should be imprisoned during the King's pleasure, when Sir John Elliot and others died in prison; the bare recital of this event, confirms him a tyrant, and overthrows every argument tending to exculpate him from the guilt of involving the nation in a bloody civil war, and of being the deliberate destroyer, instead of the protector of the lives, liberties, and properties of his subjects. The final proceedings against this obstinate misguided monarch, were as illegal, arbitrary, and tyrannical as any part of the King's conduct; this will appear in our memoirs of Cromwell, to which the reader is referred. In the last act of his life alone, he shewed himself worthy of a milder fate. He met death with true greatness of soul, and verified an observation which had been frequently made concerning this unfortunate family, "That the Stuart's supported adversity, much better than prosperity." Beheaded, January 30th, 1649, in the 49th of his age, and 24th of his reign.

Charles II, King of England, son of Charles

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Charles I, after remaining an exile from 1648 to 1660, was restored to the throne, and crowned in 1661. when the joy of the nation was so great, that little or no attention was paid to the security of those civil rights, which had been preserved at the expence of so much blood; they were now infringed with impunity, and the son, who possessed the public vices without the private virtues of his father, notwithstanding his impiety, prodigality, and debauchery, enjoyed a long and peaceable reign; neither his dastardly conduct with respect to foreign affairs, nor his arbitrary proceedings at home, exciting more than ineffectual murmurs from the people; fond of the external parade and tinsel of Majesty, and intebriated with the intoxicating pleasures of a luxurious court, which set the example of profligacy and indolence to the whole nation. But it must not be forgot, that the fine arts were patronised and flourished in this reign, and that the science of philosophy received considerable assistance from the institution of the Royal Society, d. 1685, in the 55th of his age, and 25th of his restoration.

Charles XII. King of Sweden 1697, the hero, or rather the madman of the North, of whom it may be truly said, he sought death, and he found it. He made Alexander the Great his model, and his preceptor observing that he lived only to 32 years of age; Charles replied, is not that long enough, when one has conquered kingdoms: upon this plan he set out, and Frederick IV, King of Denmark; Augustus King of Poland; and the Czar Peter the Great, were successively defeated by this young hero, when he was scarce 18. In 1706, he de-throned Augustus, and gave the kingdom of Poland to Stanislaus. Sound policy should have induced him now, at the summit of mili-

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tary reputation, to have made peace with the Czar; but his restless ambition suggested to him the conquest of Russia. With this view, he set out from Saxony in 1707, with a powerful army; the Muscovites in all quarters either fled before him, or treated with him, and after several advantages gained over Peter's detached forces, he marched towards Moscow by the desert of the Ukraine: but fortune abandoned him at the battle of Pultava in 1709, he was defeated by the Czar, his army entirely cut to pieces or made prisoners, and himself wounded and obliged to fly to Turkey. The Ottoman court giving him no hopes of assistance, he fortified his house at Bender, and with forty domestics defended it against the Russian army, not abandoning it till they had set it on fire. From Bender he escaped to Demotika, but displeased with this retreat, he resolved to keep his bed as long as he should be obliged to stay in it; this he actually did for 10 months, feigning himself sick: his enemies took the advantage of his absence to recover all they had lost, and to retaliate upon his dominions. At length, travelling post, with only two companions, through Franconia and Mechlenburgh, he arrived at Stralsund in November 1714. Besieged in this city, he escaped to Sweden in the most deplorable condition. Yet these misfortunes did not abate his rage for fighting: he raised a new army, attacked Norway, and laid siege to Frederick's-hall, where a cannon-ball took off his head as he was surveying the works of the engineers by star-light, 1718, in the 36th of his age, and 21st of his reign.

Charles Martel, a renowned conqueror, in the early annals of France; he deposed and restored Chilperic King of France; and had the entire government of the kingdom, once with

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with the title of Mayor of the place, and afterwards as Duke of France; but he would not accept the Crown, d. regretted, in 741. *Henault.*

Charles, the Hardy, Duke of Burgundy; a renowned warrior, slain in battle, 1477.

Charles, Emanuel I. Duke of Savoy; (falsely styled the Great.) He gained reputation by his valour, but lost it by his invasion of the law of nations, and of the rights of independant states, particularly of the republic of Geneva, d. 1630.

Charles the Bald, King of France, in 840, and Emperor of the West, celeb. warrior and statesman, and distinguished himself by opposing the audacious encroachments of the Popes on the rights of Sovereigns d. 877, supposed to have been poisoned by his physician. *Henault.*

Charleton, Walter, eminent English physician and writer, b. 1619, d. 1707. *Wood's Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

Charlevoix, Peter, French Jesuit; historian of Japan, Paragua, &c. b. 1684, d. 1761. *Nouv. Diff.*

Charondas, of Sicily; philosopher and legislator, fl. 446 B. C.

Charpentier, Francis, French antiquary; critic and miscellaneous author, b. A. D. 1620, d. 1702. *Mores.*

Charron, Peter, French divine, theological and philosophical author, b. 1541, d. 1603. *Bayle.*

Chastel, John, Frenchman, attempted to kill Henry IV. of France, and put to a cruel death, 1594.

Chatham (William Pitt) Earl of, most eminent English statesman, and orator, b. 1708, d. 1778.

Chatterton, Thomas, Englishman, who endeavoured to impose on the world by publishing poems pretended to be written by Thomas Rowley in the 15th century; a poet of genius, but unfortunate, b. 1752, put an end to his life, 1770. *Poems by Rowley, 1778, Preface.*

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Chancer, Geoffry, an ancient celebrated English poet, b. 1328, d. 1409. *Lives of the Poets.*

Chaulieu, L'Abbé, French poet, b. 1639, d. 1720. *Dufresnoy.*

Chausle, Michael de la, a Frenchman; author of *Museum Romanum*, &c. d. at Rome, 1724. *Nouv. Diff.*

Chaveau, Francis, of Paris; painter and engraver, b. 1613, d. 1676. *Dufresnoy.*

Chauvin, Stephen, French protestant divine and refugee at Berlin; author of *Lexicon Philologicalum*, &c. d. 1725. *Nouv. Diff.*

Chazelies, celebrated French mathematician; astronomical and geog. author, b. 1637, d. 1710. *Ibid.*

Cheeke, Sir John, preceptor to, and statesman under Edward VI. Gr. critical author, b. 1514, d. 1557. *Biog. Brit.*

Chemin, Catharine du, celebrated French flower-painter, d. 1698.

Chemaitz, Martin, German Lutheran divine; controversial author, b. 1522, d. 1586. *Bayle.*

Cherilus, Athenian tragic poet, fl. 534 B. C.

Cherilus, of Samos, Greek poet; sung the victory gained by the Athenians over Xerxes, and was rewarded with a piece of gold for every verse, fl. 479 B. C. *Herodotus.*

Cherefedin Ali, Persian historian, fl. A. D. 1424. *Moret.*

Cheron, Elizabeth Sophia, a French lady, admitted member of the academy of painting and sculpture at Paris excelled in painting, music, and poetry, and the learned languages, b. 1648, d. 1711. *Nouv. Diff.*

Cheselden, William, eminent English Surgeon; celebrated anatomical author, b. 1688, d. 1752. *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Chesne, André du, styled the father of French history; historian of France and England; biographer of the Popes, &c. b. 1584, d. 1640. *Niceron.*

Chesterfield, Lord, See Stanhope. Chet.

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Chetwood, Knightly, an English div. wrote a life of Roscommon, and some poems, d. 1720. *Nicols's Select Collection of Poems.*

Chevreau, Urban, a Frenchman; historian, and miscellaneous author, b. 1613, d. 1701. *Dufresnoy.*

Cheyne, George, an eminent phys. native of Scotland; but practised in London and at Bath; med. and philos. auth. b. 1671, d. 1748.

Cheynel, Francis, eminent English nonconformist, and controversial writer, b. 1608, d. 1665. *Athen. Oxon.*

Chiabrera, Gabriel, Italian poet, b. 1552, d. 1638. *Dufresnoy.*

Chicheley, Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry V; and founder of All-Soul's College Oxford, in 1437. He was an early opposer of the Papal jurisdiction in England, though no man carried ecclesiastical authority higher than himself, d. 1443. See *Rapin* and *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*

Chiaramonti, Italian philosopher and astronomical author, d. 1652.

Chiari, Joseph, Roman painter, d. 1727, ag. 73. *Nouv. Diet.*

Chifflet, John James, French physician; polit. historical and medical author, b. 1588, d. 1680. *Niceron.*

Chillingworth, William, celebrated English divine, who was prevailed on to embrace the Romish Religion; but soon after abjured it, and became a famous controversial author against it, b. 1602, d. 1644. *Biog. Brit.*

Chilon, one of the seven sages of Greece, and of the Ephori of Sparta, fl. ab. 556 B. C.

Chin-noung, or *Xinnung*, the second Chinese Monarch, succeeded Fohi, the founder, ab. 1998 B. C. He is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry, the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice. The Chinese historians also ascribe to him the origin of their manufactures; of geo-

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graphy, of the sciences of physic, and of music. *Univ. Hist.*

Ching I, Sovereign of China, 1115 B. C. He is said, to have shewn to the Ambassadors from Cochinchina, a machine which, self-moved, pointed always towards the South, and safely guided travellers by land or water; and this is what some authors have mistaken for the compass. *Ibid.*

Chirac, Peter, eminent French physician, medical author, b. 1650, d. 1732. *Dufresnoy.*

Chiron, a fabulous personage of antiquity, supposed to have taught Eculapius the arts of medicine and surgery and to have educated Achilles, Castor and Pollux, Hercules and Jason, ab. 900 B. C.

Chishull, Edmund, learned English divine and antiquary, d. 1733. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Choisi, L'Abbé de, French historian and miscellaneous author, b. 1644, d. 1724. *Nouv. Diet.*

Chopin, René, celebrated French law author, fl. 1592. *Dufresnoy.*

Chosroes I, King of Persia; styled the Great, on account of his conquests; and his having made the Roman empire tributary to him, d. 586.

Christina, Queen of Sweden, succeeded her father Gustavus Adolphus in 1633. She is memorable for her resignation of the crown for her amours; for her great learning; and her generous patronage of learned men, d. 1689.

Chrysippus, Stoic philosopher; disciple of Zeno, d. 207 B. C. ag. 73.

Chrysoloras, Emanuel, Greek grammarian and critical author, d. 1415. ag. 60.

Chrysostom, of Antioch, Bishop of Constantinople; theological author, d. 417, ag. 55. *Niceron.*

Christopherson, John, learned Eng. Bishop, fl. 16th century. *Tanner, Goodwyn, &c.*

Chubb, Thomas, an extraordinary English philosopher, who was put

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apprentice first to a glover, then to a tallow-chandler; but notwithstanding these disadvantageous situations, and want of education, by the strength of a natural genius for learning, became with the assistance of English books only, a celebrated polemical and deistical writer, b. 1679, d. 1747. See *Biog. Brit.*

Chudleigh, Lady Mary, English miscellaneous author and poet, b. 1656. d. 1710. *Walpole.*

Churchill, Sir Winston, father of the Great Duke of Marlborough, and author of a political essay on the history of England, intitled, *Divi Britannici*, containing remarks on the lives of the Kings of Britain from the year of the world 2855, to A. D. 1660, &c. b. 1620. d. 1688.

Churchill, John, Duke of Marlborough; and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; the most renowned English general of modern times. b. 1650, d. 1722. *Lediard's Life.*

Churchill, Charles, an admired English poet, b. 1731, d. 1764.

Churchyard, Thomas, English dramatic poet, d. 1570. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Ciaconius, Peter, of Toledo, mathematician; employed by Gregory XIII. to correct the calendar, commentator of ancient authors, b. 1525, d. 1581. *Moreri.*

Ciampini, Giovanni, of Rome, a celebrated antiquarian and writer, b. 1633, d. 1698.

Cibber, Colley, celebrated English comedian, dramatic author and poet, b. 1671, d. 1757.

Cibber, Theophilus, son to the preceding, English actor and dramatic author, b. 1703, drowned by shipwreck, 1757. *Biog. Dramat.*

Cibber, Mrs. (her maiden name Sannah Arne) the most celebrated English actress of the present century, in tragedy: admired also in comedy, d. 1766, ag. 57.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, the celebrated Roman orator, b. 106 B. C.; si-

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sassinated, 43 B. C. by order of Marc Antony.

Cicero, Marcus, son to the preceding, Roman warrior, priest and augur, fl. 70 B. C.

Cid, the (Roderigo Dias) a Castilian officer, who was very successful against the Moors, under Ferdinand II, King of Castile; but whose name would hardly have been remembered, if Corneille had not made his passion for Chimene the subject of an admired tragedy; founded on a simple, but affecting incident, d. 1098.

Cignani, Charles, of Bologna; hist. painter, b. 1628, d. 1719. *De Piles.*

Cimabue, Giovanni, celebrated Florentine, architect and painter, d. 1300, ag. 70. *Felibien.*

Simon, the renowned Athenian general, d. 449 B. C. ag. 5¹.

Cincinnatus, the Roman dictator, was taken from the plough, to be advanced to the dignity of consul, in which office he restored public tranquility, and then returned to his rural employments. Being called forth a second time, to be dictator, he conquered the enemies of Rome, and refusing all rewards retired again to his farm, after he had been dictator only sixteen days: the same circumstances occurred once more in the 80th year of his age, b. 456, d. 376 B. C. *Livy.*

Cinna, Roman general, the scourge of his country, d. 84 B. C.

Cinnamus, Greek histor. of the Eastern empire during the reigns of John and Manuel Comnenes, from 1118 to 1143. His style is reckoned the best of the modern Greek authors, d. after 1183.

Cinus, or Cino, Italian law author and poet, d. 1336. *Vossius.*

Ciofani, Hercules, learned Italian and writer, fl. 16th cent. *Biog. Diet.*

Ciro-Ferri, Roman architect and painter, b. 1624, d. 1689. *Felibien.*

Cissonius, Quintus, Roman architect and engineer, fl. ab. 204.

Civoli, or Cigoli, (his real name was Ludu-

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Ludovico Cardi) celebrated Florentine, painter and poet, b. 1559, d. 1613. *De Piles.*

Clagett, William, English, divine and writer against Dr. Owen, b. 1646, d. 1688. *Biog. Brit.*

Clagett, Nicholas, brother to the preceding, English divine and author, b. 1654, d. 1726-7. *Ibid.*

Clairaut, Alexis, celebrated French mathematician; author of treatises on astronomy, geometry, and algebra, b. 1713, d. 1765. *Nouv. Dict.*

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of, Eng. historian of the civil war between Charles I. and his subjects, &c. d. 1674, &c. 67. *Biog. Brit.*

Clark, Samuel, famous Oriental scholar and divine, b. 1621, d. 1669. *Wood's Athen.*

Clark, Samuel, noncon. divine, author of Martyrologies, Biographical and other voluminous compilations, d. 1682. *Calamy's Lives.*

Clark, William, learned Eng. divine and antiquary, b. 1696, d. 1771. *Biog. Brit. 2d edit.*

Clarke, Samuel, eminent divine of the church of England. For a satisfactory account of Dr. Clarke's religious sentiments and conduct, and of his theological, polemical, philosophical and critical works, the reader is referred to Bishop Hoadley's life of this divine; and to Whitton's historical memoirs of Dr. Clarke's life and writings, b. 1675, d. 1729.

Clauberge, John, German mathematician; author of a celebrated treatise, intitled, *Logica Vetus & nova. &c.* b. 1622, d. 1665. *Melchior Adam.*

Claudian, the Latin poet. fl. ab. A. D. 397.

Claudius I. Roman emperor, A. D. 41, the beginning of his reign was very promising, but it was soon discovered that little better than an ideot filled the throne, who might easily be made a tyrant; accordingly he became a very cruel one, through the influence of his empress, the infamous Messalina; af-

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ter her death, he married his niece Agrippina, who caused him to be poisoned to make way for Nero, A. D. 54. *Suetonius.*

Claudius II. Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor; a renowned general, an equitable judge, and a good prince, d. 270, ag. 56. *Ibid.*

Claude, of Lorraine, celebrated landscape painter, b. 1600, d. 1682. *Vies des Peintres.*

Claude, John, French protestant divine; theological and controversial author, b. 1619, d. 1695. *Biog.*

Clavius, Christopher, French jesuit; mathematical author, d. 1612, ag. 75. *Niceron.*

Clayton, Dr. Robert, eminent Irish bishop of great learning, and a theolog. writer, d. 1758. *Anecdotes of Forwyer.*

Cleanthes, Stoic philosopher; disciple of Zeno, d. 240 B. C. ag. 90.

Clearchus, Greek histor. of Perse, fl. 323 B. C.

Clemens, Romanus, one of the primitive fathers of the Christian church; cotemporary with St. Paul, d. ab. A. D. 102. *Niceron.*

Clemens, Alexandrinus, another eminent Christian father; theolog. and philosoph. author, d. 215. *Ibid.*

Clement V. pope, the first who made a public sale of indulgences; he transplanted the Holy See to Avignon in France, and greatly contributed to the suppression of the Knights Templars; author of a compilation of the decrees of the general councils of Vienna, &c. &c. *Clementines.* d. 1314. See *Forwyer's Lives of the Popes.*

Clement VII. Julius de Medicis, pope, memorable for his refusing to divorce Catharine of Arragon from Henry VIII. and for the bull he published upon that king's marriage with Ann Bulleyne; which, according to the Romish authors, lost him England, d. 1534. *Ibid.*

Clenard, Nicholas, a Flemish, Greek, and Latin grammarian and critic, d. after 1606.

Cleobulus,

Cleobulus, one of the seven sages of Greece, fl. 540 B. C.

Cleomenes, Greek mathematician, fl. 540 B. C.

* Cleomenes III. king of Lacedemon, a renowned warrior and legislator, b. 219 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Cleopatra, the celebrated queen of Egypt, whose extraordinary beauty subdued the two renowned Roman generals Julius Cæsar and Marc Antony: the latter of whom, it is thought, lost the empire of Rome by his attachment to her. At length, Marc Antony being subdued by Octavius Cæsar, she tried the force of her declining charms upon the conqueror, but in vain; upon which, expecting no mercy from him, she poisoned herself, 30 B. C.

Cleophautes, painter of Corinth, fl. 654 B. C.

Cleofra us, Greek astronomer and mathematician, fl. 542 B. C.

Clerc, Daniel le, of Geneva; physician, surgeon, and medical author, d. A. D. 1728. *Moreri.*

Clerc, John le, his brother, celebrated divine; theological, controversial, philosophical, and historical author, b. 1675, d. 1736. *Ibid.*

Clerc, Sebastian le, of Metz, eminent engraver; and author of an esteemed treatise on architecture, geometry and perspective, b. 1637, d. at Paris 1714. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cleveland, or Cleleveland, John, noted loyalist and popular poet, d. 1658. *Biog. Brit.* and *Biog. Dict.*

Clifford, George, Earl of Cumberland, celebrated Eng. navigator, b. 1558, d. 1605. *Biog. Brit.*

Clifford, Thomas, Lord Clifford, em. English statesman, b. 1630, d. 1673. *Biog. Brit.*

Clinias, Pythagorean philosopher and musician, fl. 520 B. C.

Clitophenes, a famous Athenian magistrate, the author, of the mode of banishing ambitious citizens by ostracism, or writing their names

upon a shell, d. 510 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Clitomachus, of Carthage; academician and philos. d. ab. 100 B. C.

Clive, Robert, Baron of Plassey, em. Eng. warrior, distinguished for his many services in the East Indies, b. 1725, defeated the Nabob, June 25, 1757; created a peer, 1762, d. 1774. *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Clive, Mrs. Catherine, celebrated English actress, and dram. writer, b. 1711, d. 1785. *Biog. Brit.* 2d edit.

Clodius, Publius, the Roman senator; a factious citizen, whose party became very powerful in Rome, and procured the banishment of Cicero: he was killed on the Appian way, by one of Milo's servants, 53 B. C. See *Cicero's Oration in Defence of Milo.*

Clovio, Sclavonian painter, excelled in miniature, d. at Rome, A. D. 1578. *De Piles.*

Clodius I. the real founder of the French monarchy; for he was the first conqueror of the several provinces of Gaul, possessed before his time by the Romans, Germans, and Goths: these he united to the then scanty dominions of France; removed the seat of government from Soissons to Paris, and made this the capital of his new kingdom, d. 511, in the 46th of his age, and 31st of his reign. *Heaulx's History of France.*

Cluverius, Philippus, of Dantwick, celeb. geographer and antiquary, b. 1580, d. 1623. *Melchior Adam.*

Cobden, Edward, Eng. divine and theol. writer, d. 1764, upwards of 80. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Cockburne, Catherine, English theol. and moral writer, b. 1679, d. 1749. *Life prefixed to her Works.*

Cockain, Sir Afton, English dram. writer, b. 1606, d. 1684. *Biog. Dram.*

Codrington, Christopher, a brave English officer, and not less distinguished

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ed for his learning and benevolence: he was governor of the Leeward Islands; and left two considerable plantations, by his will, to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; and a library to All-Soul's College Oxford, of which he was a fellow, b. 1668. d. 1716.

Codrus, the last king of the Athenians, fell in the defence of his country against the Heraclides, 1095 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Cocceius, celebrated Roman architect, fl. ab. A. D. 45.

Cocceius, John, of Bremen; professor of theology at Leyden, founder of a sect called Coccelians: they held, amongst other singular opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the true Christian faith, b. 1633, d. 1699.

Cocceius, Henry, German lawyer, and eminent law author, d. 1719.

Cocceius, Sabellicus, Venetian; hist. of Venice and poet, d. 1506.

Cochin, Charles Nicholas, eminent French engraver, d. 1754, ag. 66. *Dufresnoy.*

Coeck, or **Koeck**, Flemish painter and architect; author of a treatise on architecture, geometry, and perspective, d. 1451. *Felibien.*

Cohorn, Memnon, famous Dutch engineer; author of a treatise on fortification, b. 1632, d. 1704.

Coignet, Michael, Flemish mathematician; author of a treatise on navigation, d. 1623.

Coke, Sir Edward, a most eminent English lawyer and law author; chief justice of England under James I. b. 1549, d. 1634. *Biog. Brit.*

Colbert, John-Baptist, marquis of Seignelai, reputed the greatest statesman France ever produced. He was prime minister to Louis XIV. b. at Paris 1619, d. 1683.—The house of **Colbert**, has produced several eminent men in the church,

the army, and the cabinet of France; *Moretti, Henault, &c.*

Cole, William, English natural philosopher and botanical author, b. 1626, d. 1662. *Biog. Brit.*

Coles, Elisha, English and Latin grammarian and lexicographer, b. 1640. d. 1680. *Ibid.*

Colet, John, eminent English divine; founder of St. Paul's School, b. 1466, d. 1519. *Ibid.*

Coligni, Gaspard de, the celebrated admiral of France, who bravely supported the cause of the French protestants against the duke of Guise and his adherents, and after several victories gained over their persecutors, at last was briefly assassinated by one of the duke of Guise's domestics, in the beginning of the horrid massacre of Paris; on the eve of St. Bartholomew's-day, 1572, ag. 56. See *Henault's Hist. of France.*

Collet, Peter, French divine and celebrated theological author, b. 1603, d. 1700. *Nouv. Dict.*

Collier, Jeremy, English divine and celebrated theological, poet, and political author; and British eccles. historian, b. 1650, d. 1726. *Biog. Brit.*

Collins, John, English mathematician, geometrical and arithmetical auth. b. 1624, d. 1683.

Collins, Anthony, a famous English polem. author, b. 1676, d. 1729.

Collins William, celebrated English lyric and pastoral poet, b. 1721, d. 1756. *Langhorn's Life of Collins prefixed to his Poems.* 1771.

Collinson, Peter, ingenious English Botanist, d. 1768. *Life by Fothergill.*

Colombel, Nicholas, French painter, b. 1646, d. 1717.

Colonnes, or **Colomesius**, Paul, a learned French protestant and theol. and crit. writer, b. 1638, & 1692. *Diéction parl' Advocate.*

Colonna, Pompey, cardinal and poet, d. 1532.—The house of **Colonna** has produced several great men in

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the Romish, and some brave generals in the Sicilian and Spanish services.

Colonna, or Columna, Fabio, a Neapolitan; botanical author, b. 1567, d. 1630. *Dufresnoy.*

Colston Edward, English merchant, famous for his numerous charitable acts, and the charitable institutions he set on foot, b. 1636, d. 1721. *Biog. Brit.*

Columbanus, (canonized) b. in Ireland in 560, Latin poet; retired from the world, and lived a solitary life in the mountains of Wales for some years; he next went over to France and built a monastery, but being exiled from that country, he travelled to Italy, where he founded the Abbey of Bobio, and d. in it in 615. *Niceron's Vies des Hommes illustres.*

Columbus, Christopher, a Genoese, the celebrated navigator, and the first discoverer of the Islands of America, b. 1442, d. 1506.

Columbus, Bartholomew, his brother, famous for his marine charts and spheres, which he brought to England, and presented to Henry VII. d. 1514.

Columbus, Don Ferdinand, son of Christopher, and writer of his life: he entered into the ecclesiastical state, and founded a library which he bequeathed to the church of Seville, to this day called the Columbian library, d. 1560.

Columella, of Cadiz, philosopher; author of a treatise on agriculture, fl. ab A. D. 43.

Coluthus, Greek poet. fl. ab. 518. Combes, Francis, a learned Dominican and theolog. writer, d. 1679. *Dict. par l'Advocat.*

Comber, Thomas, English divine; theological author, b. 1645, d. 1699. *Biog. Brit.*

Comenius, John Amos, Moravian divine, and celebrated grammarian, b. 1592, d. 1671. *Melchior Adam.*

Comiers, Claude, French mathem. astron. author, d. 1693. *Dufresnoy.*

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Commandinus, Italian mathematician; translator and commentator of the ancient Greek mathematical authors, b. 1509, d. 1575. *Ibid.*

Commelin, Jerom, an eminent Flem. printer, corrector, and annotator, settled at Heidelberg, d. 1598.

Commines, Peter de, a Fleming, hist. of France, and of the general affairs of Europe from 1464 to 1498, d. 1509. ag. 64. *Bayle.*

Commite, John, French jesuit and poet, b. 1625, d. 1702. *Ibid.*

Comodianus, Garcus, Latin poet, fl. ab. 326.

Commodus, Lucius Aurelius, emperor and tyrant of Rome, b. 161, he was a second Nero, and his cruelties rendered him so apprehensive of his being put to death, that he singed his beard because he would not trust any barber to shave it. Poisoned, but ineffectually, by his mistress, and then strangled, in 192. *Tillemont.*

Comnena, Ann, daughter of Alexis Comnenes, emperor of the East; memorable for her great learning and virtue, and for her history of the life and actions of her father, which is highly esteemed, fl. ab. 1117. *Du Cange.*

Compton, Henry bishop of London, distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the revolution. He published some translations from the Italian, and pastoral letters, b. 1632, d. 1713. *Biog. Brit.*

Comte, Lewis le, of Bologna, sculptor, his chief works are at Paris, d. 1694. *Dufresnoy.*

Comte, Florent le, of Paris, sculptor and painter, but better known for his cabinet of curious works of architecture, painting, sculpture, and engraving, d. 1712. *Ibid.*

Conant, Dr. John, a learned English divine and writer, b. 1608, d. 1693. *Atben. Oxon.*

Concannen, Matthew, native of Ireland, and dramatic author. d. 1749. *Biog. Dram.*

Concina, Daniel, Italian, Dominican, and

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and theological author, b. 1686, d. 1756. *Nouv. Dict.*
Confucius, the father of the Chinese philosophers, d. 479. B. C.
Congreve, William, celebrated English dramatic author and poet, d. A. D. 1729, ag. 57. *Lives of the Poets.*

Connor, Bernard, Irish physician and philosopher, has rendered himself memorable for a philosophical and medical treatise in Latin, tending to explain the miracles performed by Christ, as natural events, upon the principles of natural philosophy, b. 1666, d. 1698.

Conon, the renowned Athenian general and admiral, fl. 394 B. C.

Conon, of Samos, celebrated Greek astronomer and hist. fl. 300 B. C.

Conrad II. elected emperor of Germany 1024; he was obliged to take the field against most of the German dukes who revolted from him; and he put Ernest, duke of Suabia, under the ban of the empire, d. 1039. *Barre.*

Conrad III. emperor of Germany, 1138, d. 1152. *Ibid.*

Conrad, of Lichtenau, or Abbas Uspengensis, author of an universal chronology from the creation to 1229: continued, by an anonymous writer to Charles V. Conrad d. in 1240.

Conradin, or Conrad junior, son of Conrad IV. was acknowledged emperor by the Gibellines, who received him in triumph at Rome; but pope Alexander IV. had published a crusade against this orphan, and Urban VII. his successor, gave the empire to Charles of Anjou, brother to Louis IX. king of France, and the unfortunate youth, though powerfully supported even by the Turks, lost a battle in which he was taken prisoner, and was beheaded, by order of his base opponent, publicly at Naples 1229, in the 18th year of his age; and in him ended the race of the dukes

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of Suabia, which had produced several kings and emperors.
Conringius, Hermannus, of Norden in Frizeland; celebrated German lawyer, and Latin law, historical and political author, b. 1606, d. 1681. *Melchior Adam in vita philosop. Germ.*

Constantine the Great; the first emperor of the Romans who embraced Christianity.—The glory Constantine acquired by establishing the Christian religion, was tarnished by the part he took in the persecutions carried on by the Arians, towards the close of his reign, against their Christian brethren who differed from them: seduced by Eusebius of Nicomedia, he banished several eminent prelates; soon after which he d. in 337, the 66th of his age, and 31st of his reign.

Constantine VII. Emperor of the East; left the care of the empire to his wife Helena, who loaded the people with taxes, and sold all the offices in church and state to the highest bidders, while the emperor employed himself in reading, writing, and the fine arts, till he became as good an architect and painter, as he was a bad prince: he wrote several biographical and geographical works, which would have done honour to his name, if he had not neglected his duty to compose them, d. 959.

Constantine VIII. Dracofes, the son of Emanuel Paleologus, was placed upon the Imperial throne by Sultan Amurath in 1448. But Mahomet II. his successor resolving to unthrone him, laid siege to Constantinople by sea and land, and took it by assault in 1453, after it had held out 58 days. The unfortunate emperor, seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy, and was cut to pieces; the children of the Imperial house were massacred by the

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the soldiers, and the women reserved to gratify the lust of the conqueror; and thus terminated the dynasty of the Constantines 1123 years after its establishment at Constantinople.

Constantine, Robert, of Caen, physician and grammarian, Greek and Latin lexicographer and antiquary, d. 1605, ag. 103. *Niceron.*

Constantino, the African, of Carthage, the first introducer of the Greek and Arabic practice of physic into Italy; medical author, fl. 1070. *Moreri.*

Contarini, cardinal, of Venice, statesman, political, philosoph. and theol. author, d. 1541, ag. 59. *Niceron.*

Conti-Giusto de, Florentine poet of the 14th century.

Conti, L'Abbé, of Venice, Italian dramatic poet, and miscel. author, d. 1740, ag. 71. *Nouv. Diff.*

Conto, Pestana, Portuguese poet, d. at Lisbon, 1735. *Ibid.*

Cook, captain James, celebrated English navigator, b. 1728, was killed at Owhyee, Feb. 14, 1779.

Cooke, Sir Anthony, learned Englishman, preceptor to Edward VI. b. 1506, d. 1576. *State Worthies.*

Cooke, Thomas, English dramatic writer, b. 1707, d. uncert.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley. See Shaftesbury.

Cooper, John Gilbert, English writer, author of crit. essays and poems, d. 1769. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Cooper, Thomas, Bishop of Winchester; continuator of an universal chronology, begun by Thomas Languet, who died at premature age, and the Bishop continued it: it commences with the creation, and is brought down to 1560. Author also of a Latin and English dictionary, and some theol. tracts, b. 1517, d. 1549. *Biog. Brit.*

Cooper Samuel, Eng. portrait painter, in the style of Van-Dyck, b. 1609. d. 1672. *Walpole.*

Coochich, John, of Utrecht, civilian and traveller. His voyage from

Jerusalem to Syria in Latin, is very scarce and in high esteem; published 1619, d. uncert. *Nouv. Diff.*

Cop, William, Swedish physician and medical author, d. at Paris 1540.

Copernicus, the celebrated mathematician; and astronomical author, b. at Thorn in Regal Prussia, 1473, d. 1543. See *Gassendus's Life of Copernicus.*

Coques, Gonzales, Flemish portrait painter, b. 1618, d. 1684. *De Piles.*

Coram, Thomas, a patriotic English mariner, styled captain Coram, from being master of a vessel trading to the Colonies, was the sole projector of that excellent institution the Foundling Hospital: he also promoted the settlement of the Colonies of Georgia and Nova Scotia, and by his advice and interest the first bounty was given for the importation of naval stores; his whole time, after he quitted the sea, was employed in planning and executing beneficial designs for the public, b. ab. 1668, d. 1751.

Corbet, Richard, bishop of Norwich, and Engl. poet, d. 1635. *Biog. Brit.*

Corbeuil, François, French poet, fl. ab. 1461. *Dufresney.*

Cordemoi, Géraud de, historian of France, during the two first races of its kings, and philosophical, political and metaphysical author, d. 1684. *Moreri.*

Cordus, Caius Mutius, Roman architect of the temples of honour and virtue, 104 B. C.

Cordus, Euricius, of Hesse, phys. botanical author and Poet, d. A. D. 1535.

Cordus, Valerius, his son, physician, medical and botanical author, d. at Rome 1544. *Melch. Adam.*

Corelli, the famous Italian musician, and composer, d. at Rome 1733. ag. 63. *Nouv. Diff.*

Corinna, a Theban lady, who gained the prize for Lyric poetry from Pindar: but Pausanias observes, her beauty made the judges partial, fl. 495 B. C.

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Corio, Bernardine, histor. of Milan, d. A. D. 1500. *Moreri.*

Coriolanus, the celebrated Roman general, put to death by the Volsci, 488 B. C. *Livay.*

Corippus, an African, celeb. gram. and Latin poet, fl. ab. 570. *Moreri.*

Cornarius, or Haguenbot, John, German physician; medical author and translator into Latin of the Greek medical writers, d. A. D. 1558. *Melchior Adam.*

Cornaro, Lewis, a noble Venetian, author of a celebrated Latin treatise on the advantages of temperance: by following his own rules, he lived to upwards of 100 years of age, d. 1566. *Moreri.*

Cornaro, Helena Lucretia, learned Venetian lady, d. 1685. *Biblioteg. Universele.*

Corneille, Peter, the celebrated French dramatic poet; and styled by their writers, the father of the French theatre, b. 1606. d. 1684. *Dufresnoy.*

Corneille, Thomas, his brother, dramatic poet and author of a dictionary of arts and sciences, and of another of geography and history, b. 1625. d. 1709. *Ibid.*

Corneille, Michael, French painter and engraver, d. 1708. *Ibid.*

Cornificius, Greek poet and critic, fl. 30 B. C.

Coronelli, Vincent, celebrated Italian mathematician; mathematical and geog. author, d. 1718. *Nouv. Dic.*

Corradini de Sezza, (cardinal) antiquary, and critical author, b. 1658. d. 1743. *Ibid.*

Corrado, Sebastian, of Bologna, Latin grammarian and critic, d. 1556.

Correggio, Antonio Allegri, b. at Correggio, in the dukedom of Modena, in 1594, a most excellent painter, said to be the first who placed figures in the air, or sky of history pieces, and to have excelled in the art of fore-shortning, and in "the magic of cielings." d. 1634. *De Piles Critique sur les Peintres.*

Cortini, an Italian friar, professor of philosophy at Pisa; and celebrated

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mathematical author, b. 1702, d. 1765. *Nouv. Dic.*

Cort, Cornelius, an eminent Dutch engraver, settled at Rome, ab. 1560, d. uncertain. *Dufresnoy.*

Cortes, or Cortez, Ferdinand, a Spanish general, famous for the conquest of Mexico, and other victories over the natives of South America; but infamous for the cruelties he committed upon the vanquished, without regard to rank, age, or sex, d. 1554. ag. 63. *Mariana de rebus Hispanicis.*

Cortesi, Paulo, Italian philosopher, d. 1510. ag. 45. *Tiraboschi.*

Cortone, Peter de, or Berretini, Florentine painter and archit. d. 1669.

Coryate, Thomas, a famous English traveller, chiefly on foot: he visited almost all parts of the world; and published relations of his voyages and travels; but the singularity of the titles, and of his manners, exposed him to much ridicule, and occasioned the character of his works to be misrepresented, as well as that of their author, who was certainly a man of great learning. Coryate was the son of a clergyman in Somersetshire. He was b. in 1577, and d. at Surat in the East Indies 1617.

Cofin, John, bishop of Durham; theological author, b. 1594. d. 1672. *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*

Cosimo de Medicis I. grand duke of Tuscany, the restorer of literature and the fine arts in Italy, and founder of the University of Pisa: d. 1574. ag. 55.

Costa, Christopher à, b. in Africa, but practised physic in Spain; author of a treatise on Indian drugs and simples, &c. d. after 1578.

Costa, Emanuel à, Portuguese civilian and law author, d. 1560.

Costanzo, Angelo di, Neapolitan histor. of Naples, and Latin poet, b. 1507. d. after 1582. *Moreri.*

Costard, George, English astronomical writer, and oriental scholar, b. 1710. d. 1782. *Biog. Dic.*

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Cota, Roderigo, of Toledo; tragic poet, fl. 1540. *Ibid.*

Cotelier, John Baptist, or Cotelenius, a celebrated French critic in the Hebrew and Greek languages. Ecclesiastic, an i quarry, historian and comment. b. 1623. d. 1686. *Niceron.*

Cotes, Roger, a celebrated English professor of experimental philosophy and astronomy at Cambridge; mathematician and philosoph. author, b. 1682. d. 1716. *Biog. Brit.*

Cotta, Caius Aurelius, the celebrated Roman orator, fl. 75 B. C.

Cotte, Robert de, of Paris, architect to Louis XIV. His works are distinguished at Paris, Versailles and Trianon, b. 1657. d. 1735. *Nouv. Diet.*

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce, a celebrated English antiquary, who, from the age of eighteen, commenced collector of valuable MSS. His writings upon subjects of policy, history, antiquities, manners and customs are numerous, but his chief benefaction to his country was his valuable library, see *Libraries. PART I.* b. 1570. d. 1631.

Cotton, Charles, English poet, d. 1688. see *Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

Covel, John, learned Eng. divine and writer, b. 1638. d. 1722. *Biog. Brit.*

Couperin, Francis, French musician and composer, d. 1733. *Nouv. Diet.*

Couplet, Philip, Flemish jesuit; Latin histor. of Siam, and commentator on the philosophy of Confucius, d. 1693. *Niceron.*

Courayer, Peter Francis, learned French divine and theol. writer, b. 1681. d. 1776. *Anecdotes de Bowyer.*

Courtiz, Gaten de, (Sieur de Sandras) b. at Paris in 1644, was at first an officer in the French army, but retired to Holland, where he published a number of political histories and memoirs of illustrious persons in the French court, which were so much disliked by the ministry (though his countrymen affect to style them Romances) that,

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on his return to Paris, he was confined three years in the Bastile: he afterwards married the widow of a bookseller, and d. 1712. His works are very numerous, and contain many curious historical and political anecdotes. *Nouv. Diet.*

Courtois, James, styled le Bourguignon, eminent French painter, excelled in battles, sieges, &c. b. 1621. d. 1670. *De Piles.*

Cousin, John, the most ancient of the French artists, painter and sculptor, and author of a treatise on geometry and perspective, d. 1589. *Ibid.*

Couston, Nicholas, eminent French sculpt. b. 1658. d. 1733. *Dufresnoy.*

Couston, William, his brother, sculptor, d. 1746. *Ibid.*

Cowel, John, an eminent English civilian, and law writer, b. 1554. d. 1611. *Biog. Brit.*

Cowley, Abraham, celebrated English poet, b. 1618. d. 1667. *Lives of the Poets.*

Cowper, William, eminent English surgeon, and anatomical author, d. after 1698.

Cox, Richard, bishop of Ely: his zeal for the Protestant religion occasioned his imprisonment on the accession of Queen Mary; and when released, he fled to Strasburgh; but returned home upon her death, and was the chief framer of the liturgy, and translator of the Bible called the Bishop's Bible, made in the reign of Elizabeth, d. 1581. ag. 82. *Biog. Brit.*

Coxeter, Thomas, a faithful and industrious collector in our old literature, mentioned with respect by Mr. Warton, b. 1689. d. 1747. *Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

Coypel, Noel, eminent French painter, b. 1629. d. 1707. *De Piles.*

Coypel, Anthony, his son, equally eminent in the same art, b. 1661. d. 1712. — There were two more of this family, painters, but of inferior merit. *Dufresnoy.*

Craig, Sir Thomas, eminent Scotch civilian, and law author, d. 1608.

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Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers.

Craig, John, Scotch mathematician; author of a very curious little tract, *Theologiae Christianae Mathematica*, d. uncertain, *Ibid.*

Cramer, Gabriel, of Geneva, mathematician, mathematical author, b. 1704. d. 1752. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cramer, John Frederick, learned professor at Duisbourg, d. 1715. *Biog. Dict.*

Cranmer, Thomas, the celebrated archbishop of Canterbury; whose eminent piety and learning stand unquestioned, but whose political character, on account of the variations in his conduct, is differently treated by historians and controversial writers: it is certain, however, that he suffered at last for the protestant cause; for though he had been attainted of high treason for appearing openly in favour of Lady Jane Grey, yet queen Mary thought proper to pardon him the treason, and to have him condemned as a heretic, that he might suffer the punishment for heresy; he was accordingly burnt at Oxford in 1556. ag. 67. theological and controv. auth. *Biog. Brit.*

Crantor, Greek academical philosopher and poet, d. ab. 272 B. C.

Crashaw, Richard, English poet of some eminence, d. 1650. *Ab. Oxon.*

Crasfo, Julius Paulus, of Padua, physician, translator into Latin of the ancient Greek medical authors, d. A. D. 1574. *Moreri.*

Crassus, Licinius, a celebrated Roman orat. d. 91 B. C. ag. 48. see *Cicero.*

Crassus, Marcus, a renowned Roman general; but who sullied the lustre of his military reputation by his extreme cupidity; slain by the Parthians 53 B. C. *Liv.*

Crates, of Thebes, Cynic philosopher, d. ab. 284 B. C. *Stanley's lives of the philosophers.*

Crates, of Athens, academical philosopher, d. ab. 250 B. C. *Ibid.*

Cratinus, Athenian comic poet, fl. 438 B. C. *Ibid.*

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Cratippus, of Mitylene, peripatetic philosopher, fl. 53 B. C. *Ibid.*

Craton, John, (or Decrastheim) German physician, and medical author, d. A. D. 1585. *Melchior Adam.*

Crayer, Gaspar, Flemish painter, fl. ab. 1600.

Crebillon, Prosper Joylot de, celebrated French dramatic poet, b. 1674. d. 1762. *Nouv. Dict.*

Creech, Thomas, English divine, poet, and critic, b. 1659. d. 1701.

Crellius, John, an eminent Polish divine and unitarian, controversial and moral writer, d. 1632. ag. 42. *Melchior Adam.*

Cremonini, Cæsar, Italian philosopher, d. 1620. *Moreri.*

Cremutius Cordus, Roman historian, d. A. D. 25.

Crenius, Thomas, a German, corrector of the press at Rotterdam, and at Leyden, voluminous Latin author. His chief work, "Precepts on the "manner of studying the liberal "sciences." d. 1728. ag. 80. *Nouv. Dict.*

Creon, the first annual Archon of Athens, 684 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*

Crescentius of Bologna, natural historian, fl. 1290. *Tiraboschi.*

Crescimbeni, Italian poet, and miscellaneous author, b. 1663. d. 1728.

Cresconius, an African bishop, and canon law author, fl. ab. 690.

Crespi, Joseph, of Bologna, hist. painter, b. 1665. d. 1747. *Nouv. Dict.*

Crevier, John Baptist, of Paris, historian, and critic on ancient authors, b. 1693. d. 1765. *Ibid.*

Crida, the first king of Mercia (Northerner.) a great warrior, d. 595.

Crinitus, Peter, learned Italian professor, and writer of the lives of the poets, &c. d. 1505. aged 40. *Biog. Dict.*

Critarchus, of Alexandria, Greek historian, fl. 332 B. C.

Critias, the first of the thirty tyrants of Athens, slain by his fellow-citizens 401 B. C.

Crito, of Athens, Socrat. philosopher, fl. 400 B. C.

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Critolaus, the famous general of the Achaeans, d. 146 B. C.

Critolaus, Peripatetic philosopher, d. 140 B. C.

Croese, Gerrard, Dutch divine, historian and critic, d. A. D. 1710.

Croesus, the fifth and last king of Lydia, 557 B. C. celebrated in history for his conquests, his immense riches, and his patronage of learning and the polite arts: Subdued by Cyrus, which put an end to the kingdom of Lydia, 544 B. C. d. uncertain. *Unive. Hist.*

Croft, Herbert, English bishop and theol. writer, b. 1603. d. 1691. *Atb. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

Croft, William, eminent English musician and composer, d. 1727. *Hawkins's Hist. of Music.*

Croix, Francis Petit de la, secretary and interpreter to the king of France in the Turkish and Arabic languages; eminent scholar and writer, b. 1622. d. 1695. *Dict. Portatif des Hommes celebres.*

Cromer, Martin, a Polish prelate; histor. of Poland, d. A. D. 1589. *Melchior Adam.*

Cromwell, Thomas, earl of Essex, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney, b. in 1498. He became by degrees the confidential favourite, and prime minister, of Henry VIII; and from the moment he acquired any authority in the cabinet, he employed it in promoting the Reformation, to his zeal for which he became a victim; for he contrived to marry the king to Ann of Cleves, whose friends were all Lutherans. Unfortunately Henry took a disgust to this lady, which brought on Cromwell's ruin; the king, with his usual cruelty and caprice, taking this opportunity to sacrifice this minister to the Roman Catholic party, to whom he seemed desirous of reconciling himself, as soon as he had Catherine Howard in view. Cromwell was a great politician and a good man. In his zeal for the new Religion, he had introduced

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the unjustifiable mode of attaingder in cases of treason and heresy; and his enemies having preferred many complaints against him, availed themselves of his own law. He was attainted of treason and heresy; convicted unheard; and beheaded in 1540.—He was the chief instrument of the suppression of the Abbeys and Monasteries, and of the destruction of Images and Relics; to him also we are indebted for the institution of Parish Registers of Births, Marriages and Burials.

Cromwell, Oliver, the son of a private gentleman who resided at Huntingdon, where he was b. in 1599. and it appears by some part of his education, that he was intended for the law, being sent to Sidney College, Cambridge, and from thence to Lincoln's Inn; but having married advantageously, and a comfortable estate devolving to him while he was very young, he settled in the Isle of Ely. He was elected a member of the third parliament, in the reign of Charles I. which met January 20, 1628; and being appointed one of the committee for Religion, he distinguished himself by his zeal against Popery, and the prelates who favoured it. His next political step was, an opposition to a plan for draining the fens in the Isle of Ely, set on foot by the earl of Bedford, in contract with the Crown: his resolution and activity upon this occasion, recommended him to the notice of the celebrated Mr. Hampden, through whose interest he soon formed a party in the House of Commons: he was chosen for Cambridge in the parliament called the Long parliament, and was the first and chief promoter of the remonstrance in 1641, which gained him the entire confidence of the famous patriots of that era. It is probable, that at this time, he formed the outlines of his future public character; for he took the earliest opportunity of the rupture between

between the king and the parliament, to raise a troop of horse at Cambridge, which he commanded in the parliament service. His military successes, early in the civil war, increased his reputation, and strengthened his parliamentary interest; and as he had the art to conceal his ambition, his subsequent promotion appeared to be only the just reward of his great merit: but when he was advanced to the post of lieutenant general of the army, without having passed through the subordinate gradations, and, in exception to an ordinance which he himself had brought into the house; the moderate opposers of the king's measures, upon true patriotic principles, began, too late, to discover the designs of this hypocritical self-denier. But his views became more conspicuous, when he opposed the resolution taken in parliament to disband part of the army, after the king was in the hands of the Scotch; for not being able to prevent some reduction, he had the interest to procure an exception for that part of it, under his own command. In November 1646, his victorious troops marched through London, in a kind of triumph: and now, perceiving that general Fairfax, and his friends in parliament, did not approve of his measures, he threw off the mask, and acted independent of both; for he marched to Oxford, took possession of it, together with the artillery and stores, and then found means to have the king seized and carried to the head-quarters of his army. This event happened in June 1647, and was his first act of avowed treachery; for the king, at this time, was in treaty with the commissioners from the parliament, and having experienced the perfidy of the Scotch, it is probable he might have consented to their terms. This Cromwell prevented, and afterwards deceived the king so effectually, by

outward respect and affidivities, that he refused general Fairfax's offer to escort him back with the commissioners to Holmby. The king had not committed a greater error since his misfortunes; and it sealed his fate. The duplicity of Cromwell and his son-in-law Ireton, in persuading the king to reject the proposals of the parliament, on a supposition that the army was on his side, at the same time that Cromwell and his friends inveighed against him bitterly in parliament, for not accepting them, was a master-piece of political villainy: but it did not deceive the people, nor the unprejudiced members of parliament; for in June 1648, the city petitioned for a personal treaty with the king, which was immediately debated, and though Cromwell's party had procured a vote to be passed a few months before, that no more addresses should be made to, or messages received from the king; the same parliament now rescinded that vote, renewed the negotiations with the king, and voted his majesty's concessions satisfactory: an attempt was also made by some of the members, to impeach Cromwell of high treason; but at this critical juncture, his faithful ministers, the army, arrived in London; and in a few days after, he garbled the house, leaving in it only such members as were disposed to enter into his most violent measures.—The remaining transactions of his life leave not the least doubt upon his character; and we may safely pronounce, that he was a greater tyrant in his internal administration than Charles. For he dissolved the original constitution of his country in church and state, with impunity; and instead of being punished for the most violent acts of usurped authority, he was honoured with the title of protector of the commonwealth of England, a title he would have merited, if he had

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had been invested with legal powers, and entrusted only with the management of foreign affairs; it being on all hands agreed, that England was never more respected, or her political and commercial interests better promoted, than during his administration. He died 1658. aged 59.

Crofts, Michael, English artist and copier of paintings in the time of Charles I. and II. *Biog. Diet.*

Crouzas, John Peter de, of Lau-
fanne, philosophical author, b. 1663.
d. 1748.

Crowne, John, dramatic author, a native of America, d. 1703. *Lives of the Poets.*

Croxall, Samuel, English divine and poet, d. 1752. *Biog. Brit.*

Croze, Mathurin Veyssiére la, learned French historian and linguist, b. 1661. d. 1739. *Vie par Jordan.*

Cruden, Alexander, author of that useful work, the Concordance to the Bible, b. at Aberdeen in Scotland 1701. d. at Islington 1770.

Crumnus, king of the Bulgarians, a renowned warrior, d. 875.

Crusius, or Kraus, Martin, the first person who taught the Greek language in Germany; hist. writer, b. 1526. d. 1607. *Biog. Diet.*

Ctesias, of Cnidos, Greek physician, and historian, fl. 400 B. C.

Ctesibius, of Alexandria, architect, mathematician and mechanic; inventor of the wind organ, or Eolus's harp, fl. 136 B. C. see *Pliny's Hist. Nat.*

Ctesiphon, or Cheriphron, Greek architect of the famous temple of Ephesus, fl. 544 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Cudworth, Ralph, eminent English divine and theological author, b. 1617. d. 1688. *Biog. Brit.*

Cuff, Henry, celebrated English writer and scholar, b. 1560. executed for high treason 1601. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Cujus, or Cujacius, James, celebrated French civilian, and law author, b. 1520. d. 1590. *Bayle.*

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Cumberland, Richard, bishop of Peterborough; philosophical, theological and critical author, b. 1632. d. 1718. *Biog. Brit.*

Cunæus, Peter, celebrated Dutchman, professor of civil law and politics at Leyden; law and critical author, b. 1586. d. 1638.

Cunitz, Maria, the daughter of a physician in Silesia, eminent for her knowledge of the learned languages, history, painting, music, poetry, mathematics and astronomy; astronom. authoress, d. 1664. *Moreri.*

Cunningham, John, English poet and dramatic writer, b. 1729. d. 1773. *Biog. Dram.*

Cuper, Gisbert, of Gueldres; historian, antiquary and critic, d. 1716. *Ibid.*

Curcellæus, Stephen, eminent divine and theol. crit. b. at Geneva 1586. d. 1658. *Biog. Diet.*

Curiatii, see *Rome, PART I.*

Curio, the Roman orator, d. 48 B. C.

Curio, Cælius Secundus, professor of eloquence at Baſil; theological, philosophical and critical author, d. A. D. 1569. ag. 67. *Bayle.*

Curtius, Quintus, a Roman, hist. of the life of Alexander, fl. A. D. 64.

Cusanus, Nicholas, Italian divine, and theological author, d. 1464. *Niceron.*

Cuspinian, John, German, statesman and physician; hist. of the Turks, Romans and Austrians, d. 1529. *Melch. Adam.*

Cutts, lord John, brave English soldier and poet, d. 1706-7. *Biog. Diet.*

Cyaxares I. king of Media, conqueror of Assyria, d. 595 B. C.

Cyneas, celebrated philosopher, orator and minister to Pyrrhus king of Epirus, fl. 280 B. C.

Cyprian (canonized) a Carthaginian convert to Christianity, ab. A. D. 240.—Became an eminent father of the church, and theological author. Beheaded by the Roman proconsul, at Carthage, in 258.

Cyrano de Bergerac, French dramatic poet, and miscellaneous author, b. 1640. d. 1655. *Dufresnoy.*

Cyril,

D A M

Cyril, patriarch of Jerusalem, (canonized) theological author, d. 386.
 Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, (canonized) theological author, d. 444.

D A N

Cyrus I. styled the Great; founder of the ancient Persian empire, see Persia, PART I. d. 529 B. C. see Herodotus, and Xenophon's *Hist. of Greece*.

D.

DAC; John, of Cologne, painter to the emperor Rodolphus II. fl. 1580. *Nouv. Dict.*

Dacier, Andrew, an eminent French commentator, critic, and translator of the ancient Greek and Roman authors, &c. b. 1651, d. 1722. *Dufresnoy*.

Dacier, Madame Ann le Fevre, his wife, equally eminent for her elegant translations of Greek and Latin authors, particularly three comedies of Plautus; the Iliad of Homer, Terence's comedies, &c. b. 1651. d. 1720. *Ibid.*

Dædalus, the Greek architect, fl. 987 B. C.

Daille, John, French Protestant divine; theological and controversial writer, b. 1594. d. 1676. *Bayle*.

Dalechamps, James, French physician commentator and translator of ancient anatomical and medical authors. b. 1513. d. 1582. *Nouv. Dict.*

D'Alembert, Mons. eminent mathematician and critic, philological writer, secretary to the French Academy, d. 1783.

Dalin, Olaus, a Swede, hist. of Sweden, and poet, d. 1763. *Nouv. Dict.*

Dalton, John, English divine and poet, d. 1763.

Damascenus, John, one of the fathers of the Greek church, and a zealous advocate for image-worship, in opposition to the emperor Leo III; theol. writer, d. ab. 750. *Niceron*.

Damascius, Stoic philosopher of Damascus; philos. writer, fl. ab. 549.

Damasus, pope of Rome; Latin poet, d. 384. *Tillemont's Lives of Popes*.

Damhoudere, Josse, Flemish law author, b. 1507. d. 1581.

Damiani, Peter, cardinal, bishop of Ostia; theological writer, against the power of the popes, &c. d. 1072. *Bayle*.

Damon, Pythag. philos. fl. 400 B. C. Damon, of Athens, poet and musician; banished for favouring the designs of Pericles; he applied musical sounds to teaching of oratory, 430 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Damophiles, of Sicily; Greek painter, the first at Rome, 424 B. C. *Ioids*.

Dampier, William, a celebrated English navigator; hist. of his voyages, d. A. D. 1699.

Danaus, king of Argus, memorable for his fifty daughters, two of whom were sacrificed by lot, to Minerva, in the Isle of Rhodes, 1511 B. C. *Arund. Marbles*.

Danchet, Anthony, eminent French dramatic poet, b. A. D. 1672. d. 1748. *Dufresnoy*.

Dandini, Jerom, Italian jesuit; commentator of Aristotle de anima, &c. d. 1634. *Niceron*.

Dandini, Hercules, of Padua, civil law author, b. 1691. d. 1747. *Nouv. Dict.*

Dandolo, Henry, doge of Venice, a brave admiral and politician; with a Venetian fleet he took Constantinople in 1204, and had the moderation to refuse to be emperor. d. 1250. *Sabellici Hist. rerum Venet.*

Dandieu,

D A R

Dandrieu, John Francis, celebrated French musician and composer, d. 1740. *Nouv. Dict.*

Danet, Peter, of Paris, Latin and French lexicographer and antiquary, d. 1709. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dangeau, Louis Courcillon de, French grammarian, geographer and historian, b. 1643, d. 1723. *Dufresnoy.*

Daniel, the prophet, (not acknowledged as such by the Jews, on account of his predictions concerning Christ) d. ab. 555 B. C. *Usher's Sacred Chronology.*

Daniel, Arnold, Italian poet, d. ab. A. D. 1189. *Moreri.*

Daniel, Samuel, English historian and dramatic poet, b. 1562, d. 1619. *Langbaine's Lives of the Poets.*

Daniel, Gabriel, French jesuit, and celebrated French historian, philosopher and critic, b. 1649, d. 1728. *Nouv. Dict.*

Dante, Alighieri, celebrated Italian poet, b. 1265, d. 1321. *Moreri.*

Dante, Peter Vincent, architect, mathematician, and poet, d. 1512.—Julius his son, and Theodora his daughter, acquired great reputation for their skill in architecture and mathematics. *Dufresnoy.*

Dante, Vincent, his grandson, mathematician, painter, and sculptor, d. 1576, ag. 46. *Ibid.*

Dante, Ignatius, mathematician, geog. and mathem. author, d. 1586. *Bayle.*

Dantz, or Danz, John Andrew, German divine; commentator, critic, and grammarian, of Hebrew and Chaldee, b. 1654, d. 1727. *Nouv. Dict.*

Dapper, Oliver, Dutch physician; historian of the Eastern countries and of America, d. 1690. *Ibid.*

Darci, Count, native of Ireland, mathematician and natural philosopher, b. 1725, d. 1779. *Eulog. in Hist. de l' Acad. Roy.*

Dares, historian of the siege of Troy, fl. 1209 B. C.

Dargonne, Dom. Bonaventure, learned Carthusian, and crit. writer, b. at Paris 1640, d. 1704. *Biog. Dict.*

D A V

Darius, the Mede, or Cyaxares II. d. 560 B. C. *Usher.*

Darius, the son of Hystaspes, king of Persia, a famous warrior, d. 486 B. C. *Ibid.*

Darius, Codomanus, the last king of the ancient Persian Empire; conquered by Alexander the Great; and slain by Bessus, his own general, 330 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Dassier, N. of Geneva, celebrated engraver of medals, d. after 1752. *Dufresnoy.*

Dassouci, French musician and poet of the last century. *Bayle.*

Dati, Carlo, Italian poet, and critic in the polite arts, d. 1675. *Bayle.*

Davenant, John, bishop of Salisbury, theological writer, b. 1570, d. 1641. *Fuller's Church Hist.*

Davenant, Sir William, English dramatic poet, b. 1605, d. 1668. *Jacob's Lives of the Poets.*

Davenant, Charles, (his eldest son) LL. D. a celebrated writer on the commerce, polity, and finances of Engl. b. 1656, d. 1714. *Biog. Brit.*

Davenport, Christopher, an English Franciscan friar, and theological writer, b. 1598, d. 1680. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Davenport, John, brother to the preceding, Protestant divine, and writer, b. 1597, d. 1669. *Ath. Oxon.*

David, King of Israel, and Hebrew poet, b. at Bethlehem, 1085, d. 1014 B. C. See *the Bible.*

David, a famous Armenian philosopher of the 5th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*

David, Ganz, a Jew; Hebrew chronologist, fl. in the 16th century.

Davies, Sir John, an eminent English lawyer and poet, b. 1570, d. 1626. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Davies, John, commentator and critic of ancient Greek and Latin authors, b. 1679, d. 1732. *Biog. Brit.*

Davila, of Cyprus; historian of the civil wars of France, in Italian; assassinated in 1634. *Bayle.*

Davis, John, English navigator; discoverer of Streights in South America, which bear his name, 1685. *Davis,*

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Davis, Henry Edwards, English divine, and writer, b. 1756, d. 1784. *Gent. Mag.*

Davy, Peter, a Frenchman, and general historian, b. 1573, d. 1635. *Dufresnoy.*

Daumius, Christian, German divine, gram. and crit. in the Greek and Latin languages, d. 1743. *Nouv. Diet.*

Daurat, John, French poet, b. 1507, d. 1588. *Ibid.*

Dawes, Sir William, archbishop of York; theological writer, b. 1671, d. 1724. See *Pref. to his Works.*

Dawes, Richard, English crit. and clas. writer, b. 1708, d. 1766. *Biog. Diet.*

Day, John, an eminent English printer: the first who printed in Greek and Saxon characters in England, d. 1584.

Dechales, Claudio, of Savoy, mathem. author of *Mundus Mathematicus*, &c. b. 1611, d. 1678. *Morelli.*

Dedalus, the architect, of whom many fables are related by the ancients, fl. 1240 B. C.

Decius, Publius, the Roman consul, and brave general, memorable for devoting himself for his country in a battle with the Latins, 340 B. C. Decius Mus, his son, followed his father's example, as did a grandson. The custom was, that the officer who devoted himself to the Gods for the service of his country, after certain ceremonics of consecration, rushed, completely armed, into the midst of the enemies' foremost ranks, when their own despaired of victory; though this was an act of superstition, which proved fatal to the hero, it reanimated his party, and occasioned them to gain the battle. See *Livy.*

Decker, Thomas, English dramatic writer, cotemporary with Ben Jonson, b. and d. uncertain. *Biog. Dramat.*

Dee, John, English mathematician and astronomer, mathematical and philosopher author in Latin and

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English, b. 1527, d. 1608. *Smith's Life of Dee.*

De Foe, Daniel, English political writer and poet, d. 1731. *Jacob's Lives of the Poets.*

Defesch, William, a German, musician and composer, b. 1680, d. 1750. *Gent. Mag.* 1782.

De Grey, William, Lord Walsingham, chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of George III. eminent for his integrity in the administration of justice, d. 1781.

Delhays, John Baptist, French history painter, b. 1730. d. 1765. *Ibid.*

Delrio, Martin, Flemish jesuit; theological writer, and commentator of the tragedies of Sophocles, b. 1551, d. 1603. *Niceron.*

Demades, of Athens, from a sailor became a celebrated orator and politician. Put to death 332 B. C. *Sigonius de repub. Aten.*

Demetrius, Greek archit. fl. 424 B. C.

Demetrius, Poliorcetes, one of the successors of Alexander the Great. A renowned warrior, d. 289 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Demetrius, Phalereus, philosopher, and archon of Athens, d. 282 B. C. *Diog. Laertius in Vitæ Philosop.*

Democedes, of Crotona, a famous Greek physician, fl. 520 B. C.

Democritus, of Thrace, Eleat. philosopher, d. 361 B. C. ag. 109. *Diog. Laert.*

Demodochus, Greek musician: mentioned by Homer, fl. 1205 B. C.

Desnoire, a Frenchman, and celebrated mathematician, d. in England, A. D. 1754.

Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, d. 322 B. C. *Plutarch.*

Dempster, Thomas, a Scotchman; historian and commentator, d. in Italy, A. D. 1625. *Niceron.*

Denham, Sir John, celebrated English poet, b. in Ireland, 1615, d. 1668. *Waræus de Script. Hibern.*

Dennis, John, English dramatic poet, critic and miscellaneous writer, b. 1657, d. 1733.

Denotes, Jason, of Cyprus; philosophical

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phical author, d. 1590. *Dufresnoy.*
Dentatus, Curius, a renowned, disinterested Roman general; whose virtues render him more memorable than even his great military reputation, fl. 272 B. C. *Livy.*

Denys, the Little, a Scythian, became abbot of a monastery at Rome: he was the first who computed time from the birth of Dionysius to Christ, and fixed that great event, according to the vulgar Era.—He was also a learned canon law writer, d. ab. 450. *Castorius Chronic.*

Deparcieux, Anthony, French mathematical author, b. 1703, d. 1768. *Nouv. Diet.*

Derham, William, English divine, and celebrated philosophical writer, b. 1657, d. 1735. *Biog. Diet.*

Derrick, Samuel, a native of Ireland, English wit, actor, and master of ceremonies at Bath, b. 1724, d. 1769. *Biog. Dram.*

Desaguliers, John, a French refugee in England, divine and philosopher; philosophical author, d. 1749.

Des Barreaux, a French nobleman and poet, b. 1602. d. 1674. *Dufresnoy.*

Descartes, a Frenchman; celebrated mathematician and philosophical author, b. 1596. d. 1650. *Ibid.*

Deschamps, Francis, French dramatic poet, and historian of the French theatre, d. 1747. *Nouv. Diet.*

Desgodetz, Anthony, French architect, b. 1653. d. 1728. *Ibid.*

Des Maizeaux, Peter, a native of France, secretary of the Royal Society of London, editor and annotator, of learning and acuteness, b. 1666. d. 1745. *Biog. Diet.*

Deslandes, Andrew, French commercial historian and critical writer, b. 1690. d. 1757. *Ibid.*

Desmarets, Henry, French musician and composer, b. 1662. d. 1741. *Ibid.*

Desportes, Francis, French painter, excelled in still life, b. 1661. d. 1743. *Ibid.*

Desportes, John Baptist, French physi-

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cian, medical and botanical author, b. 1704. d. 1748. *Ibid.*

Destouches, Andrew, French musician and composer, b. 1672. d. 1749. *Ibid.*

Destouches, Philip, French dramatic writer, b. 1680. d. 1754. *Ibid.*

Devaux, John, French surgeon, medical and chirurgical author, b. 1649. d. 1729. *Ibid.*

Deucalion, king of Thessaly; the universal flood, said to have happened in his time, was no more than an inundation of Thessaly, occasioned by heavy rains, and an earthquake, which stopped the course of the river Peneus, where it usually discharged itself into the sea. On these circumstances, the fable of Deucalion's flood is founded. d. ab. 1500 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Devereux, Robert, earl of Essex, a brave English general, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who fell a sacrifice to his own pride and ungovernable passion. He was beheaded A. D. 1601. See *Birch's Life of Queen Elizabeth.*

Dewes, Sir Symonds, Engl. histor and antiqu. b. 1602. d. 1650. *Biog. Diet.*

De Witt, John, famous Dutch statesman, b. 1625, killed by the populace 1672, a man of learning, and a writer. *Sampson Hist. de Guillaume III.*

Dezaillier D'Argenville, of Paris, nat. historian, d. 1766. *Nouv. Diet.*

Diago, Francisco, Spanish Dominican, hist. of Arragon, d. 1615. *Niceron.*

Diagoras, styled the Atheist, native of Melos, philosopher and poet, fl. ab. 421 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Diana, the fabled goddess of hunting, and daughter of Jupiter by Latona; she is celebrated for her chastity, and known by the names of Phœbe, Diana, and Hecate.

Dias, Michael, Arragonian navigator, companion of Columbus, and discoverer of the gold mines of St. Christopher, in South America, in 1495. d. 1512.

Dias, Johna Bernard, Spanish prelate, canon

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Eason law author, in Latin and Spanish, d. 1556. *Nouv. Diet.*

Dicearchus, of Messina, philosopher, historian and mathematician, fl. 310 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Dickinson, Edmund, English physician and chemist, philosophical and critical writer, b. A. D. 1624, d. 1707. *Gen. Biog. Diet.*

Dictys, of Crete, reputed historian of the Trojan war, fl. ab. 1200 B. C. *Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

Didymus, of Alexandria, theological author, d. A. D. 395. ag. 95. *Niceron.*

Diemerbroek, Isbrand, Dutch physician, medical and anatomical author, b. 1609. d. 1644. *Bayle.*

Diepenbeck, Abraham, of Bois le Duc, painter, disciple of Rubens, but excelled more in drawings than painting, b. 1620. d. 1675. *Vies des Peintres.*

Dieu, Louis de, Dutch divine, theological writer and commentator, b. 1590. d. 1642. *Bayle.*

Digby, Sir Everard, English gent. philos. writer, b. 1581. executed for being concerned in the Gunpowder-plot, 1605-6. *Atb. Oxon. and State Trials.*

Digby, Sir Kenelm, son to the preceding, celebrated English philosopher, natural and moral philosophical writer, b. 1603. d. 1665. *Biog. Brit.*

Digby, lord George, English statesman of parts, b. 1612, succeeded his father as earl of Bristol, and d. 1676. *Atb. Oxon. Clarendon Hist.*

Digby, John, earl of Bristol, father to the preceding, statesman and polit. writer, b. 1580. d. 1652-3.

Digges, Leonard, English mathematical author, d. 1574. *Biog. Diet.*

Digges, Thomas, his son, mathematician and polit. writ. d. 1595. *Ibid.*

Digges, Sir Dudley, his son, statesman, commercial and political writer, b. 1583. d. 1639. *Ibid.*

Dillen, John James, a German, botanical author in Latin, professor of botany at Oxford, d. 1747.

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Dinarchus, the Athenian orator, fl. ab. 300 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Dinocrates, Macedonian archit. built Alexandria 331 B. C. *Pliny Hist. Nat.*

Dinolochus, Sicilian, comic poet, fl. ab. 418 B. C.

Dinus, celebrated Tuscan lawyer, civil law author and commentator, d. A. D. 1303. *Dufresnoy.*

Dinostratus, Greek mathematician, inventor of the quadratrix, fl. ab. 370 B. C. *Pliny.*

Dion Cassius, of Nicæa, Roman hist. fl. A. D. 230. *Vossius Hist. Latini.*

Diocles, Athenian tragic poet, fl. 433 B. C.

Diocles, mathematician, inventor of the geometrical curve called Cyboides, fl. ab. A. D. 400.

Dioclesian, the Roman emperor, whose bloody persecution of the Christians, forms a chronological æra, called the *Æra of Dioclesian*, or the *Martyrs*; it was for a long time in use in theological writings, and is still followed by the Coptes and Abyssinians. It commenced Aug. 26th, A. D. 284. d. 313. ag. 80. *Villemont. Vies des Emp.*

Diodata, John, eminent divine and theol. writer of Geneva, b. 1597. d. 1652.

Diodorus Siculus, so called from his being born in Sicily. A celebrated ancient universal historian, fl. 44 B. C. *Vossius Hist. Græc.*

Diogenes, of Appollonius, Ionic philosopher, fl. ab. 450 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Diogenes, the Cynic philosopher, d. 320 B. C. *Ibid. and Plutarch in vit. Alexand.*

Diogenes, of Athens, sculptor at Rome for the Pantheon, fl. 20 B. C.

Diogenes, of Rhodes, architect and engineer, fl. 305 B. C.

Diogenes, of Laertes, Epicurean philosopher, biographer of the philosophers, d. ab. A. D. 122. *Vossius.*

Dion, of Syracuse, a brave general, opposer of the tyranny of Dionysius, and drove Dionysius II. from Syracuse: assassinated 354 B. C.

Dion Pruseas, styled also Chrylestom, on account of his wisdom, celebrated orator, philosopher, political and critical writer, d. A. D. 105.

Dionis, Peter, French surgeon, chirurgical and anatomical author, d. 1718. Dionysius I. from a private secretary became general and tyrant of Syracuse and all Sicily. He was likewise a poet, and having, by bribes, gained the tragedy-prize at Athens, he indulged himself so immoderately at table from excess of joy, that he died of the debauch, 386 B. C. but some authors relate that he was poisoned by his physicians. *Diodorus Siculus.*

Dionysius II. (his son and successor) was a greater tyrant than his father; his subjects were obliged to apply to the Corinthians for succour; and Timoleon, their general, having conquered the tyrant, he fled to Athens, where he was obliged to keep a school for subsistence. d. after 343 B. C. *Ibid.*

Dionysius Hallicarnassensis, author of the hist. 2nd antiquities of Rome in Greek, and several rhetorical and critical writings, d. ab. 5 B. C. *Pollio.*

Dionysius, Perigetes, geographer and poet, fl. ab. 2 B. C. *Pliny.* Dionysius, patriarch of Alexandria, a convert to Christianity, theological writer, d. A. D. 264.

Dionysius, Areopagita, first bishop of Athens, converted by St. Paul, fl. 50. *Eusebius, and Acts xvii. 34.*

Dionysius, bishop of Corinth, author of some epistles to the churches; suffered martyrdom about the year 178. *Euseb. Ecclesi. Hist.*

Diophantus, celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, said to be the inventor of Algebra, fl. ab. 170.

Dioscorides, Greek physician and medical author, fl. ab. A. D. 60.

Diotinus, Stoic philosopher, d. after 83 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Dipanu, of Crete, the first sculptor in marble, fl. 568 B. C. see *Pliny.*

Dithmar; German prelate, chronolo-

gist of the emperors of his time, d. A. D. 1108.

Ditton, Humphrey, English mathemat. and theological writer, d. 1715.

Dobson, William, eminent English history and portrait painter, b. 1610. d. 1647. *Waipole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

Dodart, Dennis, French physician, medical and botanical author, b. 1634. d. 1707.

Dodd, Dr. William, English divine of some eminence as a writer and preacher; but his manner of life ill according with his income, he was induced to commit a forgery, for which he was tried, condemned, and executed at Tyburn: b. 1729. d. 1777. *Life prefixed to his Thoughts in Prison.*

Doddridge, Philip, English dissenting divine, theological writer, d. 1751. ag. 50.

Dodoens, or Dodonæus, Flemish physician, medical and botanical author, d. 1585.

Dodslie, Robert, a bookseller in London, dramatic poet and miscellan. author, d. 1764. ag. 61.

Dodsworth, Roger, native of England, ingenious and most voluminous compiler of antiquities, &c. b. 1585. d. 1654. *Atterbury's Correspondence. Wood's Fasti. Biog. Diet.*

Dodwell, Henry, professor of history at Oxford, controversial, historical, and miscellaneous writer, b. at Dublin 1641. d. 1711. *Biog. Brit.*

Dogget, Thomas, English actor and dramatic writer, left a sum of money for a coat and badge to be annually rowed for on the first of August by watermen on the Thames, d. 1721. *Biog. Dram.*

Dolabella, the Roman general and consul, d. 743 B. C. *Livy.*

Douce, Louis, Venetian poet, and critic on painters, b. 1508. d. 1568. *Dufresnoy.*

Dolet, Stephen, French poet, commentator on the Latin tongue, and painter; was burnt at Paris, for im-

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importing heretical books, in 1546, ag. 37. (The Romish writers say he was put to death for being an Atheist.) *Bayle.*

Dolon, of Icarus, the first actor of comedy at Athens, 562 B. C. *A-rund. Marbles.*

Domat, or Daumat, John, French civil law author, b. 1625. d. 1696. *Moreri.*

Dominic de Guzman, Spaniard, founder of the order of preaching monks, styled Dominicans, (canonized) d. 1221. ag. 51. *Niceron.*

Dominico Zampieri, or Dominichino, Italian history painter, and architect, (disciple of the Caracci) b. 1581. d. 1641. *De Piles Vies des Peintres.*

Dominis, Mark Anthony, at first a Jesuit, afterwards archbishop of Spalato in Dalmatia; came to England to unite the Protestants and Roman Catholics: wrote a celebrated book for that purpose, intituled; *De Republica Ecclesiastica.* Embraced the Protestant faith; recanted his opinions against popery, returned to Rome, wrote letters from thence to England, repenting his recantation; which being intercepted, he was imprisoned by Pope Urban VIII. and d. 1625. He was also the author of the first philosophical explanation of the rainbow, which before his time was accounted a prodigy. See *Cave's Hist. Literar. and Moreri.*

Domitian, the Roman emperor and tyrant, assassinated A. D. 96. ag. 45. *Tillmont.*

Donatello, or Donato of Florence, eminent architect and sculptor, d. 1466. ag. 83. *Homini Illust. Toscani Lucca 1771.*

Donato, Alexander, Italian jesuit, antiquary of Rome, and poet, d. 1640.

Donato, Jerom, a noble Venetian, statesman and political writer, d. 1583. *Vossius.*

Donatus, Aelius, of Rome, grammarian and commentator, fl. 54. *Ibid.*

Donatus, bishop of Carthage, founder

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of the sect of Donatists, d. 355. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*

Dondus, or de Dondis, of Padua, celebrated physician and mathematician, medical and mathematical author, d. 1350. *Nouv. Dict.*

Doni, Anton. Francisco, of Florence, celeb. miscell. Italian writ. d. 1574.

Doni, Giov. Batista, of Florence, celebrated antiqu. and medalist. His collection of inscriptions were published by Gori in 1731. b. 1594. d. 1647. *Homini Illust. Toscani.*

Donne, John, English divine and poet, theological and poetical author, b. 1573. d. 1631. *Walton's Life of Donne.*

Doolittle, Thomas, noncon. divine and theol. writer of some popular tracts, d. 1707. *Calamy's Lives.*

Doppel, or Dopper-moier, German mathematical author, b. 1677. d. 1750. *Dufresnoy.*

Dorat, John, a Frenchman, Greek and Latin poet, d. 1588. ag. 80. *Ibid.*

Dorbay, Francis, French architect, d. 1697. *Felibien.*

Dorfling, a brave Prussian officer, under Frederic William, elector of Brandenburgh; from a taylor's apprentice, he became field marshal, and signalized himself against the Swedes in 1665. d. uncertain. *Nouv. Dict.*

Doria, Andrew, Genoese, the greatest Admiral of the age he lived in. The restorer of the independency of Genoa, when under the French yoke, d. 1560. ag. 84.

Dorigny, Michael, French painter and engraver, d. 1664. ag. 48. *De Piles.*

Dou, or Dow, Gerrard, Dutch painter, disciple of Rembrant, b. 1613. d. 1680. *Ibid.*

Douglas, Gawen, celeb. Scotch poet, b. 1475. d. 1521. *Warton.*

Doujat, John, French lawyer, celebrated canon and civil law author, and historian, d. 1688. ag. 79.

Douua, Janus, commonly called Vanderdoes, celebrated Dutchman, governor of Leyden: he defended it against the

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the Spaniards, and when summoned to surrender, answered only by a refusal in Latin verses. Annalist of Holland in elegiac verses, and commentator of ancient Greek and Latin authors, d. 1604. ag. 59. His son Janus was an admired poet, and assisted him in his annals, d. 1597. See *Alitzema's History of Holland*.

Drabicius, Nicholas, a celebrated enthusiast, and writer, born in Moravia, b. 1587. d. uncertain. *Bayle's Dict.*

Draco, the celebrated legislator of Athens, whose laws were so severe, that it was a saying, they were written in blood. fl. 624 B. C. *Sicgenius de repub. Athen.*

Drake, Sir Francis, a renowned English admiral under Queen Elizabeth. His expeditions and victories over the Spaniards have been equalled by modern admirals, but not his generosity; for he divided the booty he took, in just, proportional shares with the common sailors; even to wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian chiefs, b. 1545. d. 1596. See *Stow's Annals*, and *Rapin's History of England*.

Drake, James, English physician, anatomist, historian and political writer, and dramatic poet, b. 1667. d. 1707. *Biog. Dict.*

Drake, Francis, English surgeon and eminent antiquarian, fl. in the beginning of this century, b. and d. uncertain. *Anecdotes of Bowyer*.

Drakenborch, Arnold, Dutchman; commentator of Titus Livius and Sylvius Italicus; his editions of both are highly esteemed, d. 1748. *Nouv. Dict.*

Drayton, Michael, English poet, b. 1563. d. 1631. *Jacob's Lives of the Poets*.

Drebel, Cornelius, Dutch philosopher and chemist, said to have been the inventor of the microscope and of the thermometer; but the fact is contested, b. 1572. d. 1634. *Morris*.

Drelincourt, Charles, French protestant divine, and theological writer, b. 1595. d. 1669. *Bayle*.

Dresserus, Matthew, German divine; theological, rhetorical, and grammatical writer on the Greek language, &c. b. 1536, d. 1607. *Melchior Adam de wit. Philosop. German.*

Drevet, Peter, eminent French engraver, d. 1739. His father was famous in the same art. *Dufresnoy*.

Driedo, or Driodoens, John, Flemish divine and theological writer, d. 1535. *Nouv. Dict.*

Driesien, Anthony, Dutch divine and theological writer, d. 1748. ag. 64. *Ibid.*

Drolinger, Charles Frederick, German poet, d. 1742. *Ibid.*

Drummond, William, Scotch poet and political writer, b. 1586. d. 1649. *Biog. Brit.*

Drufius, John, of Oudenarde; theologian, b. 1550. d. 1616. *Bayle*.

Drusus, the Roman emperor; a great warrior and a patron of learning and the arts. He caused the navigable canal to be cut from the Rhine to the Isell. d. of a fall from his horse, 9 B. C. *Dion Cassius*.

Dryander, John, Hessian, physician and mathematician; medical and mathematical author, d. 1560. *Melch. Adam*.

Dryden, John, celebrated English poet, b. 1631. d. 1701. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*.

Duaren, Francis, French civil law author, b. 1509. d. 1559. *Dufresnoy*.

Dubois, Cardinal, French statesman, first minister under the duke of Orleans during the minority of Louis XV. d. 1723. *Henault*.

Dubos, John Baptist, French antiquarian and critical historian, b. 1670. d. 1742. *Ibid.*

Dubrau, John, or Dubravius Scala, historian of Bohemia, his native country, d. 1553. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ducas, Michael, historian of the Greek empire, from Andronicus the elder 1283, to the ruin of the empire 1448. fl. ab. 1450.

D U G

Duchal, James, Irish divine; theological author, d. 1761.

Duchange, Gaspard, French engraver, b. 1660. d. 1754. *Dufresnoy.*

Duchat, Jacob le, learned French writer, b. 1658. d. 1735. *Bajles.*

Duché, De Vancy, French dramatic poet, b. 1668. d. 1704. *Ibid.*

Duck, Arthur, English civil law author, b. 1580. d. 1649. *Biog. Diet.*

Duck, Stephen, at first a thresher, then an English poet and divine, d. 1756.

Dudley, Edmund, an eminent lawyer, and speaker of the House of Commons, but infamous in history for being the instrument of the extortions of Henry VII. for which he suffered death in 1510. *Rapin.*

Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland (son of the above) a statesman; memorable in the English history for his unsuccessful attempt to place the crown on the head of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey; who fell a victim to his ambition, b. 1502. beheaded, 1553. *Ibid.*

Dudley, Ambrose, earl of Warwick, (his eldest son) a brave general and statesman under Queen Elizabeth, b. 1530. d. 1580. — (He was styled the Good Earl of Warwick) Henry, the duke's second son, was killed at the siege of Saint Quintin. Robert, the third son, a man of bad character, was created earl of Leicester; and was one of Queen Elizabeth's favourites. His fourth son, was the unfortunate Lord Guilford Dudley, whose only crime was his being the husband of Lady Jane Grey, for which he was beheaded 1554. *Ibid.*

Duffett, Thomas, Eng. dram. writer of the last century. *Biog. Dram.*

Dugard, William, eminent English schoolmaster and writer, b. 1606. d. 1662. *Biog. Diet.*

Dugdale, Sir William, celebrated English historian and antiquary, b. 1605. d. 1686. *Biog. Brit.*

Duguet, James, French divine and theological writer, b. 1649. d. 1733. *Niceron.*

D U N

Duisbourg, or Dusburg, Peter, theologian of Prussia in Latin, from 1226 to 1325. fl. in the 16th century, (continued, see *Hartkofus.*)

Dujardin, Karel, Dutch painter and engraver, d. 1678. *De Piles.*

Duke, Richard, English poet of some eminence, and ranked by Johnson among the Classics, d. 1710-11. *Johnson's Life.*

Dullart, Heiman, Dutch painter and poet. He was a pupil to Rembrandt, for whose works, the few he left are often mistaken, b. 1636. d. 1684. *Ibid.*

Dumont, Henry, of Leige; musician and composer, b. 1610. d. at Paris 1684. *Nouv. Diet.*

Dumont, Francis, a Frenchman; compiler of a general collection of treatises of commerce, alliance, and peace, between the powers of Europe; this collection, with Barbeyrac's, containing the treaties P. C. make 16 vols. in folio, very useful for historical writers. Dumont retired to Holland 1720. d. uncertain, *Dufresnoy, &c.*

Dunbar, William, eminent Scotch poet, b. 1470. d. uncert. *Warren.*

Duncan, Daniel, a Scotchman; physician at Montpellier, Berlin, Geneva, the Hague and London. Medical and chemical author, d. at London 1735.

Duncombe, William, English dramat. author, poet, and translator of Horace, d. 1769. ag. 80. *Nicholl's Collection of Poems.*

Duns Scotus, John, English Franciscan friar; theological and controversial author. His differing in opinion from Thomas Aquinas, occasioned a famous scholastic division, known at the time by the titles of Thomists and Scotists, d. at Paris, from excess of study in 1308. ag. 33. *Tanner's Bibl. Brit.*

Dunstan, (canonized) archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of king Edwy, who was obliged to banish him for his over-bearing insolence. He was an encourager of learning, and

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and an author of some note, for the age he lived in, b. 924. d. 988.
Rapin.

Duperray, Michael, French canon law author, b. 1661. d. 1730. *Dufresnoy.*

Dupin, Louis, French ecclesiastic, biographer, historian, and critic, b. 1657. d. 1719. *Niceron.*

Dupleix, Scipio, French historian, b. 1569. d. 1661. *Bayle.*

Dupont, James, learned English divine, writer, and Greek scholar, b. 1600, d. 1680. *Le Clerc's Bibl. Chois.*

Duppa, Brian, bishop of Winchester, preceptor to Charles II; memorable for the charitable uses to which he bequeathed his fortune, d. 1662. *Biog. Brit.*

Durand, William, or Durandus, French civil law author, d. 1296. ag. 64. *Dufresnoy.*

Durell, John, English Divine; theological and controversial writer, b. 1625. d. 1683. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

D'Urfe, Thomas, English poet, d. 1723.

Durer, Albert, an eminent German painter, and engraver in wood, the

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first who brought this art to any perfection, (by most authors deemed the inventor) b. 1471. d. 1523. He also wrote upon painting, geometry, &c. *Melchior Adam.*

Duret, Louis, French physician and medical author, d. 1586. ag. 59. *Dufresnoy.*

Duræus, or Dury, John, Scotch divine, remarkable for his endeavours to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists. On this account he travelled over great part of Europe, and published treatises in Latin, on the same subject, d. after 1674. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers.*

Duris, of Samos; historian of Macedonia, fl. ab. 220 B. C.

Duval, John Baptist, a learned French antiquary, author of an Arabic dictionary, &c. d. A.D. 1634. *Dufresnoy.*

Dyer, John, English divine and poet, b. 1700. d. uncertain, *Biog. Dict.*

Dyer, Sir James, an eminent English judge, under Queen Elizabeth, and law author, b. 1511. d. 1581. *Tanner's Bibl. Brit. & Hibern.*

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Admerus, historian, fl. 1122. *Priestley's Biographical Chart.*

Eachard, John, English divine; theological and controversial writer, b. 1635. d. 1696. *Biog. Brit.*

Eachard, Lawrence, English divine, and historian, b. 1671. d. 1730. *ibid.*

Ebion, Stoic philosopher, father of the sect of Ebionites: they denied the miraculous conception and divinity of Christ. fl. ab. A. D. 72. *Eusebius.*

Eccard, John George, of Brunswick; historical author in Latin and German, b. 1674. d. 1730. *Neuv. Dict.*

Ecchellenfis, Abraham, a Maronite. Professor of the Oriental languages, from which he translated a number of works into Latin, d. at Rome 1664. *Bayle.*

Eccius, the famous Gibelline general, who made himself master of Padua, d. 1260. *Origine del caſe illuſt. Ital. di F. Sanſorino.*

Echion, Greek painter and sculptor, fl. 352 B. C. *Pliny. Hist. Nat.*

Eckius, John, German divine, and controversial writer, b. 1483. d. 1543. *ibid.*

Ecluse, Charles de l', Dutch botanical author, d. 1609. *Moresci.*

EDW

Edgar, king of England, 959. (styled The Peaceable) maintained the dominion of the narrow seas, by keeping up a formidable navy; kept Scotland in awe, and subdued Wales; made several excellent laws, and d. regretted by his subjects in 975.

Edmondes, Sir Thomas, statesman under Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, and political author, d. 1639.

Edmund I, king of England, 940; assassinated at an entertainment by a robber, whom he had banished 946.

Edmund II, styled Ironside, on account of his amazing strength. He was obliged to share the crown with Canute the Dane, and had reigned but nine months, when he was treacherously murdered 1016.

Edred, king of England, 946. d. 955. **Edward**, styled The Elder, king of England, succeeded his father Alfred the Great, 900. He encouraged learning, improved the university of Cambridge, and enlarged his dominions, by conquests in Scotland and Wales. d. 924.

Edward (eldest son of Edgar) styled The Martyr, king of England 975, treacherously murdered by order of Elfrida, his step-mother, to make way for her own son, 978.

Edward the Confessor, king of England 1042. Abolished an oppressive tax on his subjects for Dane-gelt; *vide PART I.* Supported Malcolm, heir to the crown of Scotland, against Macbeth the usurper and tyrant; who was defeated by the English and Scotch army and slain in battle, 1054. Caused the Saxon laws and customs to be revised, amended, formed into one body, and translated into Latin; they were afterwards called his Laws. He also first introduced the French language and customs into England; and disposed of the crown illegally by his will, to William duke of Normandy. d. 1065.

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Edward I, (since the æra, called The Conquest) king of England, 1272, eldest son of Henry III. Conquered Wales, and made it subject to the laws of England. Conquered Scotland, and took the king, John Balliol, prisoner, 1296. The first regular parliament was held, according to some historians, the 2nd year of this reign, 1294. It is undeniable that from this period we have had an uninterrupted series of parliaments, except in the times of the civil war. His son born at Caernarvon, d. 1307. ag. 68. in the 35th of his reign, was created prince of Wales; which title has ever since been given to the heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain.

Edward II, of Caernarvon, his fourth but only surviving son, king of England, 1307; excites a civil war, by his mal-administration, occasioned by his favourites, the Spencers, father and son: after alternate scenes of success and ill-fortune, the Spencers were put to death without form of law; the king was legally deposed; but afterwards traiterously murdered, by the contrivance of his Queen, Isabella, and her favorite Roger Mortimer, earl of March, in 1328. His deposition took place in 1327.

Edward III, of Windsor (his eldest son) king of England, 1327; one of the most celebrated heroes of his country. Being but 15, when the crown devolved to him, by the forced resignation of his father; the queen dowager and her infamous paramour governed during the three first years of his reign; and by their villainous intrigues the earl of Kent, the late king's brother, was falsely accused, condemned and beheaded for high treason in 1329; but in 1330, the king took the reins of government into his own hands; disgraced and confined his mother; and seized Mortimer, whom he caused to be tried and executed for the murder of his father.

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father and his uncle. His domestic affairs thus settled, he put himself at the head of his army, reduced the Scots, took their King, David, prisoner, and then in consequence of a treaty with the emperor of Germany, he invaded France, and laid claim to the crown as heir to his mother the sister of Charles the last king, who died without issue. Victorious by sea and land against France and Spain, after having taken Calais and some other French towns, he was elected emperor of Germany, but refused the imperial throne, and returned in triumph to England; leaving his son Edward the Black prince to command the army in his absence. The prince, who had already signalized himself at the battle of Cressy, gained a compleat victory over the French at Poictiers, taking king John, and his son prisoners, *vide Battles, PART I.* This brave prince died, universally regretted, in 1376, ag. 45. King Edward d. 1377, in the 51st of his reign, and the 65th of his age.

Edward IV. King of England 1461, descended from a daughter of Lionel Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III.; was proclaimed king in the tumult of a civil war, between Henry VI. and his subjects. *vide Henry VI.* His title was adjudged to be better founded than that of the Lancaster line, descendants of John of Gaunt fourth son of Edward III. This monarch was personally brave, but owing to the circumstances of the nation, his valour was unfortunately exercised only against his own subjects, who adhered to the deposed king. Before his coronation, he was obliged to take the field, against Henry's forces, whom he defeated at Towton in Yorkshire, March 29th, 1461; and this victory cost him the lives of 36,776 subjects. In 1469, King Edward was defeated and taken prisoner by the opposite party. In 1470, he made his escape, became

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victorious, and obliged the earl of Warwick his great antagonist, and his own brother the Duke of Clarence, who had been drawn into the rebellion against him, to retire to France: but before the end of the year, Warwick returned, raised an army, defeated King Edward, and obliged him to fly to France. In 1471 Henry VI. was released from the Tower, reinstated, the succession settled in his family, and Edward was attainted in parliament as a traitor and usurper; but in 1472 he returned, assisted by the duke of Burgundy, with Dutch troops, obtained a decisive victory over the earl of Warwick, stiled (for his versatile conduct, and the success which generally attended the party he espoused) The King-maker. In this battle, fought at Barnet, April 14, 1472, Warwick and his brother, the marquis of Montacute, were slain. Margaret of Anjou, Henry's queen, with her son Prince Edward, landed soon after, and raised new forces against King Edward; but these were defeated by him, at Tewksbury, and the unhappy prince (Henry's only son) being taken prisoner, the merciless conqueror suffered him to be stabbed in his presence, May 9th. *vide Richard III.* The heir of the house of Lancaster fled to the duke of Brittany. King Henry was murdered, and the duke of Clarence taken off, by the intrigues of Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. King Edward enjoyed the crown in peace during the remainder of his reign. d. 1483, in the 23d of his reign, and 42d of his age.

Edward V. king of England, April 9th, 1483. Richard duke of Gloucester, mentioned in the preceding article, was declared protector, the young king being but eleven years of age: he seized the earl of Rivers, the queen's brother, got the custody of the king, and his

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his brother Richard duke of York, confined them in the Tower, caused the Lord Hastings, Earl Rivers, the queen's brother, and others of her party, to be attainted and beheaded for treason: declared the issue of Edward IV. bastards: under this pretext, he formed a faction who proclaimed him king, the 22d June, and soon after, the young king, and his brother, were privately murdered by his orders in the Tower, being smothered in their bed, in July of the same year.

Edward VI, king of England, 1546, the only son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour, his third queen. Being but 9 years of age, when the crown descended to him, his uncle Edward Seymour duke of Somerset, was made protector. He distinguished himself by promoting the reformation; but governed arbitrarily. He was opposed by his brother Sir Thomas Seymour lord high admiral, who had strengthened his interest by marrying Catharine Parr the queen-dowager; but the protector, under the pretext of stopping the incursions of the Scots, brought German troops into the kingdom to support his authority: thus provided, he caused the admiral to be attainted, who without being heard, was condemned and beheaded, 1549. But the same year, the privy council and the city of London deprived the protector of his authority, and appointed six lords to be the king's governors; but the administration was assumed by Dudley earl of Warwick and afterwards duke of Northumberland; by whose intrigues the protector was brought to the block, in 1552, his enemies having imposed on the good young king, and made him believe that his uncle aspired to the crown. The only public events of this reign were, a peace with France 1550, the defeat of the Scots by the protector at Pinkney field 1547, and by which

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Boulogne was delivered up, but the French king agreed to pay for it, and for arrears due to England, 400,000 crowns, and it was stipulated that this treaty should not prejudice the claim of England either to France or Scotland. The parliament refusing to approve the sentence against the duke of Somerset, his death produced a memorable law, favourable to British liberty, requiring two living witnesses in cases of high treason. The service of the church of England, called the common-prayer-book, was established by act of parliament 1552. But the hopes of the nation were blasted by the untimely death of this amiable monarch, for whose charitable institutions, *vide Hospitals, PART I.* He d. (not without suspicion of foul play from the duke of Northumberland) 1553, in the 7th of his reign and 16th of his age.

Edward, Plantagenet, (the last of the name) earl of Warwick, the only surviving male descendant of the house of York, was kept a prisoner in the Tower, several years, through jealousy, and at last beheaded, in 1499, on a pretext, that he entered into a conspiracy with Perkin Warbeck against Henry VII. It is generally believed, it was a stroke of cruel policy, to confine Warbeck in the same apartment in the Tower, with the earl, that an accusation of treason might be grounded on their conversation.

Edwards, George, English natural historian and engraver, d. 1772.

Edwards, Richard, early English dram. writer, poet and musician, b. 1523. d. 1566. *Biog. Dram. Warton.*

Edwards, Thomas, English Divine and controversial writer of the last century, b. and d. uncertain. *Arch. Oxon.*

Edwards, Jonathan, English Divine and writer of the last century, b. and d. uncertain. *Fest. Oxon.*
Edwards,

ELI

Edwards, Thomas, Engl. critic, and writer. d. 1757. *Biog. Diet.*

Edwards, Jonathan, a learned American div. president of the college of New Jersey, author of a celebrated treatise on the Freedom of the Will, and other works, b. 1732, d. 1758. Edwy king of England 955; memorable for his dissensions with his clergy, d. 959. *vide Dunstan.*

Egbert, the 17th king of the West Saxons, ab. 828, was acknowledged as the sole monarch of Britain, having brought most of the other Saxon princes to submit to his government; to the kingdom thus acquired he gave the name of England, over which he reigned upwards of 8 years, d. 836.

Egerton, Thomas, eminent and learned Eng. lawyer, Chancellor in the reign of James I. b. 1540, d. 1616. *Atken Oxon.*

Eginhart, a noble German, secretary to Charlemagne, ecclesiastical and civil historian, d. 829.

Egnatius, John Baptist, a Venetian, historian and biographer, b. 1473, d. 1583.

Eick, Hubert Van, Flemish painter, brother of John Eick, called John of Bruges. Hubert, d. 1426. *De Piles vies de Peintres.*

Eisenschmidt, John, German physician and mathematician. Mathematical author, b. 1656. d. 1712. *Nova. Diet.*

Elias, the prophet, memorable for having escaped death, being taken up into heaven, in a fiery chariot, ab. 895. B. C. *vide The Bible.*

Elias, Levita, a German rabbi; converted to christianity, grammarian and lexicographer in the Hebrew and Chaldean languages, d. 1547. *Dufresnoy.*

Elichman, John, native of Silesia, physician, and linguist of the last cent. *Bayle.*

Elisha, the prophet, famous for the miracles he performed, d. ab. 830. B. C. *Ufer.*

Elizabeth, the renowned queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII.

ELI

by his second queen Ann Bulleyne, b. 1533. Declared illegitimate by act of parliament in 1535; imprisoned by her sister-in law, Queen Mary 1554; ascended the throne, on her demise, 1558; restores, and perfectly establishes the protestant religion and the church of England, 1559; concludes a peace with France and Scotland, 1560; protects and assists the Dutch in throwing off the Spanish yoke, 1565; sends succours to the protestants in France, 1568; declares war against Spain; encourages French and Flemish protestant families to settle in England, which gives birth to sundry manufactures, 1569. The queen of Scots, taking refuge in England after being defeated by the regent of Scotland, is detained prisoner. For the cause of this detention and of her death, *vide Mary queen of Scots.* The pope excommunicates queen Elizabeth, for her zeal in the protestant cause; publishes a bull, absolving her subjects from their allegiance, and cursing them if they obey her, which occasions insurrections by the popish party in England and Ireland, but they were soon suppressed; and the duke of Norfolk the hope, and head of the papists, after having been once pardoned, is tried, condemned, and beheaded, for conspiring a second time, to marry the queen of Scots, and depose Elizabeth 1572. The same year Elizabeth is taken ill of the small-pox, which throws the nation into a general alarm, but providentially for the protestant interest in Europe, and the advancement of the glory of England, she recovers. The Spaniards make a descent on Ireland, and join the popish rebels there, but are defeated, and 1580 put to the sword, 1580. Three seminaries for English Roman catholic priests are erected at Rome, at Rheims in France, and at Douay in Flanders, (which still subsist, 1724.)

1574,) from whence subjects who had thrown off their allegiance were sent into England in different disguises to corrupt others, and to conspire against our protestant queen ; which occasioned an act of parliament, declaring all persons guilty of high treason, who should absolve the subjects from their allegiance, or withdraw them from the established religion, 1583. An association is entered into throughout the kingdom, for the preservation of the queen, and in case of her death, for supporting a protestant succession, owing to some private practices of the king of Spain, the duke of Guise, and the pope, to have her taken off, 1584. The queen sends the earl of Leicester to the assistance of the Dutch, with 6000 choice English troops, which exasperates Philip II. of Spain, 1586 ; who makes great preparations to invade England ; at the same time Pope Sixtus V. publishes a Crusade, or holy war, against the heretic Queen of England ; and offers plenary indulgencies to all, who should assist in deposing her. On the 19th of July 1588, the formidable Spanish armada entered the British channel ; it consisted of 92 ships of the line ; 4 galleasses ; 30 frigates ; 30 transports for cavalry ; 4 gallies, the whole having on board 8350 marines ; 2080 galley slaves, and 19,290 land forces. To oppose this armament, proudly styled by the Spanish court " The Invincible Armada," all England was in arms ; a powerful fleet under the command of Lord Howard of Effingham, high admiral of England, who had under him the celebrated commanders, Drake, Hawkins and Forbisher, had been stationed at Plymouth, as soon as notice was received of the intended invasion. An army was also raised, consisting of 80,000 men, and both the Dutch, and the king of Scotland, promised their utmost assistance if necessary. The loyalty of

the city of London upon this occasion merits commemoration. The corporation lend the queen considerable sums of money, and being required to furnish 5000 men and 15 ships, they provided 30 ships and 10,000 men. Several noblemen and private gentlemen likewise equipped men of war, which joined the fleet, so that when Lord Howard engaged the Spaniards, he had 140 sail under his command. (For the issue, *vide Naval Engagements, PART I.*) While the fleets were engaged, the queen appeared, on horseback, at the head of her army, which she not only animated by her presence, but by a pathetic harangue, in the manner of the ancient Roman generals. The Queen's enemies unable to prevail by open force, from this time, engaged in the most detestable private plots to destroy her ; which were all discovered, and the authors put to death : for the particulars, *vide Conspiracies, PART I.* and for the commercial establishments of which this great queen was the patroness, *vide Companies Commercial, PART I.* After a most glorious reign, which has immortalized her memory, she d. in 1603, the 45th of her reign, and 70th of her age.

Elizabeth, Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great ; the last empress of Russia, distinguished herself by her signal clemency ; she made a vow, that no person should be put to death in her reign, and she strictly observed it. The example has been followed, and confirmed by law, under the present august sovereign of Russia, Catharine II. Elizabeth d. 1762, in the 21st of her reign, and 52d of her age.

Elliot, Sir John, a renowned English patriot and political writer, persecuted and imprisoned illegally by Charles I. for his free sentiments delivered in parliament, d. in prison 1628. *vide Macaulay's History of England, vol. ii.*

Elliot,

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Elliott, Sir John, Bart. English physician, d. 1787.

Ellys, Dr. Anthony, English bishop, and controver. writer, b. 1693, d. 1761. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

El-Macinus, George, an Egyptian, historian of the Saracens, or chronologist of the Mahometan empire from the time of Mahomet, to A.D. 1118. fl. ab. 1250.

Elsheimer, Adam, German painter; excelled in night, and moon-light pieces, d. 1620. *De Piles.*

Elstob, William, Eng. divine and remarkable scholar in the Saxon language, and writer, b. 1673. d. 1714. *Memoirs in the Arebologia*, Vol. I.

Elstob, Elizabeth, sister to the preceding, also learned in the Saxon, b. 1683. d. 1756. *ibid.*

Elyot, Sir Thomas, English statesman under Henry VIII. Critic, translator from the Greek and Latin; and miscellaneous writer. d. 1546.

Elsynge, Henry, Engl. political writer, b. 1598. d. 1654. *Atben. Oxon.*

Elevirs, a family of Dutch printers, of Amsterdam and Leyden, whose types were so elegant, that their name has been given to all beautiful types ever since. Lewis, Bonaventura, Abraham and Daniel were the most eminent. Lewis fl. at Leyden, 1595. Daniel the last of the family, d. 1680.

Emanuel the Great, king of Portugal, 1495, memorable for the encouragement he gave to navigation, which occasioned the great discoveries of unknown countries, made by his subjects Americus Vespucci, Vasco de Gama, Alvaus Cabral, and others, d. 1521. ag. 52.

Emilius Paulus, celebrated Roman general, d. 168 B. C. *Livy.*

Emilius Paulus, of Verona, historian of France, d. A. D. 1529. *Dufresnoy.*

Emlyn, Thomas, eminent English dissenting divine and theological writer, b. 1663. d. 1741.

E P I

Empedocles, of Agrigentum, Pythagorean philosopher, poet and historian, d. 440 B. C. ag. 77. *Diog. Laert.*

Emmius Ubbo, Dutch geographer and historian, b. A. D. 1547. d. 1625.

Ennius, Quintus, of Calabria, celebrated Latin poet, b. 236, d. at Rome, 169 B. C.

Ennodius, Magnus Felix, Italian prelate, Theological historian, and miscellaneous writer, b. A. D. 473. d. 521.

Enoch, the father of Methuselah, escaped death; being taken up into heaven the 365th year of his age, 3017 B. C. *vide The Bible.*

Enos, the son of Seth, and father of Cainan, said to be the author of the first religious ceremonies used in the worship of the supreme being. d. 2864 B. C. ag. 905.

Ent, George, English physician and medical author, b. A. D. 1604. d. 1689. *Friend.*

Entinopus, of Candia, eminent architect. He was properly the founder of Venice, having fled from the ravages of the Goths to the marshes on the coast of the Adriatic sea, he built the first house for himself. The inhabitants of Padua taking refuge on the same spot, he assisted them in building the 80 houses, which formed the first city, in 413. d. ab. 420. For the sequel of Venice, See PART I.

Eobanus, Helius, Hessian Latin poet, d. 1546. *Dufresnoy.*

Epaminondas, the famous Theban general; slain in battle, 363 B. C. See *Battles*, PART I.

Epeus, Greek architect, and engineer, to whom is attributed the Trojan horse, fl. 1209 B. C.

Ephorus, Greek orator and historian, fl. 352 B. C.

Ephrem, of Syria, (canonized) divine, and theological author, d. A. D. 378. *Eusebius.*

Epicharmus, Pythagorean philosopher, dramatic poet, and philosophical and medical author, fl. 480 B. C. *Pliny Nat. Hist.*

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E S C

Epictetus, celebrated Stoic philosopher, moral philosophical author, d. ab. A. D. 161.
 Epicurus, founder of the ancient sect of Epicurean philosophy. d. 270 B. C. ag. 72. *Stanley.*
 Epimenides, of Crete, philosopher, and poet, d. 596. B. C. Quoted by St. Paul in his Epistle to Titus.
 Epiphanius, bishop of Salamine, (canonized) theological writer, d. A. D. 403. *Cave.*
 Epiphanius Scholasticus, ecclesiastical historian, d. 510, *ibid.*
 Episcopius, Simon, Dutch divine, (Arminian) theological and controversial writer, b. 1583. d. 1643.
 Erasistratus, Greek physician. His writings, mentioned by Galen, are lost, fl. 294 B. C.
 Erasmus, Desiderius, of Rotterdam, b. there 1467, called himself Rotterdamus: at first, a doctor of divinity in the Romish church, from whence it has been usual to style him an ecclesiastic, though it does not appear that he exercised any sacred function after he had obtained a dispensation from his vows as an Augustine friar in 1506. He was the most learned man of the age in which he lived, and contributed, by his example and his writings, to the restoration of learning in the several countries in which he occasionally resided, *viz.* Italy, Switzerland, Holland, France and England; with the last, he was most satisfied, and found the greatest encouragement from Henry VIII, Sir Thomas More, and all the learned Englishmen of those days. He is the most correct and elegant Latin writer amongst the moderns. d. 1536. For his life, and works, the particulars of which cannot be brought within any small compass, *vide Fortin's Life of Erasmus.*

Erasmus, Thomas. German divine and physician; medical and theological author. b. 1523. d. 1581.

Eratosthenes, Greek philosopher, ma-

themetician, historian and poet, d. 194 B. C.

Erchembert, a Lombard, historian of Lombardy, fl. in the 9th century, *Nouv. Diet.*

Erckern, Lazarus, Superintendent of the mines of Hungary, Germany, &c. and Tirol. Author of an esteemed treatise, in German, on metallurgy, in which every thing necessary to be known concerning assaying of metals is taught. Folio, Frankfort 1694. When the author was b. or d. we have no account.

Erechteus, king of Athens, a great warrior, fl. 1409 B. C. *Acra, Marbles.*

Eregina, John, English, Irish, or Scotchman, which, is uncertain; a learned grammarian and critic in the Latin language; and professor of geometry and astronomy at Oxford under Alfred the Great; kept a school at Malmesbury, and was managed by his scholars A. D. 883. *Cave's Hist. Litter.*

Eremita, Daniel, of Antwerp, Latin poet and miscellaneous writer, d. 1613. *Bayle.*

Erizzo, Sebastian, a Venetian; medalist, and histor. in Ital. d. 1550.

Erpenius, Thomas, or Van Derp, a Dutchman; critical writer on the Arabic, and Hebrew languages, &c. b. 1584. d. 1624. *Voyages.*

Eryceyra, Fernandes de Menes, Count, a Portuguese statesman and historian of Portugal and Tangier, b. 1614. d. 1674.

Eryceyra, Francis Xavier, Count, of the same family; Portuguese general; author of a treatise on the value of the Portugal coins, and miscellaneous writer, b. 1672. d. 1743. *Nouv. Diet.*

Eschines, the celebrated Athenian orator, and philosophical writer, fl. 393 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Eschylus, the Athenian tragic poet, he was the first who erected a regular stage for his actors, and ordered their dresses to be suited to their characters.

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characters. Before his time, they performed in waggons, or at least moveable carriages, d. 456 B. C. ag. 69. *Arund. Marbles.*

Esdras, sacred historian, fl. 452 B. C. See *The Bible.*

Espagnol, Joseph Ribera, a Spanish painter, excelled in scenes of horror: his chief pieces are at Naples and in the Escorial at Madrid, b. 1589. d. 1656. *De Piles.*

Esperiente, Philip, a Florentine; Italian historian. d. 1496. *Bayle.*

Estampes, Anne of Piffelen, Duchess of, mistress of Francis I. of France, a woman of great cunning and intrigue b. and d. uncertain. *Bayle's Dict.*

Estcourt, Richard, eminent Engl. actor and author. b. 1668. d. 1713. *Biog. Dram.*

Elius, William, Dutch divine, and theological commentator, d. 1613. ag. 70. *Dupin's Eccles. Hist.*

Estrades, Godfrey, Count d', French statesman; author of historical memoirs, d. 1686. ag. 79.

Ethelbald, king of England, in 857. d. 860.

Ethelbert, king of England in 860, in whole reign the Danes invaded England; but were obliged to abandon their enterprise, by this valiant monarch. d. 866.

Ethelred I, his brother, king of England 866. The Danes returned with a more powerful force, made good their landing in the North, and for some time, made horrid devastations: they were finally routed by Ethelred, who received a wound in battle, of which he d. 872.

Ethelred II, king of England 979. The Danes again invaded England, and the greatest part of London being destroyed by fire, to which calamity the plague succeeded in 982; the king was obliged to pay a tribute, for the first time, to the piratical Danes to depart his kingdom; this however only encouraged the barbarians to increase their demands, so that before the end of his reign, he had paid them 43,000l. d. 1016. *Rapin.*

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Ethelwolf, king of England, succeeded his father Egbert 836. educated a monk, he disgraced his reign, by establishing an annual tribute to the pope called Peter-pence, See PART I. d. 857.

Etherege, Sir George, English dramatic author, d. ab. 1690. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Ethryg, or Etheridge, or Edrycus, George, eminent classical-scholar and writer. b. and d. uncertain. fl. 1553. *Aben. Oxon.*

Etmuller, Michael, of Leipzick, surgeon, chemist and botanist, medical and surgical author. b. 1646. d. 1683. *Dufresnoy.*

Etmuller, Michael-Ernest, his son, physician and medical author, d. 1732. ag. 86. *Nouv. Dict.*

Evagrius, Scholasticus, of Syria, Greek lawyer, and ecclesiastical historian in Greek, b. 536. d. after 595. *Cave's H. B. Literar.*

Evandar, a famous Arcadian chief, brought a colony of his people into Italy, and is supposed to have been the founder of the celebrated city of Padua, 1269 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Evans, John, a Welch conjurer of the last century, of whom Wood gives an account. *Aben. Oxon.*

Evans, Abel, Engl. wit, and epigrammatist, fl. 1705, mentioned by Pope. *Biog. Dict.*

Evaric, king of the Goths, conqueror of Lusitania, and great part of Spain, France and Germany, d. at Arles in France, (which he had taken) A. D. 485.

Eubulus, of Athens, comic poet, fl. 375 B. C.

Euclid, of Megara; the Athenians, having prohibited the Megarians to enter their city on pain of death, this philosopher disguised himself in women's cloaths to attend the lectures of Socrates; Euclid was a celebrated Logician, fl. ab. 400 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Euclid, the celebrated mathematician, of Alexandria, fl. 280 B. C. *Vossius.*

Eudes,

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Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, a renowned general, d. A. D. 735.

Eudoxia, (Athenia, before her conversion to Christianity) a celebrated lady, the daughter of Leontius, philosopher of Athens, who gave her such a learned education, that at his death, he left her only a small legacy, saying she was capable to make her own fortune; but pleading at Athens without success against her two brothers, for a share in her father's estate, she carried her cause personally by appeal to Constantinople; recommended herself to Pulcheria, the sister of the emperor, Theodosius the younger; embraced Christianity; was baptized by the name of Eudoxia, and soon after married to the emperor. Heroic poetess, and theological writer, b. 400. d. 460. *Du pin's Eccl. Hist.*

Eudoxus, of Cnidos, celebrated astronomer, geometrician, physician and legislator, d. 350 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Evelyn, John, an English gentleman, whose general learning is hardly to be described; and must be sought for in his numerous useful works on agriculture, navigation, commerce, antiquities, sculpture, painting, &c. His *Sylva*, or a discourse of forest trees, and the propagation of timber, is the most esteemed of all his performances, at this time, b. 1620. d. 1706. See *Biog. Brit.*

Evelyn John (his son) author of miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, and translator of Rapin on Gardens, from the Latin poem, b. 1654. d. 1713. *ibid.*

Eugene, Francis, Prince of Savoy, the son of Maurice Eugene count of Soissons, was b. at Paris 1663, and it is remarkable, that Louis XIV, to whom he became afterwards so formidable an enemy, thought him so unpromising a youth, that he refused him preferment both in the church and the state, thinking him too much addicted to plea-

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sure, to be useful in either. Prince Eugene, in disgust, quitted France, and served as a volunteer under the emperor of Germany, against the Turks. His valour in the first campaign procured him a regiment. His future victories gained over the Turks, and afterwards over the French, in conjunction with the great duke of Marlborough, cannot be brought within the compass of this work. He was found dead in his bed, in the morning of the 10th of April 1736, though he had passed the preceding evening in great gaiety, in company. See *Life of Prince Eugene*.

Eugenius, a man of obscure birth, who kept a grammar school at Rome, was unaccountably proclaimed emperor in 392, by count Arbogastus, a Gaul, general under the last emperor Valentinian II. Eugenius signalized himself by his valour, in several battles, and having passed the Alps, seized on Milan; but Theodosius the Great, emperor of the East, considering him as an usurper, marched against him, defeated and slew him in 394. *Tillemont's Lives of Emperors.*

Eugenius IV, pope, the son of a Venetian peasant, distinguished himself in the papal chair, by the valour of his arms employed against the Turks, and by his opposition to the council of Basil, but more by his patronage of learning and learned men, d. 1447. *Tillemont's Lives of the Popes.*

Euler, Leonard, eminent mathematician and writer, b. at Basel, 1707. d. 1783. *Eloge by Fuss.*

Eumelus, of Corinth, Greek poet, author of a poem on Bees, fl. 741 B. C.

Eumenes, the most worthy of Alexander's generals, and successors; basely delivered up by his own troops, to his rival Antigonus, and by him put to death, 315 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Eumenes II, king of Pergamos, a valiant

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valiant general, patron of learning, and founder of the famous library at Pergamos, on the model of the Alexandrian, d. 159 B. C. *ibid.*

Eumolpus, Greek poet, fl. 1398 B. C. Poem on the Rape of Proserpine, *Arund. Marbles.*

Eunapius, of Sardis, philosopher, physician, and biographer of the philosophers, fl. ab. A. D. 372. *Bayle.*

Eunomius of Cappadocia; Greek prelate, and theological author, d. 394. *ibid.*

Euphorion, of Chalcis, Greek poet and historian, d. ab. 220 B. C.

Euphranor, Nicias and Athenian, Greek painters and sculptors. Nicias, excelled in statues of heroes, fl. ab. 362 B. C. *Pliny.*

Eupolius, Athenian comic poet, fl. 431 B. C.

Eupompus, a famous Greek painter, fl. 400 B. C.

Evremont, a French officer; (commonly called St. Evremond) and miscellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1613. d. at London 1703. *Des Maizeux's Life of St. Evremont.*

Euripides, the celebrated Greek tragic poet, b. 486. d. 407. B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*

Eusden, Lawrence, Irish divine, and English poet, d. A. D. 1730. *Biog. Dict.*

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Eusebius, Pamphilus, Bishop of Cæsarea, ecclesiastical historian, and sacred chronologist, &c. d. 331. *Niceron.*

Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, Arian, d. 341. *ibid.*

Eustachius, Bartholemew, physician and anatomist at Rome, fl. 1550. His anatomical plates were discovered there in 1712, and published 1714. *Nouv. Dict.*

Eustathius, archbishop of Thessaly; Greek critic and commentator on Homer, &c. fl. ab. 1170. *Fabri-cius Bibl. Græc.*

Euthycrates, Greek sculptor, fl. 327 B. C.

Eutropius, Flavius, historian of Rome in Latin, abridged, from the foundation of Rome, to the reign of Valerius Valens, A. D. 306. fl. ab. 356. *Vossius de Hist. Latin.*

Eutyches, a famous Sectarist, of Constantinople. fl. ab. 450.

Eutychius, of Alexandria; universal chronologer from the creation to A. D. 900. in Arabic, b. 876. d. 950. *Cave's Hist. Litter.*

Eyben, Hulderic, German civilian and law author, b. 1629. d. 1699. *Niceron.*

Ezekiel, the prophet, fl. 595 B. C. See *The Bible* and *Usher.*

Ezekiel, tragic poet, fl. ab. 150 B. C.

Ezra the prophet, fl. 447 B. C. *Usher.*

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FABER, Giles, Flemish Carmelite friar, Flemish historian and commentator, d. 1506. *Bayle.*

Faber, John, called The Hammer of Heretics, bishop of Vienna. Historian and controversial author, d. 1542. *ibid.*

Fabert, Abraham, marshal of France, a renowned general, d. 1663. aged 63. *Nouv. Dict.*

FABIAN, Robert, alderman of London, historian and poet, d. 1512. *Stowe's Annals.*

Faber, Jacobus, or James le Fevre, a learned man and theol. writer, b. 1440. d. 1537. *Dict. Faber.*

Faber, Nicolaus, learned Frenchman, and mathematician. b. 1544. d. 1611.

Fabius,

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Fabius, Maximus Quintus, renowned Roman general, fl. 331 B. C. *Livy.*

Fabius, styled Pictor, Roman general and historian: he first introduced painting at Rome, and having caused the walls of the temple of health to be painted, some authors have erroneously reckoned him a painter, d. ab. 216 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Fabius Maximus, Cunctator, another celebrated Roman general, fl. ab. 210 B. C. *Livy.*

Fabius Rusticus, Roman historian, fl. A. D. 50. See *Tacitus Hist.*

Fabre, John Claud, French divine, and ecclesiastical historian, b. 1668. d. 1753. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fabretti, Raphael, an Italian Latin historian of Rome, and antiquary, b. 1619. d. 1710.

Fabricius, the celebrated Roman consul and general; not less memorable for his incorruptible integrity, in rejecting immense bribes proffered, to induce him to betray, or quit the service of his country. Neither would he give bribes to take off his enemy by base means. fl. 282 B. C. *Livy.*

Fabricius, George, of Saxony, Latin poet, and historian, b. 1616. d. 1571. *Melchior Adam.*

Fabricius, commonly called Aquapendente, celebrated Italian physician, medical and anatomical author, d. 1613. *Friend's Hist. of Physic.*

Fabricius, Vincent, of Hamburgh, Latin poet, civilian, and orator, b. 1603. d. 1667. *Bayle.*

Fabricius, John Albert, of Leipscic, Latin historian and critic of ancient learning, &c. b. 1668. d. 1736. *Moreri.*

Fabricius, Baron, author of letters relating to Charles XII. of Sweden; learned German, in the reign of George I. of England, in whose court he died. *Biog. Dict.*

Fabrot, Charles Hannibal, eminent French lawyer; civilian, and canon law author. b. 1580, d. 1659. *Ibid.*

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Facio, Bartholomew, Genoese, historian of the wars between the Venetians and Genoese; and biographical Latin author, d. 1457. *Bayle.*

Facundus, an African prelate. Theological critic, fl. 547. *Ibid.*

Faerno, Gabriel, of Cremona, Latin poet and critic, d. 1561. *Dufresnoy.*

Fagan, Christopher, French comic poet, d. 1755, ag. 53. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fage, Raimond de la, a Frenchman, and eminent designer, highly esteemed by Carlo Maratti: it is reported of this artist, that he never made use of money, but contracted debts, and when the accounts were brought him, he drew upon the back of the bills and bid the owners sell the drawings to connoisseurs for the amount, by which they were generally great gainers. Several of those drawings are in the cabinets of the curious, d. 1690. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fagius, Paul, German Protestant divine; critical author on the oriental languages, invited to London, by archbishop Cranmer, to perfect a new translation of the Bible, in conjunction with Bucer, but they both died before they had made any progress. Fagius d. 1550. *Biog. Brit.*

Fairfax, Edward, English poet, fl. ab. 1631. *Biog. Dict.*

Fairfax, Sir Thomas, general of the parliament's forces against Charles I. 1644, resigned 1650, d. 1671.

Faithorn, William, English painter and engraver, d. ab. 1690. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

Falfetili, Italian poet of the 16th century. *Nouv. Dict.*

Falkland, Lucius Cary, viscount, statesman and general under Charles I. and poet, killed at the battle of Newbury 1643.

Falle, Philip, born at Jersey 1655, divine, and writer of a history of the isle of Jersey, d. uncertain, *Ab. Oxon.*

Fallopian, Gabriel, celebrated Italian physician and anatomist. *Discover-*

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er of the vessels in the matrix, called the Fallopian Tubes. Medical and anatomical author, b. 1523, d. 1562. *Friend's Hist. of Physic.*

Fancourt, Samuel, English dissenting clergyman, the promoter of the first circulating library in England, theol. writer, d. 1768. *Biog. Dict.*

Fanshaw, Sir Richard, English statesman and poet, b. 1607, d. 1666. *Biog. Brit.*

Fardella, Michael Angelo, of Padua; natural philosopher, astronomer, and mathematical author, d. 1718. *Dufresnoy.*

Farel, William, French protestant divine and theological writer, b. 1489, d. 1565. *Bayle.*

Faria, Emanuel, de Sousa, a Portuguese; historian of Portugal to 1578, &c. d. 1649. The history is continued to 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*

Farinaccio, Prosper, of Rome; civilian and law author, b. 1554, d. 1618. *Bayle.*

Farinato, Paul, eminent Italian painter and architect, b. 1522, d. 1606. *De Piles.*

Farinelli, Carlo Broschi, eminent Italian singer, and patronized in an uncommonly liberal manner in England, b. 1705, was living in 1776. *Hawkins's Hist. of Music.*

Father, Hugh, English dissenter and learned theol. and polem. writer, d. 1787, aged 73.

Farnaby, Thomas, English grammarian, and critic of ancient authors, b. 1575, d. 1647. *Ibid.*

Farnsworth, Ellis, Eng. scholar and translator of several foreign books, d. 1763. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Farquhar, George, an Irishman; English dramatic writer and poet, b. 1678, d. 1707. *Langbaine's Lives of the Poets.*

Farrington, Anthony, English divine; theological writer, b. 1596, d. 1658. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Festolf, Sir John, a valiant English general, distinguished himself in the wars against France, in the reigns of Henry IV, V, and VI.

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d. 1549, ag. 80. By an unaccountable mistake, it has been asserted that Shakespeare's Falstaff was drawn to ridicule this great man; and this has made judicious biographers more studious to preserve his reputation.

Fauchet, Claud, of Paris; historian of the antiquities and literature of France, d. 1601, ag. 72. *Nouv. Dict.*

Faucheur, Michael, French protestant divine, theological writer, d. 1667. *Bayle.*

Faulkner, George, a printer of some note in Dublin, celebrated for the goodness of his heart and the weakness of his head; b. uncertain, d. 1775. *Supplement to Swift.*

Favorinus, philosopher and orator, at Athens and Rome, fl. ab. 119. *Vossius.*

Faur de St. Jorri, Peter, French lawyer, author of an esteemed tract on the sports and exercises of the ancients, &c. d. 1600. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fawkes, Francis, celeb. Eng. poet and translator from the Greek poets, b. 1721, d. 1777. *Anecd. of Bowyer.*

Fayette, Madam de la, an admired French novelist and historical memoir writer, d. 1693. *Nouv. Dict.*

Featly, David, English divine and theological writer, b. 1582, d. 1645. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Feckenham, John de, the last abbot of Westminster, theological and controversial writer, d. 1585. *Wood's Athen. Oxon. and Camden's Annales of Elizabeth.*

Feithius, Everard, a German, Latin critic on Homer, &c. fl. 1590. *Melchior Adam.*

Felibien, Andrew, a Frenchman, celebrated critical writer on the fine arts, and their professors, b. 1619, d. 1695. *Nouv. Dict.*

Felibien, John, (his son) historian of the lives and works of architects, description of Versailles, &c. d. 1733. *Ibid.*

Feliciani, bishop of Foligno, Italian poet, d. 1632, ag. 70.

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Felix, governor of Judea, before whom Paul was carried, fl. A. D. 53. *See The Bible.*

Felix, Minutius. *See Minutius.*

Fell, John, bishop of Oxford, Greek and English theological author, b. 1625, d. 1686. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Feller, Joachim Frederick, of Leipsick; historian of the Brunswick family, &c. d. 1726. *Dufresnoy.*

Fenelon, archbishop of Cambrai, the celebrated author of *Telemachus*, and of various other elegant works, b. 1651, d. 1715. *Bayle.*

Fenton, Sir Geoffrey, English statesman; translator of Guiccardini's wars of Italy, and miscellaneous author, d. 1608. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Fenton, Elijah, English poet, d. 1730. *Ibid.*

Ferdinand I. king of Castile, a renowned general, d. 1605.

Ferdinand V. king of Spain, called the Catholic, which title was continued to his successors. He married Isabella of Castile, by which that kingdom was united to the Spanish crown. This illustrious couple laid the foundation of the future glory and power of Spain. The conquest of Granada, and the discoveries of Christopher Columbus, make this reign a celebrated era in the history of Spain, d. 1516, ag. 63. *See Mariana's Hist. of Spain.*

Ferdinandi, Epiphanes, Italian physician; medical author and poet, d. 1623. *Dufresnoy.*

Ferguson, James, eminent and self-taught mathematician, and astronomer; author of many excellent works of philosophy, b. in Bamfshire, Scotland, 1710, d. 1776. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.* Life prefixed to his *Select Mechanical Exercises.*

Fermat, Peter, Frenchman; mathematical author, b. 1590, d. 1664. *Ibid.*

Fernel, John Francis, or Fernelius, French physician and mathematician; medical author, b. 1506, d. 1558. *Ibid.*

Ferracino, Bartholomew, a Venetian; mathematician and mechanic; inventor of saw-mills, and of some hydraulic machines, b. 1692, d. 1771. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ferrand, James, French physician and writer of the last century. *Bayle's Dict.*

Ferrari, Octavian, Milanese philosopher; philosophical and historical author, b. 1510, d. 1586.

Ferrari, Bernardin, or Ferrarius, Milanese divine; sacred historian and antiquary, b. 1567, d. 1669. *Niceron.*

Ferrari, Octavian, Milanese; historian and antiquary, b. 1607, d. 1684. *Ibid.*

Ferrars, George, English lawyer and poet, d. 1579. *Hollingshead's Cibricle.*

Ferreira, Anthony, Portuguese surgeon; chirurgical author, d. 1677. *Dufresnoy.*

Ferraras, Don John, Spanish divine; historian of Spain, and theological and philosophical writer, b. 1652, d. 1735. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ferrari, Giovan. Batist. of Siena, a learned Jesuit. He published a treatise in fol. On the culture of Orange Trees, Rom. 1646. It is remarkable for containing excellent engravings from the designs of the most celeb. painters of that age. *Bellori's Lettre sur la Pittura, &c. Rome 1754.*

Ferri, Paul, or Ferrius, German divine and theological writer, b. 1591, d. 1669. *Niceron.*

Ferri, Ciro, or Ciro-Ferri, of Rome, history painter, b. 1634, d. 1689. *De Pites.*

Ferrier, Arnold de, eminent French lawyer, d. 1585. *Dufresnoy.*

Ferrier, Louis, French dramatic poet, d. 1710. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ferries, Jeremy, French rapiſt and controv. writer, d. 1626. *Bayle's Dict.*

Festus, Pompeius, Latin grammarian and critical writer, fl. ab. A. D. 20. *Morari.*

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Fetti, Dominico, of Rome, painter, in the style of Julio Romano, b. 1580, d. 1624. *De Piles.*

Feuillée, Father Louis, author of a journal of physical, mathematical and botanical observations made on the coasts of South America, by order of Louis XIV. d. 1732. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fevardentius, Francis, French Franciscan friar; commentator and theological writer, b. 1541, d. 1610. *Bayle.*

Le Fevre, Guy, of Normandy, critical writer on the Oriental languages, grammarian and poet, b. 1541, d. 1584. *Dufresnoy.*

Le Fevre, Anthony, his brother, statesman and polit. writer, d. 1615. *Ibid.*

Le Fevre, Tanaquil, (Madame Dacier's father) critic and commentator on the ancient Greek and Latin authors, and poet, b. 1615, d. 1672.

Le Fevre, Claud, French history painter, b. 1633, d. at London 1675. *De Piles.*

Le Fevre, N. French Jesuit, theological and philosophical writer, d. 1755. *Niceron.*

Fevret, Charles, French law author, b. 1583, d. 1661. *Dufresnoy.*

Feuillée, Lewis, French histor. and traveller, b. 1660, d. 1732. *Biog. Dict.*

Ficinus, Marsilius, of Florence, divine; philosophical, critical and metaphysical author, b. 1433, d. 1499. *Bayle.*

Fiddes, Richard, English divine; biographical and theological author, b. 1671, d. 1725. *Biog. Brit.*

Fidele, Casandra, a Venetian lady; an elegant Latin epistolary writer, d. 1567. *Dufresnoy.*

Field, Richard, English divine and theological author, b. 1561, d. 1616. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Fielding, Henry, English miscellaneous and dramatic writer; likewise an eminent magistrate, d. 1754, ag. 47. See *Murphy's Life of Fielding* prefixed to his works.

Fielding, Sarah, sister to the above,

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novelist, and translator of Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, b. 1714, d. 1768. *Biog. Dram.*

Fielding, Sir John, half-brother to Henry, an excellent magistrate, and author of many useful regulations in the police of London and Westminster, d. 1780.

Fiennes, William, (Lord Say and Sele) political and controv. writer, b. 1582, d. 1662. *Biog. Dict.*

Fiennes, Nathaniel, second son of the above, political writer, b. 1608, d. 1669. *Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.*

Fienus, Thomas, of Antwerp, physician, and medical author, b. A. D. 1566, d. 1631. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*

Figulus, Publius Niger, Pythagorean philosopher, fl. 50 B. C.

Filicaia, Vincent, of Florence, Italian lyric poet, b. 1642, d. 1707.

Fimбрия, celebrated Roman general, fl. 84 B. C. *Livy.*

Finch, Heneage, earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor under Charles II. law author, d. A. D. 1682.

Fingal, a Caledonian chief, supposed to have flourished about the end of the third century. See *Offian*.

Fine, or Finaeus Orontius, celebrated French mathematician and mechanician; inventor of a very curious clock; geographical, historical and optical author, b. 1494, d. 1555.

Finet, Sir John, Eng. wit and writer on ceremonies, b. 1571, d. 1640. *Athen. Oxon.*

Fineux, Sir John, an eminent English judge, d. 1526. *Llyd's Worthies.*

Firenzuola, Angelo, of Florence, celeb. Italian poet, dram. author and novelist, b. 1493, d. 1546. *Fontanini.*

Firmicus, Maternus, of Constantinople; author of an esteemed work, in defence of christianity, intitled *De Errorre Profanarum Religionum. Dupin's Eccles. Hist.*

Firmin, Thomas, a patriotic citizen of London, who established linen manufactures in London and Ipswich, the latter giving employment to a number of French protestants, who came

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came to England in 1681, b. 1632, d. 1697. *Biog. Dict.*

Fish, Simon, English reformer of some note, d. 1571. *Atben. Oxon.*

Fisher, John, bishop of Rochester, unfairly tried, and tyrannically beheaded for opposing Henry VIII. in the two points of his divorce from Queen Catharine, and his supremacy. The most learned and pious prelate of the age he lived in. Theological and controversial author, b. 1458, ex. 1535. *Brit. Biog.*

Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, eminent English judge, and law author, d. 1538. *Ibid.*

Fitzherbert, Nicholas, his grandson, an elegant miscellaneous Latin author, b. 1550, d. 1612. *Ibid.*

Fitzherbert, Thomas, brother of the preceding, polit. and controv. writer, b. 1552, d. 1640. *Atb. Oxon.*

Fitz-James, James, duke of Berwick, a natural son of King James II. whose fortunes he followed, and became a renowned general in the French service, b. 1671, killed at the siege of Philipburgh 1734.

Fitz-William, earl of Southampton, vice admiral of England; a gallant commander by sea and land, d. 1542. *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Fitz-Anthony, physician of Montpellier, medical and chemical author, d. 1765. ag. 75. *Nouv. Dict.*

Flaccus, Caius Valerius Setinus, historian and Latin poet, fl. ab. 75. *Fabric. Bibl. Latin.*

Flaminio, Marc Anthony, an Italian, Latin poet and critic, d. 1550.

Flaminius, Titus Quintus, celebrated Roman general, d. 182 B. C. *Livy.*

Flamsteed, John, English mathematician, and celebrated astronomical author, b. 1646, d. A. D. 1720. *Biog. Brit.*

Flatman, Thomas, English poet. b. 1633, d. 1688. *Wood's Atben. Oxon.*

Flechier, Esprit, bishop of Nimes, orator, poet and historian, b. 1632, d. 1710. *Niceron.*

F O I

Flecknoe, Richard, English dramatic poet, fl. in 1664, d. uncertain. *Biog. Dict.*

Fleetwood, William, eminent English law author, d. 1593. *Biog. Brit.*

Fleetwood, William, bishop of St. Asaph; theological and antiquarian author, b. 1656, d. 1723. *Ibid.*

Fletcher, John, English dramatic poet, in conjunction with Beaumont, b. 1576, d. 1625. *Winstanley's Lives of English Poets.*

Fleury, Claude l'Abbé, French historical, critical and canon law author, &c. b. 1640, d. 1723. *Niceron.*

Fleury, Andrew, cardinal, Frenchman, statesman, and an able negotiator, b. 1653, d. 1743. See *Hennault's History of France.*

Flinks, Godfrey, of Cleves, history painter, b. 1616, d. 1660. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Floris, John, the Resolute, b. in London in the reign of Henry VIII. of foreign extraction, linguist and grammarian, d. 1625, ag. about 80. *Atben. Oxon.*

Florus, Lucius Annaeus, Roman historian and poet. His history is an abridgement from the foundation of Rome to the reign of Augustus; fl. ab. 120.

Florus, Francis, or Franc Florus, Flemish painter (the Raphael of Flanders) b. 1520, d. 1570. *De Pile's Lives of Peintres.*

Fludd, Robert, English philosophical and mathematical author, b. 1574, d. 1637. *Wood's Atben. Oxon.*

Foesius, Anutius, German physician; translator into Latin, and commentator of Hippocrates and Galen, b. 1528, d. 1596. *Friend's History of Physic.*

Foglieta, Uberto, Genoese; historian of Genoa in Latin, &c. d. 1561. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fohi, the supposed founder of China, and its first sovereign, fl. 2247 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Foix, Louis de, French architect, in the service of Spain; built the famous palace of the Escorial at Madrid,

F O N

Madrid, fl. A. D. 1580. *Dufresnoy.*

Folard, le Chevalier Charles, an eminent French engineer, and a brave officer; author of a commentary on Polybius, and of several esteemed military tracts, b. 1669, d. 1751. *Nouv. Dict.*

Folengio, Theophilus, of Mantua, known also by the title of Merlin Coccaye, Italian poet, remarkable for giving a name to a poem, which has been adopted ever since, for all trifling performances of the same species, consisting of buffoonery, puns, anagrams, wit without wisdom, and humour without good sense. His poem was called "The Macaroni," from an Italian cake of the same name, which is sweet to the taste, but has not the least alimentary virtue, on the contrary palls the appetite and clogs the stomach. These idle poems however, became the reigning taste in Italy and in France; they gave birth to macaroni academies, and teaching England, to macaroni clubs, till in the end, every thing insipid, contemptible and ridiculous in the character, dress or behaviour of both men and women, is now summed up in the despicable appellation of "a macaroni." Folengio d. 1544. *Ibid.*

Foletta, Herbert, or Hubert, of Genoa; Latin miscellaneous author, b. 1518, d. 1581. *Niceron.*

Folkes, Martin, English mathematician, philosopher and antiquary, (president of the Royal Society) b. 1690, d. 1754.

Font, N. de la, French dramatic poet, b. 1686, d. 1725. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fontaine, John de la, celebrated French poet; his tales and fables in particular, are universally admired, b. 1621, d. 1695. *Dufresnoy.*

Fontaines, Guyon des, l'Abbe, French critic, and miscellaneous author, b. 1685, d. 1745. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fontana, Publio, an Italian; Latin poet, d. 1598. *Niceron.*

F O R

Fontana, Dominico, celeb. Ital. architect, d. at Naples 1607. *Dufresnoy.*

Fontanini, Justus, of Aquileia, antiquary, historical and critical Latin author, d. 1736. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fonte-Moderata, a celebrated Venetian lady; poetess and prose author in Ital. b. 1555. d. 1592. *Dufresnoy.*

Fontenay, John Baptist; French painter, excelled in fruits and flowers, b. 1654, d. 1715. *De Piles.*

Fontenelle, Bernard de, celeb. French poet; philosophical and moral author, b. 1657. d. 1757. *Dufresnoy.*

Foote, Samuel, justly styled the English Aristophanes; memorable for his dramatic writings, in which 'he caught the manners living as they rose,' and not only drew them with his admirable pen, but represented them to the life on the stage, b. 1722. d. 1777.

Forbes, John, bishop of Aberdeen; historical and theol. author, d. 1648.

Forbes, Patrick, Scotch bishop, and theol. writer of eminence, b. 1564, d. 1635. *Biog. Dict.*

Forbes, William, bishop of Edinburgh, learned math. and theol. writer, b. 1585, d. 1634. *Bayle's Dict.*

Ford, John, English dramatic author, d. ab. 1656. *Biog. Brit.*

Fordyce, David, learned Scotch writer, and professor of philosophy, b. uncertain; perished by shipwreck 1755. *Life prefixed to his Theodorus.*

Forest, Peter, celebrated Dutch physician and medical author, d. 1597.

Forest, John, French painter, excelled in landscapes, b. 1636, d. 1712. *Dufresnoy.*

Foresto, (or Philip of Bergamo) author of an universal chronology from Adam to A. D. 1503; continued by others to 1535, d. 1529, ag. 85. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fortescue, Sir John, English statesman and judge in the reign of Henry VI. and eminent law author, d. ab. 1465. *Biog. Brit.*

Fortius, Rhigelbergius, (or Sterck) German mathematician and critic in the Greek and Latin languages, and

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and author of an esteemed tract, *De Rationa Studenti*, d. 1536. *Mel-
tbior Adam.*

Foscarini, Michael, Venetian histo-
rian, continuator of Nani, d. 1692.
Moreri.

Fosco, Placida, Italian physician, and
medical author, d. 1574. *Dufresnoy.*

Fosse, Anthony de la, French dram.
poet, d. 1708. *Niceron.*

Fosse, Charles de la, French painter,
pupil of le Brun, b. 1640, d. 1716.
De Piles.

Foster, Samuel, celebrated English
mathematician, mathematical and
astronom. author, b. 1616, d. 1652.
Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors.

Foster, James, an eminent English
dissenting divine and orator; theo-
logical and moral author, b. 1697,
d. 1753. *Biog. Dict.*

Foster, John, eminent classical scho-
lar and writer, b. 1731, d. 1773.
Biog. Dict.

Fothergill, George, English divine,
theol. author, b. 1705, d. 1760.

Fothergill, John, eminent physician,
med. writer, and naturalist, one of
the people called Quakers, b. 1722,
d. 1780. *Life by Lettome.*

Fouquet, Charles Louis Augustus,
Count de Bellisle, better known by
the title of Marshal Bellisle, one of
the greatest statesmen and generals
France has produced in the present
century, b. 1684, d. 1761.

Foulon, William, a Dutchman; La-
tin comic poet, d. 1568. *Dufresnoy.*

Fountaine, Sir Andrew, Engl. antiqu.
and writer, d. 1753. *Anecdotes of
Burwyer.*

Fouquieres, James, Flemish painter,
pupil of Breugel and Rubens; ex-
celled in landscapes, b. 1580, d.
1621. *De Piles.*

Four, Philip, Sylvester de, French
antiquary, &c. author of esteemed
treatises on coffee, tea, and choco-
late, d. 1685. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fourmont, Stephen, of Paris, eminent
professor of the oriental and learn-
ed languages; historical, critical
and grammatical author, b. 1683,
d. 1745. *Ibid.*

Fournier, George, French Jesuit; his
doctrinal and geographical author,
d. 1652. *Dufresnoy.*

Fournier, Peter Simon, of Paris, emi-
nent engraver and letter-founder;
author of an historical dissertation
on printing, and a typographical
manual, b. 1712, d. 1768. *Nouv.
Dict.*

Fowler, John, noted English printer,
and writer against the protestants,
d. 1578. *Atken. Oxon.*

Fowler, Christopher, nonconformist of
some learning, and a theol. writer,
b. 1610, d. 1678. *Baxter, and
Wood's Atken. Oxon.*

Fowler, Edward, bishop of Gloucester;
theological and controversial writer,
b. 1632, d. 1714. *Biog. Brit.*

Fox, Richard, bishop of Winchester,
and statesman under Henry VII, d.
1528. *Ibid.*

Fox, Edward, bishop of Hereford,
statesman, and promoter of the re-
formation under Henry VIII, his
principal work as an author is a
treatise in Latin, "On the true dif-
ference between the regal and ecclie-
siastical power," d. 1538. *Ibid.*

Fox, John, an eminent English divine,
and ecclesiastical historian, b. 1517,
d. 1587. *Biog. Brit.*

Fox, George, the celebrated founder
of the sect of Quakers in England
and America, b. 1624, d. 1681.
Biog. Dict.

Fraceutor, Jerom, Italian physician and
poet; medical and poetical author
in Latin, b. 1482, d. 1553. *Bayle.*

Frachetta, Jerom, Italian political
author, d. 1610. *Ibid.*

Fraguier, Claude Francois, of Paris,
Latin poet, antiquary and critic, b.
1666, d. 1728. *Niceron.*

Francesca, Peter, Venetian painter;
geometrical author, d. 1743. *De
Piles.*

Franceschini, Marc Anthony, of Bo-
logna, painter, pupil of Agnani, b.
1648, d. 1729. *Nouv. Dict.*

Francia, Francesco, of Bologna, paint-
er and engraver, b. 1450, d. 1518.
De Piles.

Francis,

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Francis, Simon, French painter, b. 1605, d. 1671. *Biog. Ditt.*

Francis, Philip, miscellaneous writer, and dram. author, b. in Ireland, d. 1773. *Biog. Ditt.*

Francius, Peter, of Amsterdam, Latin poet and orator, d. 1704. *Niceron.*

Frank, de Frankenau, George, German, physician and poet, medical and poetical writer, b. 1643, d. 1704. *Niceron.*

Francke, Augustus Herman, German divine; commentator and theological writer, b. 1663, d. 1727. *Ibid.*

Franckenstein, Christian Godfrey, of Leipzick, historian, b. 1661, d. 1717. *Ibid.*

Francklin, Thomas, D. D. English divine, and dram. writer, d. 1784. *Biog. Dram.*

Franco, Battista, Venetian painter, d. 1561. *De Piles.*

François I. king of France 1515; a celebrated general, and the restorer of learning and politeness in France, b. 1494, d. 1547. See *Henault's Hist. of France.*

François de Lorraine, duke of Guise and Aumale, a gallant French officer, but a bigoted persecutor of the French protestants, sixty of whom he massacred in cold blood at Vassy, and was at last shot by a protestant gentleman in 1563.

François of Assisi (canonized) an Italian, founder of the order of Franciscans, b. 1182, d. 1226. *Niceron.*

François of Paula (canonized) a Neapolitan, founder of the order of Minimes, b. 1418, d. 1507. *Ibid.*

François, Xavier (canonized) an Italian, styled The Apostle of the Indies, to which he was one of the earliest missionaries, b. 1506, d. 1552. *Bayle.*

François de Sales (canonized) bishop of Geneva, and theological author, b. 1567, d. 1622. *Ibid.*

François, Romain, a Flemish Dominican, and eminent architect, b. 1646, d. 1735. *Nouv. Ditt.*

François, John Charles, French engraver, b. 1717, d. 1769. *Ibid.*

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Francowitz, or (Flacius Illyricus) theolog. author, b. 1520, d. 1575.

Frank, Francis, junior, Dutch painter, d. 1640. There were 10 painters of the same name.

Frans, Floris, eminent painter, b. at Antwerp 1520, d. 1570. *Biog. Ditt.*

Frantzius, Wolfgang, German divine; natural, historical and theological writer, b. 1564, d. 1620.

Fratta, John, Italian poet, fl. ab. 1580. *Dufresney.*

Fredegaire, the most ancient French historian and chronologist, d. 650.

Frederick I. emperor of Germany, a famous conqueror, and memorable for opposing the usurped power of the pope over princes, b. 1121, d. 1190. *Maimbourg.*

Frederick II. emperor of Germany 1212, equally famous as a general, b. 1193, d. 1250. *Ibid.*

Frederick William II. king of Prussia 1713; a great general, politician and legislator, founder of several manufactories, and of the future grandeur of the kingdom, b. 1688, d. 1740. *Ibid.*

Frederick William III. celebrated monarch of Prussia, b. 1710, d. 1786.

Frederick Lewis, prince of Wales, eldest son of George II. and father of George III. king of Great Britain, d. 1751, ag. 43.

Freek, William, theol. writer of some eminence, b. 1663, d. uncertain. *Atken. Oxon.*

Freher, Marquard, German law author and historian, d. 1614. *Melchior Adam.*

Freig, Thomas, or Freigius, German law author, d. 1583. *Ibid.*

Freinshemius, John, German critic and commentator of the ancient Latin authors, and Latin historian. Continuator of Livy's Roman history, b. 1688. d. 1660. *Bayle.*

Freminet, Martin, French painter, b. 1567, d. 1619. *De Piles.*

Freret, Nicholas, of Paris, historian and chronologist; opposer of Sir Isaac Newton's system of chronology, b. 1688, d. 1749. *Nouv. Ditt.*

Fresne,

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Fefne, Charles de, or (du Cange) French historian of Germany; gram. and crit. in Greek and Latin, &c. b. 1610, d. 1688. *Moreri.*

Fresnoy, Charles Alphonſus du, celebrated French poet and painter, b. 1611, d. 1665. *De Piles.*

Fresny, Charles Riviere du, French dramatic poet and musician, b. 1648, d. 1724. *Nouv. Dict.*

Friend, or Freind, John, an eminent English physician; chemical and medical author, b. 1675, d. 1728. See *Wigan's Life of Friend, Preface to Friend's Works.*

Friend, Robert, brother to the preceding, Eng. divine, and writer, d. 1754, aged 84. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Friend, William, son to the preceding, English divine, and writer, d. 1766. *Ibid.*

Frischlin, Nicodemus, German dramatic poet and critic, b. 1547, d. 1590. *Melchior Adam.*

Froben, John, or Frobenius, an eminent German printer, d. 1527. *Ibid.*

Frobisher, Sir Martin, celebrated English navigator, and a brave naval officer, killed at the siege of Grado 1594. *Lediard's Naval Hist.*

Froissard, John, French historian and poet. His chief work is a chronological history of the affairs of France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400, in great repute, (continued by Monstrelet to 1466) b. 1337, d. 1402. *Bayle.*

Frontinus Sextus Julius, Roman consul and general, author of tracts on the stratagems of war; critic, &c. fl. 81.

Fronto, Roman orator and rhetorician, fl. ab. 150.

Frowde, Philip, an Englishman; Latin and Eng. poet, d. 1739. *Biog. Dict.*

Fryth, John, English protestant divine, and writer against popery, for which he was burnt in 1533. *Ibid.*

Fugger, Huldric, of Augsburg; remarkable for having spent his fortune in collecting manuscripts of ancient authors, for which his family prosecuted him, and got his estate sequestered. He left his

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M. S. collection to the elector Palatine, in whose library it remains. b. 1526, d. 1584. *Thuanus.*

Fulgentius, (canonized) an African bishop, and theological author, b. 464, d. 533. *Dupin.*

Fuccio of Florence, architect and sculptor, fl. 1230. *Filibien.*

Fulbert, bishop of Chartres, ecc. writer. *Litteratura Ital. di Tiroboschi.*

Fulk, William, English divine; theological and controversial writer, d. 1589. *Biog. Dict.*

Fuller, Nicholas, English divine; author of miscellaneous theology, b. 1557, d. 1622. *Ibid.*

Fuller, Thomas, English historian, and political author, b. 1608, d. 1661. *Ibid.*

Fuller, Isaac, English painter of some note, of the last century. *Ibid.*

Fulvia, a Roman lady, of a masculine disposition, cruel; wife to Marc Antony. *Paterculus. Bayle.*

Fulvio-Orfino, a Roman; antiquary, critic, and historian of Roman families, d. 1600. *Nouv. Dict.*

Furmano, Adam, of Verona, Latin and Italian poet, d. 1587.

Funecius, John, German divine; chronologist from Adam to 1560, beheaded 1566. *Melch. Adam.*

Furetiere, Anthony, French lexicographer, b. 1620, d. 1688. *Bayle.*

Furgole, N. French law author, b. 1690, d. 1761. *Nouv. Dict.*

Furius Bibaculus, Latin poet, fl. ab. 103 B. C.

Furneaux, Philip, English dissenting clergyman, and writer, b. 1726, d. 1783. *Biog. Dict.*

Furst, Walter, Swiss patriot; one of the founders of the Helvetic independence, fl. A. D. 1310. See *Job. Stumpff Schweizer Cronica.*

Furstenberg, Ferdinand, bishop of Paderborn, Latin poet, b. 1626, d. 1613. *Niceron.*

Fuschius, or Fusch, Leonard, of Bavaria, physician; medical and botanical author, b. 1501, d. 1566. *Melch. Adam.*

Fust,

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Faſt, or Faſtus, a citizen of Metz; and one of the earliest printers; he had the policy to conceal his art, and to this policy we are indebted for the tradition of, "The Devil and Dr. Faſtus," handed down to the present times. Faſt ab. 1460, associated with John of Gottenburgh; their types were cut in wood, and fixed, not moveable as at present; having printed off a considerable number of copies of the Bible, to imitate those which were commonly fold in MS. Faſt under took the ſale of them at Paris, where the art of printing was then unknown. As he fold his printed copies for 60 crowns, while the ſcribes demanded 500, this created universal astonishment, but whea he produced copies as faſt as they

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were wanted, and lowered the price to 30 crowns, all Paris was agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased the wonder; informations were given into the police againſt him as a magician; his lodgings were ſearched; and a great number of copies being found, they were ſeized; the red ink with which they were embellished was ſaid to be his blood; it was ſeriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil, and if he had not fled, most probably he would have ſhared the fate of thoſe, whom ignorant and ſuperſtitious judges condemned, in thoſe days, for witchcraft. Faſt d. at Mentz, 1466. *Nouv. Diet.*
Fuzelier, Louis, of Paris, French dram. poet. b. 1673, d. 1752. *Ibid.*

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GABBIANI, Antonio Dominico, Italian historian and portrait painter, b. 1652, d. 1726.

Gabinius, Aulus, Rom. conf. and renowned general, d. 40 B. C. *Livy.*

Gabriel, Severus, prelate of the Greek church, theol. auth. fl. A. D. 1577. *Bayle.*

Gabriel, James, French architect, b. 1661, d. 1742. *Dufresnoy.*

Gabriño, Nicholas (called aſo Rienzi) a patriotic citizen of Rome, who made a bold attempt to restore the republican government of ancient Rome, and ſucceeded ſo far as to gain the administration of the city for a time, and to receive ambafadors from ſeveral crowned heads, under the title of *Tribune* of the Roman state, during the pontificate of Clement VI. whose residence at Avignon occaſioned this revolt. Slain in a tumult at Rome, 1354. *Fortiffca Iſtoria de Gabrino.*

Gacon, Francis, French poet, b. 1667, d. 1725. *Nouv. Diet.*

Gaddi, Gaddo, Florentine painter, d. 1312, ag. 73. *Valari.*

Gaddi, Jaddeo, his ſon, archit. and painter, d. 1350, ag. 50. *Ibid.*

Gadrois, Claude, Fren. ſurg. phil. and astron. author, d. 1678. *Nouv. Diet.*

Gaelon, Alexander Van, Flem. painter of battles, &c. d. 1726, ag. 58.

Gaetan, (canonized) a priest of an illuſtrious family at Vienna, founder of the order of *Theatine*, b. 1480, d. 1547. *Dupin.*

Gaetano, Scipio, Florentine painter, d. 1588, ag. 38.

Gaffarel, James, French divine, and a very learned writer againſt the cabalifts, the rabbinical explanation of the scriptures, and the abuse of Talismans, &c. d. 1631. *Moreri.*

Gagnier, John, a Frenchman, profes. of the orient. languages at Oxford, comment. and transl. of Hebrew

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authors: wrote also the life of Mahomet; Arabic professor at Oxford, d. 1725. *Dufresnoy.*

Gaguin, Robert, French statesm. hist. and poet, (his hist. of France in Latin is from Pharamond to 1499,) d. 1501. *Vossius Hist. Lat.*

Galantina, Hipolito, Italian painter, b. 1627, d. 1706.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius, a brave general under Nero, and opposer of his cruelties and exactions in the Roman provinces; the inhabitants of which, deceived by this flattering appearance, proclaimed him emp. but after Nero's death he became as great a tyrant; and was assassinated 69, ag. 73. *Suetonius.*

Gale, Theophilus, English non-conf. div. theol. and miscel. writer, b. 1628, d. 1677.

Gale, Thomas, English div. gram. crit. hist. and antiqu. b. 1636, d. 1702. *Biog. Diet.*

Gale, John, Engl. anabapt. div. contr. writer on infant bapt. &c. b. 1630, d. 1721. *Ibid.*

Gale, Roger, Eng. antiqu. d. 1744.

Gale, Samuel, Eng. antiqu. and writer, b. 1682, d. 1754. *Ibid.*

Galeano, Joseph, Ital. phys. medical auth. and poet, d. 1675. *Nouv. Diet.*

Galen, Claudian, the celebr. Greek phys. and med. author, b. at Pergamus, A. D. 131, d. 201. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*

Galileo, or Gallilei, the famous mathem. and astronom. the improver of telescopes, so as to make them fit for astronom. observations; he made several discoveries in astronomy and the mathem. b. 1564, d. 1642. [The simple pendulum made use of by him in his astronom. observations, was first applied to the improvement of clocks, by his son Vincent Galileo, at Venice, in 1649; brought to perfection. See Huygins.]

Galetti, Filippo, Italian painter, b. 1604, d. 1742.

Galland, Anthony, French profes. of Hebrew and the orient. languages,

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miscell. writer, particularly of the Arabian tales, b. 1646, d. 1715. *Niceron.*

Gallet, N. French comic poet, d. 1757. *Nouv. Diet.*

Galixin, (Michael Michaelowitz) Prince, Russian statesm. and renowned general under Peter the Great, b. 1674, d. 1730.

Galligai, Leonora, famous in the French hist. by the title of Madame Concini, in the reign of Henry IV. celeb. for her learning and political intrigues: executed in 1617. *Bayle.*

Gallo, Alonzo, Spanish author, on the valuation of gold, d. 1650. *Moren.*

Galloche, Louis, French painter, chiefly of sacr. hist. in the churches of Paris, d. 1761, ag. 91. *Nouv. Diet.*

Gallois, John, l'Abbé, memorable only for having undertaken to publish the Literary Journals, after *de Sallo*, the real father of these critical performances, had thrown up the design; the opposition was violent; but Colbert the French minister, convinced of the utility of those periodical reviews of the labours of the learned, supported the Abbé Gallois, and to his protection the public is indebted for the Literary Journals, or reviews and magazines, which have been produced, and are continued in almost every part of Europe, b. 1632, d. 1707. *Niceron.*

Galluchi, John Paul, Ital. mathem. astron. and mathem. author, d. ab. 1594. *Dufresnoy.*

Galluzzi, Tarquin, Ital. Jesuit, crit. and comment. on the ancient Latin poets, d. 1649. *Ibid.*

Gallus, Cornelius, an ancient Rom. poet, and a gallant officer, d. 26. *Freinbemius Contin. of Livy.*

Gallus, Vibius, celeb. Rom. orator, fl. ab. 30 B. C. *Livy.*

Galvano, Anthony, a Portuguese governor of the Molucca islands, under John III. king of Portugal, memorable for having defeated the Indian king of Tidor at the head of 20,000 men,

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zen, with only 350 regular European soldiers; author of a curious treatise "On the different ways by which the merchandise of India has been brought into Europe," d. A. D. 1557. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Historique*.

Gally, Henry, Eng. div. and miscel. writer, d. 1769.

Gama, Vasco de, celeb. Portuguese navigator, who discovered the navigation to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. He made several other useful discoveries; d. 1525. *Ibid. Preface to Mickle's translation of the Lusiad.*

Gamaches, Stephen, French philos. and astron. author, d. 1756, ag. 84. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Historique*.

Gambra, Veronica, an Ital. poetess, d. 1550. *Ibid.*

Gambra, Laurentius, an Italian Latin poet, d. 1586, ag. 90. *Dufresnoy.*

Cambarigli, Giuseppe, Italian painter, b. 1679, d. uncert.

Cambold, John, eminent Moravian bishop, and writer, b. in South Wales, d. 1771. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Caramond, Claude, French engraver and letter founder, d. 1561. *Dufresnoy.*

Carasse, Francis, French Jesuit, theol. and controv. writer, b. 1585, d. 1631. *Niceron.*

Garbieri, Lorenzo, Italian painter, b. 1590, d. 1654.

Garcias, or Garcilasso, or Garfias, Lasso de la Vega, Spanish poet, b. 1500, d. 1536. *Ibid.*

Gardiner, Stephen, bishop of Winchester, and secretary of state under Henry VIII. and lord chancellor in the reign of Queen Mary; an able but wicked politician; a bigotted prelate, and eccles. tyrant. He was reputed a good civil. the works he left are theol. and controv. b. 1483, d. 1555. *Biog. Brit.*

Gardel, French phys. botan. author, d. after 1715. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Historique*.

Garifoles, Anthony, French prot. div. theol. writer and Latin poet, b. 1587, d. 1630. *Bayle.*

Garlande, John of, a Frenchman gram. and Latin author, in prose and verse; came to England with Will. I. and d. ab. 1081. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Historique*.

Garnet, Henry, an Englishman and Jesuit, infamous in history for contriving the Gunpowder-plot; executed in St. Paul's Church-yard 1606.

Garnier, Robert, French tragic poet, b. 1534, d. 1590. *Dufresnoy.*

Garobalo, Enevenuto, Ital. painter, excelled in copying Raphael's works, d. 1559, ag. 78. *De Piles.*

Garrard, Mark, Flemish painter, chief painter to queen Elizabeth, b. 1561 at London, d. 1635. *Ibid.*

Garrick, David, the most eminent of all English actors, dramatic writer and poet, b. 1716, d. 1779. *Dictionnaire Historique*.

Garth, Sir Samuel, English phys. and admired poet, d. 1719. *Biog. Brit.*

Garzi, Lewis, Tuscan painter, d. 721, ag. 81. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Historique*.

Garzoni, of Romania, philos. auth. d. 1589. *Dufresnoy.*

Gascoigne, Sir William, chief justice of the court of King's-bench under Henry IV. A most learned and upright judge, who being insulted on the bench by the then prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. with equal intrepidity and coolness committed the prince to prison; and by this seasonable fortitude laid the foundation of the future glory of that great monarch, who, from this event, dated his reformation from the licentiousness of his youth. It is not well authenticated that the prince struck Sir William, as recorded by Shakespeare; but all authors agree, that he interrupted the course of justice to screen a lewd servant, d. 1413. *Rapin's History of England and Biog. Brit.*

Gascoigne, George, English poet, d. 1577. *Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Gasparini, Barcaro, a Venetian, crit. and comment. on the ancient Latin authors,

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authors, and Latin author, c. 1431, ag. 61. *Bayle.*
Gaipars, John Baptist, portrait paint. d. at London 1691. *Granger.*
Gassendi, Peter, celeb. French math. philos. and astron. author, b. 1592, d. 1655. *Bayle.*
Gastaldy, John Baptist, French phys. and med. author, b. 1674, d. 1747. *Nouv. Dict.*
Gastrel, Francis, bishop of Chester, controv. author, d. 1725. *Biog. Brit.*
Gataker, Thomas, Eng. div. crit. theol. and phil. author, b. 1574, d. 1654. *Ibid.*
Gataker, Charles, son of the preceding, Eng. divine and theol. writer, b. 1614, d. 1680. *Biog. Dict.*
Gataker, Thomas, eminent English surgeon, d. 1768.
Gatti, Theobald, Florentine music. and composer, d. at Paris 1727. *Dufresney.*
Gaud, Henry, Dutch engraver, d. 1639, ag. 69. *Nouv. Dict.*
Gauden, John, bishop of Worcester, distinguished himself by printing a protest against the legality of trying Charles I. some Latin poems, and other pieces of theol. controv. and politics, b. 1605, d. 1662.
Gaudenzio, a Grison, hist. and polit. author, d. 1649. *Dufresney.*
Gaulmin, Gilbert, French poet and crit. d. 1665. *Ibid.*
Gauric, Luke, Neapolitan mathem. and astron. author d. 1559.
Gauthier, Peter, French music. and composer, d. 1697. *Ibid.*
Gauthier, l'Abbé, French theol. and controv. writer, b. 1685, d. 1755.
Gay, John, the celeb. English poet, author of the Beggar's Opera, b. 1688, d. 1732. *Biog. Brit.*
Gaza, Theodore, of Thessalonica, a very eminent Greek gram. author, and transl. of ancient Greek writers into Latin, and one of the restorers of literature in Italy, b. 1398, d. 1475. *Fabricius Bibl. Græc.*
Gazola, Joseph, Ital. phys. med. author, in Lat. and Ital. d. 1715, *Dufresney.*

G E M

Geber, or Gaber, an Arab. phys. chem. and astron. med. and chem. author, fl. ab. 960. *Ibid.*
Ged, William, ingenious inventor of some improvements in the art of printing, b. in Edinburgh, d. 1749. *Memoirs by Nichols.*
Geddes, James, ingenious and learned Scotsman, crit. writer; b. 1710, d. 1748-9. *Biog. Dict.*
Gedoyen, Nicholas, French writer and essayist, b. 1667, d. 1744. *Biog. Dict.*
Gee, John, English commerce writer, d. 1730.
Geir, Martin, Germ. Luther. div. comment. of the bible in Latin, &c. b. 1614, d. 1681. *Nouv. Dict.*
Gelasius I. (Pope) an African theol. and contr. author, d. 496. *Vitellion.*
Geldenhaur, Gerard, Germ. Luther. div. Latin hist. of Holland, Germany, &c. and poet, b. 1492, d. 1543. *Melchior Adam.*
Gleee, Claude, a native of France, but commonly styled Claude Lorraine; the most eminent landscape painter of his time, b. 1600, d. at Rome, 1678. *De Piles.*
Gelenius, Sigismund, of Prague; esteemed for his excellent Latin transl. of Greek authore, d. 1545. *Baillet.*
Gellert, Christian, Germ. comic poet, &c. b. 1715, d. 1766. *Nouv. Dict.*
Gelli, John Baptist, Florentine, (a taylor) Ital. comic poet, &c. d. 1573, ag. 94. *Niceron.*
Gellibrand, Henry, English mathem. mathem. writer for the improv. of navigation, b. 1597, d. 1636. *Ward's Life of Gresham Preſt.*
Gellius, Aulus, or Au'ugellius, celeb. gram. but chiefly known by his curios. remains of hist. and antiqu. intitled, *Noctes Atticæ*, fl. ab. 170. *Vossius.*
Gelmi, John Anthony, a baker of Verona; and an excellent ital. poet, d. aft. 1558.
Geminiani, Francisco, Italian music. and composer, d. 1762, ag. 66.
Gemistus, George Platoni, philos. and Greek hist. fl. 1438. *Diction.*
Gemma,

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Gemma, Renier, of Frizeland, phys. inathem. and astron. author, d. 1559, ag. 50. *Moreri.*

Genna, Girolamo, of Urbino, architect and painter, d. 1551, ag. 75. *De Piles.*

Gendre, Louis le, l'Abbé, French hist. b. 1659, d. 1733. [His hist. of France to the d. of Louis XIII. is an excellent abridg'm.] *Niceron.*

Gendre, Gilbert, (marquis of St. Aubin) distinguished by a curious work, intitled, *Traité de l'Opinion*, 9 vol. in 12mo. proving, by historic examples, the empire of opinion over the works of art and science, d. 1746. *Nouv. Diet.*

Genesius, Johannes; restorer of learning in Spain, d. 1572, ag. 81.

Genest, Charles, l'Abbé, French tragic poet, and philos. author, b. 1626, d. 1719. *Ibid.*

Genghiskan, a most illustrious Mogul prince; being obliged to fly from Delhi, on account of a general revolt of his subjects, he took shelter at the court of Avenk Unkan, Cam of the Tartars, and married his daughter; but the jealousy of Unkan obliged him to escape a second time, and being pursued by Unkan and his son, he defeated them both, and their army revolting to him, he soon increased it; and from this event became as renowned a conqueror as Alexander the Great. In the space of 22 years he subdued the greatest part of Asia; and rendered himself as famous for his skill in government, as for the valour of his arms, d. 1226, ag. 72, leaving his dominions, (which extended 3800 leagues from east to west, and 1000 from north to south) properly divided to his four sons. *De Guines Hist. gener. des Huns.*

Gennadius, French ecclesiast. writer, d. 492-3. *Cave's Hist. Literar.*

Generic, K. of the Vandals, a conqueror and tyrant, who took Rome in 455, and suffered his soldiers to pillage it, and massacre the defenceless inhabitants during 14 days, d. 476. *Univ. Hist.*

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Gentileschi, Horatio, a Tuscan hist. painter, d. at London 1647. [He painted the ceilings of Greenwich palace, now the hospital, for Cha. I.] *Biog. Diet.*

Gentilis, Alberic, an Italian author of a treatise *de jure belli*, from which Grotius largely borrowed, d. (professor of civil law at London) 1608. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Gentilis, Scipio, his brother, civil law, and Latin author, d. at Nuremberg 1616. *Ibid.*

Gentleman, Francis, dram. writer, critic and actor, b. in Ireland 1728, d. 1786. *Biog. Dram.*

Geoffrey, of Monmouth, a monk, and old English hist. fl. 1152.

Geoffrey, Stephen Francis, celebrated French phys. and chem. med. author, b. 1672, d. 1731. *Dufresnoy.*

George, Prince of Denmark, high admiral of England, and husband to Ann, queen of Great Britain, d. 1708.

George I. King of Great Britain, the son of Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and elector of Hanover; succeeded to the throne of Great Britain 1714, in virtue of an act of parliament, passed in the latter part of the reign of K. Will. III. limiting the succession of the crown, after the demise of that monarch and queen Ann (without issue) to the princess Sophia of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being protestants. See JAMES I. The first and second years of his reign were disturbed by a rebellion in Scotland, in favour of the son, or pretended son of James II. who, together with all other claimants professing the Roman Catholic religion, had been excluded from the throne by a fundamental law of the realm, now become part of the constitution in church and state. The rebellion happily suppressed, the remainder of this monarch's reign was prosperous to his people, and glorious to himself; for such were his politi-

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cal abilities, and so great an opinion had the other powers of Europe of his integrity, moderation, and candour, that he was occasionally the arbiter of the Continent, and often applied to as the mediator between foreign courts, when at variance; his fleets were successful at sea, and kept in awe those whom his friendly remonstrances could not control. He prevented the baneful effects of the shameful treaty of Utrecht, with respect to the British commerce, which was restored by his vigorous and politic measures; yet the prejudices of the nation against a foreign prince, heightened by the writings and conversation of the Jacobite strong faction, occasioned frequent alarming tumults and insurrections in London, and other parts of England. But a declaration of war against Spain for the protection of our commerce, in 1718, diverted the attention of the king's domestic enemies; and the quadruple alliance, entered into the same year, had given the impartial the highest opinion of his political abilities, and endeared him to all his well-disposed protestant subjects. The nation's success in the Spanish war, which brought on a suspension of arms and a treaty for peace, in the beginning of 1720, together with the prospect of a most advantageous commerce to be carried on to the South Seas, by the South Sea Company; turned all the moneyed people in the kingdom into stock-jobbers, and the directors of the S. Sea Company, villainously supporting and feeding the hopes of the people; by delusive reports and accounts of the flourishing state of the Company, that they might raise immense fortunes from the public credulity; South Sea stock rose to the enormous premium of 1000l. for a share of 100l. and fell almost as suddenly, when the fraud was discovered, to 150; by

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which thousands of families were ruined, and others raised from poverty and obscurity to rank and affluence, which their descendants enjoy to this day; for though the directors, and other public officers in the scheme, were punished, and their estates confiscated, private adventurers could only be considered as successful gamblers. The directors had declared a dividend of 30 per cent. for the half year ending at Christmas 1720; and 50 per cent. per ann. for the twelve following years. In 1727 the Spaniards broke the peace which had been concluded in 1721, by ordering the effects of the British subjects in Spain to be seized, on a pretext that Gibraltar had been promised to be restored, by the British ministry, as a preliminary to the late peace; in consequence of this measure, Geo. I. granted letters of reprisals to his subjects against Spain; and thus stood public affair, when his majesty went to visit his German dominions, and died on the road to Hanover, in the 68th year of his age, and 13th of his reign. George II. (his only son, by Sophia Dorothea, only daughter of the duke of Zell) K. of Gr. Britain, 1727, at which time the nation was in the most flourishing condition both at home and abroad, and had a powerful influence in all the courts of Europe, Spain excepted; but a congress had been agreed to, for terminating the differences between the two crowns, and for the general pacification of Europe, which was accomplished at Seville, in 1729. Peace being restored, great attention was given in this, as it had been in the last reign, to the private safety and welfare of the subjects; proclamations were issued, offering rewards from the treasury of 100l. for the apprehension and conviction of every street robber, housebreaker, or highwayman, taken in, or within 5 miles

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of London, over and above the usual rewards by act of parliament (the care of the police was not, by artful devices, almost engrossed by one magistrate and his thief-takers, for selfish purposes, nor were such daring felons ever pardoned after conviction.) The Spaniards, in violation of the treaty of peace, continued to make depredations on the British commerce in America, and the discontents which arose from a wilful misconstruction of some articles of the late treaty, and a delay of executing others, which gave room to suspect the designs of the court of Madrid, made his majesty enter into an alliance with the emperor of Germany, in 1731, called the treaty of Vienna, upon which the parliament, in their address upon the occasion, observe, that the most successful war could not have produced so just a balance of power, as his majesty's negotiations and treaties had established. Spain still continuing to arm, a negotiation was set on foot for adjusting the disputed articles in the treaty of Seville, which ended in a convention, signed at the Pardo, January 14, 1739, N. S. by no means satisfactory to the British merchants; and complaints being received from all quarters, of the repeated encroachments of the Spaniards on our trade and settlements abroad, the conferences for peace, which were held between the commissioners of Gr. Britain and Spain, were broke off, and war was declared against Spain in October, which was attended with signal success. See *Naval engagements, conquests, and capt. part 1.* In 1744, the French having assisted the Spaniards, war was declared against France; in 1745, a most unnatural rebellion broke out in Scotland; the young pretender being encouraged by many of the principal families in Scotland to land there, was received with open arms, his father proclaimed king of Great-

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Britain, and himself Prince Regent. At the same time, the numerous disaffected Scotch inhabitants of London joined in secret conspiracies with the Irish and English Roman Catholic Jacobites, to assist the Pretender with arms and money; to attack public credit by a run upon the bank; and to awe the loyal subjects into tame inactivity, by rumours of sudden massacres; but their devices were happily turned against themselves: the merchants associated, and supported the credit of the bank; and the fear of a sudden rising of the enemies of government armed all ranks of people, who had the least regard for the protestant interest, and the constitution of their country. This unexpected turn of affairs, so contrary to what the young Pretender had been made to expect, was the true cause of his precipitate flight from Derby to the North, after it had been resolved by his council of war, that he should march with all speed to the capital. The rebellion was totally suppressed by the valour and generalship of the duke of Cumberland, in 1746. In the year 1748, peace was made with France and Spain: but in 1754, chiefly owing to the shameful venality of the British and French commissioners, appointed to adjust the boundaries of the possessions of the two crowns in North-America, who procrastinated this affair to enjoy their lucrative employments, forts were erected by the French on the back of the British settlements, which brought on skirmishes between the forces of the two powers in those parts; a seizure of French ships on the part of Great-Britain, by way of reprisals; and on the part of France, the invasion of Minorca: these open acts of hostility, contrary, on both sides, to the law of nations, ended in a tacit declaration of war by Great-Britain against France, in 1756; but

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but Minorca was lost, and admiral Byng, who was sent to it's relief, was tried, condemned, and shot, for neglecting his duty in an engagement with the French fleet which covered the siege. This loss excepted, the war was the most glorious in its events and consequences, of any that had been carried on by Great-Britain, since the reign of the great Elizabeth. For the particulars, see the proper heads, **PART I.** In the midst of the most rapid and extensive conquests, George II. finished his long career of human glory, dying still more suddenly than his father, on the 25th of Oct. 1760, in the 77th year of his age, and 34th of his reign. He was an able politician, a gallant officer, of which he gave early proofs, under the duke of Marlborough in queen Anne's wars; a great master of the theory of the military art; a strict observer of his coronation oath, and of all his treaties with foreign powers; and no less so of his word or promise in private concerns; an active, resolute executor of the laws, whose wholesome severity he enforced, but was, at the same time, discreetly merciful. The sincerity of his professions was never called in question, even by his enemies, nor could they charge him with the least duplicity in his words or actions. He was the patron of the arts most useful in a commercial country, and on this principle would reward a ship-carpenter, or a fabricator of a piece of broad cloth, (excelling in their arts) in preference to the first painter or jeweller of the age. In a word, he was what this great empire always requires, not only a good man, but a great king.

Gerard, Balthasar, the assassin of William I. Prince of Orange, a native of France, executed 1584.

Gerard, John, of Jena, Luther. div. author of an esteemed treatise on the harmony of the oriental lan-

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guages, and on the Coptic church, d. 1668. *Niceron.*

Gerbelius, Nicholas, Germ. lawyer, hist. of Greece, in Latin, &c. d. 1560. *Melch. Adam.*

Gerberon, Gabriel, French benedictine, theol. and controv. writer in favour of the Jansenists, b. 1628, d. 1711. *Niceron.*

Gerbier, Sir Balthazar, of Antwerp, painter, invited to England by Charles I. who made him his agent at Brussels, b. 1592, d. uncertain. *Biog. Dict.*

Gerbillon, French Jesuit, and famous missionary to China, mathem. and hist. auth. d. 1707. See *du Halde Hist. of China.*

Gerhard, Ephraim, Germ. lawyer, law and philos. author, d. 1718. *Nouv. Dict.*

Germaine, Lady Eliz. emin. English lady. See her character in Swift's works, d. 1769.

Germanicus, Cæsar, the son of Drusus, and paternal nephew to the emperor Tiberius, who adopted him; a renowned general, but still more illustrious for his virtues. He took the title of *Germanicus* from his conquests in that country; and though he had the moderation to refuse the empire offered to him by his army, Tiberius, jealous of his success, and of the universal esteem he acquired, caused him to be poisoned, A. D. 29. ag. 34. He was a protector of learning, and composed some Greek comedies and Latin poems, some of which are still extant. *Freinsheimius contin. of Livy.*

Gerson, John, alias Charlier, famous French theol. crit. writer, b. 1368, d. 1429. *Pope Blount. Cens. Auct.*

Gervase, monk of Cant. English hist. and chron. fl. 1202.

Gervaise, l'Abbé, French missionary, hist. of Siam, &c. massacred by the Caribes 1729. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gervaise, Armand, Francois, monk of la Trappe, theol. controv. and biog. author, d. 1715. *Niceron.*

Gesner

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Gesner, Conrad, the Pliny of Germ. phys. nat. hist. and lexicog. in Gr. and Lat. b. 1516, d. 1565. *Melch. Adam.*

Gethin, Lady Grace, an Eng. lady, d. 1697, ag. 21, and left specimens of uncommon literary abilities, in a collection of philos. and moral essays, highly commended by Congreve. *Biog. Diet.*

Gevartius, John Gaspar, Flemish law author, crit. and Latin poet, b. 1593, d. 1666. *Mereri.*

Ghilini, Jerom. of Milan, author of the theatre of learned men, &c. b. 1589, d. 1670. *Bayle.*

Chirlandaio, Dominico, Florentine painter, b. 1449, d. 1493. *De P. les*

Giannone, Peter, of Naples, esteemed hist. of Naples, d. 1748. *Nouv. Dic.*

Gibbs, James, eminent Eng. archit. d. 1754.

Gibson, Richard, English painter, d. 1690. ag. 75. *Biog. Diet.*

Gibson, Edmund, bishop of London; antiq. theol. politic. and controv. auth. b. 1669, d. 1748. *Biog. Diet.*

Gifanius Hubertus, or Obertus, of Goudres, civil law auth. and comment. on ancient authors, d. 1604. *Bayle.*

Gifford, Andrew, em. Eng. dissent. divine, antiq. librarian, b. 1700, d. 1784. *Biog. Diet.*

Gilbert, William, English phys. phil. and chem. the discoverer of several properties in the load-stone, not before observed, on which he published an esteemed treatise in Latin, &c. b. 1540, d. 1603. *Ibid.*

Gilbert, John Peter, French canon law and theol. author, d. 1736. *Ib.*

Gilbert, Balthazar, French div. rhetorical author, d. 1741. *Ibid.*

Gilbert, Gabriel, French dram. poet, d. 1680. *Dufresnoy.*

Gilbert, William, (stiled the Englishman) an eminent phys. and the first English writer on the practice of physick, fl. ab. 1210. *Nouv. Dic.*

Gilbert, Sir Jeffrey, Eng. law writer, d. 1726.

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Gildas, (canonized) a Scotch priest, and ancient hist. d. 570. *Bayle.*

Gildon, Charles, English poet and critic, b. 1666, d. 1723.

Gill, John, an emin. Eng. dissent. calvinistical div. and theol. author, d. 1771, ag. 74. *Ibid.*

Gilles, Peter, or Cylliis, French philos. and nat. hist. b. 1490, d. 1555. *Dufresnoy.*

Gilles, John, French musit. and composer, b. 1669, d. 1705. *Ibid.*

Giles, de Corbeil, French phys. and author of a Latin poem on the virtues of divers remedies, fl. 1206. [At this time the practice of physic was confined to ecclesiastics, and remained so near two centuries later.] *Ibid.*

Gillier, John, French music. and composer, d. 1737, ag. 70. *Ibid.*

Gillot, Louise Genevieve, French dram. poet, &c. d. 1718. *Ibid.*

Gillot, Claude, French painter and engraver, pupil of *Vatteau*, b. 1673, d. 1722. *Ibid.*

Gilpin, Bernard, an eminent English div. and zealous reformer, b. 1517, d. 1583.

Gioconda, an Italian friar, celebrated antiq. and archit. and one of the first editors of Vitruvius, d. ab. 1313. *Tiraboschi.*

Gioia, Flavio, of Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples, the celebrated mathem. who, from his knowledge of the magnetic powers, invented the mariner's compass, by which the navigation of the Europeans was extended to the most distant regions of the globe: before this invention, navigation was confined to coasting. The king of Naples being a younger branch of the royal family of France; he marked the North point with a fleur de lis, in compliment to that country. It is said the Chinese knew the compass long before; be this as it may, the Europeans are indebted to Gioia for this invaluable discovery, fl. ab. 1600. *Nouv. Dic. His.*

Giordani

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Giordani, Vital, a Neapolitan math. author, b. 1633. d. 1691.

Giorgione, a Venetian, celeb. hist. and portrait paint. b. 1478. d. 1511. *De Piles.*

Giossepino, a Neapolitan painter; his chief work, battles in the capitol at Rome, b. 1560, d. 1640. *Ibid.*

Giotto le, Florentine painter and archit. d. 1336. ag. 60. *Vasari.*

Giraldi, Lilio-Gregorio, a Roman mathemat. antiq. hist. and crit. b. 1468. d. 1552. *Niceron.*

Giraldi, John Baptist Cintis, Italian poet, d. 1573. *Ibid.*

Giraldus, Sylvestre Cambrensis, bishop of St. David's, an old British hist. particularly of Ireland, to the time of Hen. II. of Eng. also a Latin poet, b. 1145, d. aft. 1220. *Cave.*

Girard, l'Abbé, gram. and author des Synonymes Frangois, a work highly esteemed in France, d. 1748. *Nouv. Diet.*

Girardon, Francois, celeb. French archit. and sculpt. b. 1629. d. 1715. *Ibid.*

Glibert Blaise, French jesuit, philos. and political author, b. 1657. d. 1731. *Ibid.*

Gliber, Rodolph, French chron. and hist. d. ab. 1050. *Nouv. Diet.*

Clain, N. Saint, bigotted atheist and writer, b. 1620, d. uncertain. *Biog. Diet.*

Glandorp, Matthias, of Cologne, phys. and surg. med. and antiq. author, d. 1640. *Niceron.*

Glanvil, Joseph, English div. and philos. and theol. author, b. 1636, d. 1680, *Biog. Brit.*

Clanville, Ralph, the first collector of the English laws into one body, fl. 1181. *Ibid.*

Glauber, celeb. Germ. chemist, chem. author, fl. 1646. *Niceron.*

Glauco, Athen. philos. Plato's brother, fl. 838. B. C.

Glicas, or Glycas, Greek hist. auth. of annals, from Adam to the death of Alexis, commences in 1113. b. and d. uncert.

Glisson, Francis, emin. English phys.

and med. and anatom. author, d. 1677. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*

Gloucester (Humphrey Plantagenet) Duke of, regent of England in the minority of Henry VI. for his eminent virtues and great abilities titled The Good, murdered by order of Margaret of Anjou, Henry's queen, 1447. See *Hume's Hist. of England.*

Glynne, Sir John, emin. Eng. lawyer and judge, b. in Wales, in 1602, d. 1666.

Glyndwr, Owen, or Owen Glendower, a celebrated Warrior, who for more than fourteen years opposed the sovereignty of Henry IV. of Eng. by force of his arms, declaring him to be an usurper, and the murderer of Richard II. b. 1354. d. 1415. *Pennant's Tour of Wales.*

Gmelin, Dr. Samuel, em. Russian writer of travels, &c. d. 1774. *Coxe's Travels.*

Goadby, Robert, ingenious printer, and author of theol. writings, b. 1721, d. 1778. *Biog. Diet.*

Gobelins, Gilles, a famous French dyer, whose name has been given ever since to the finest French scarlets; his house, and the river he made use of at Paris, is still called the Gobelins; an academy for drawing, and a manufactory of fine tapestries, were erected in this quarter in 1666, and for this reason the tapestries are called Of the Gobelins. fl. 1632. *Dufresney.*

Goclenius, Conrad, of Westphalia, Latin crit. and transl. of ancient authors, b. 1485, d. 1539. *Melch. Adam.*

Goddard, Jonathan, emin. phys. phil. and chem. and one of the first promoters of the Royal Society of Lond. med. author, b. 1617, d. 1674. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*

Godeau, Anthony, French prelate, eccles. hist. from the creation to the ninth century, biog. comment. and poet, d. 1672, ag. 67. *Bayle.*

Godefroi, or Godfrey, of Bouillon, duke of lower Lorraine, a most celebrated crusader, and victorious general.

general: he took Jerusalem from the Turks, 1099, and was proclaimed king; but his piety, as historians relate, would not permit him to wear a diadem of gold, in the city where his Saviour had been crowned with thorns, d. 1100.

Nouv. Dic̄. Hist.

Godefroi, Dennis, emin. French lawyer, civil law and politic. author, b. 1549, d. 1622. *Bayle.*

Godefroi, Theodosius, his son, French general and hist. b. 1580, d. 1649. *Ibid.*

Godefroi, James, his brother, emin. civil at Geneva, civil law and hist. author, d. 1652, ag. 65. *Ibid.*

Godefroi, Dennis, son of Theodosius, French hist. b. at Paris 1615, d. 1681. *Ibid.*

Godin, Louis, French mathem. and astron. author, b. 1704, d. 1760. *Nouv. Dic̄.*

Godolphin, John, emin. English civil law author, b. 1617, d. 1678. *Biog. Britan.*

Godolphin, Sydney, earl of Godolphin, emin. Eng. statesm. d. 1712. Godwin, earl, brother to Edward the Confessor, invaded England in 1052. Tried for the murder of prince Alfred his brother; he was pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting his innocence of the said murder; supposed by the historians of those times to have been choaked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from heaven, having wished it might stick in his throat if he was guilty of the murder, which he certainly was. *Guthrie's Hist. Eng.*

Godwin, Francis, bishop of Landaff, eccles. antiq. and biog. and annalist in Latin of the reign of Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. and Mary, b. 1567, d. 1633. *Ibid.*

Godwin, Thomas, English div. gram. and writer on Hebrew antiq. &c. b. 1587, d. 1642. *Ibid.*

Gorée, William, a learned bookseller of Amsterd. auth. of several works on the Jewish antiq. on archit. painting, &c. d. 1711. *Nouv. Dic̄.*

Goez, Damien, Portuguese hist. and comment. in Latin, d. 1596. *Ibid.* Goff, Thomas, English div. and poet, b. 1592, d. 1627. *Langbaine's Lives of Poets.*

Goguet, Anthony, French author, "on the origin of laws, arts and sciences, and their progress amongst the ancients," b. 1716, d. 1758. *Nouv. Dic̄.*

Goldaft, Melchior, a Swiss hist. polit. civil law and biog. author, (chiefly respecting Germany) b. 1576, d. 1635. *Niceron.*

Goldsmith, Oliver, b. 1729 in Ireland, English historic. miscel. and dram. author, d. 1774.

Golius, James, of the Hague, profes. of Arabic at Leyden, hist. of the Saracens, Arab. and Pers. Lexicog. b. 1596, d. 1667. *Ibid.*

Goltzius, Hubert, a German Latin celebr. author on Roman antiq. he engraved the plates for his works. b. 1526, d. 1583. *Melcb. Adam.*

Goltzius, Henry, Dutch painter and engrav. b. 1558, d. 1617. *De Piles.*

Gomar, Francis, of Bruges, calvin. div. and father of the sect of Gomarists, theol. and controv. writer, b. 1563, d. 1641. *Bayle.*

Gombauld, John Ogier de, French poet and theol. author, d. 1666, ag. 90. *Niceron.*

Gomberville, Marin de, French poet and miscell. prose author, d. 1674, ag. 75. *Ibid.*

Gomersal, Robert, Eng. divine, poet, and dramatic author, b. 1600, d. 1646. *Biog. Dram.*

Gomez, Louis, Spanish prelate, civil law author, d. 1543. *Bayle.*

Gomez, Alvarez, a Spaniard, celeb. Latin poet, d. 1538, ag. 50. *Ibid.*

Gomez, de Castro, Spanish hist. chief work, Life of Cardinal Ximenes, d. 1580. *Ibid.*

Gomez, Madame, (daughter of Paul Poisson, French comedian) famous French novelist, and writer of some tragedies not acted for several years, b. 1684, d. 1771. *Nouv. Dic̄.*

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Gondi, John Francis Paul, cardinal de Retz, a Frenchman; memorable chiefly for memoirs of his own time, b. 1613, d. 1679. *Bayle.*

Gonet, John Baptist, French Dominican and Thomist, theol. author, d. 1681, ag. 65. *Ibid.*

Gongola, Louis, celeb. Spanish poet, d. 1627, ag. 67. *Niceron.*

Gonnelli, John, a Tuscan sculpt. and painter, lost his sight at 20; but modelled in clay, and by his exquisite sensation of feeling, wrought his statues to great perfection, and drew portraits with striking resemblance, d. at Rome, 1673. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Gonfaldo, Fernandez, (duke of Terra Nova) styled The Great Captain; a most renowned Spanish general under Ferdinand and Isabella, d. 1515, ag. 74. See *Mariana's Hist. of Spain.*

Gonzaga, Lucretia, an Italian lady, emin. for her learning; her critical letters on Greek authors, &c. were printed at Venice in 1552; b. and d. uncert. *Bayle.*

Gontier, Louis and John, Frenchmen and brothers, eminent in the art of painting or staining glass, b. and d. uncert. [The colours are burnt in: this art has been lately revived, and brought to perfection in England, by Will. Peckitt, of York, and James Pearson, of Westm.]

Goodwin, Thomas, English div. and theol. author, d. 1679. *Wood's Atb. Oxon.*

Gordianus I. Rom. gen. for his valour; and virtues chosen emperor by the army in the reign of Maximinus, A. D. 237; but his son, whom he had associated with himself in the throne, being slain by Capelian, the governor of Mauritania for Maximinus, Gordianus strangled himself the same year. *Tillement Hist. of Emp.*

Gordianus III. (his grandson) Rom. emperor, a renowned warrior, and styled The Guardian of the Roman Commonwealth; treacherously as-
sassinated by Philippus, an Arabian, one of his generals, who, to the eternal disgrace of the Romans of that era, succeeded him in the empire, A. D. 244. *Ibid.*

Gordon, James, French Jesuit, theol. writer, and chronol. from the creation to 1617, in Latin, d. 1641. *Niceron.*

Gordon, Thomas, Scotsman, cler. politic. and miscel. author, d. 1750. *Biog. Britan.*

Gordon, Alexander, Scotsman, ingenious antiquarian and writer, b. and d. uncertain, secretary to the Antiquarian Society in 1740. *Ant. dates of Buxley.*

Gorelli, Italian poet, annal. (in verse) of Italy, from 1310 to 1380, d. 1390. *Niceron.*

Gorgasus, Greek painter, fl. at Rome, 424 B. C.

Gorgias, of Leontium, philos. and orat. d. 400, ag. 108. *Diog. Laert.*

Gori, Antonio Francesco, of Vicchio, celeb. antiqu. and medallist, b. 1713, d. 1751. *Hom. Illust. Tofani.*

Gorlaeus, Abraham, of Antwerp, famous antiqu. and medallist, Latin author on antiquities, b. A. D. 1540, d. 1609. *Bayle.*

Gothofred, name of a learned French family;

Gothofred, Dennis, celeb. lawyer and writer, b. 1549, d. 1622.

Gothofred, Theodosius, Pateman, son to the preceding, b. 1580, d. 1649.

Gothofred, James, another son, cler. and theol. writer, b. 1587, d. 1652.

Gothofred, Dennis, son to Theodosius, historian, b. 1615, d. 1681.

Gothofred, John, son to the preceding, hist. and antiquar. d. 1732. *Biog. Diet.*

Gotti, Vincent, an Ital. Dom. friar, made a cardinal for his learning, theol. Latin author, b. 1664, d. 1742. *Nouv. Diet.*

Gottsched, German poet; Madam Gottsched was likewise a dram. poet, d. after 1760. *Ibid.*

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Govea, or Govianus Andreas, prof. of civil law, and president of the college at Bourdeaux, d. 1548, ag. 50.

Govea, Anthony, or Govianus, a Portuguese professor of civil law, in France, French civil law, and misc. writer, d. at Turin, 1565, ag. 60.

Govea, Manfroi, of Turin, civil law author and poet, d. 1613. *Dufresn.*

Goujet, Claude Peter, French div. a volum. French author, chiefly relative to French literature, b. 1697, d. 1767. *Nouv. Dic.*

Goujon, John, French archit. and sculpt. A. 1528. *Dufresnoy.*

Gouliart, Simon, French prot. div. refugee at Geneva, controv. hist. and crit. author, b. 1543, d. 1628. *Nouv. Dic.*

Gouldman, Francis, English gram. Latin and Eng. lexicog. b. and d. uncert. a third edition of his dictionary, augmented by Robertson, was published in 1674. *Nouv. Dic.* *Hist.*

Gourgues, Dominique de, an illustrious French patriot, a private gentleman of Gascony: the Spaniards having inhumanly massacred a colony of Frenchmen, settled at Florida and Melandes, the Spanish gov. having published a memorial that he put them to death, "not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans," Gourgues fitted out three ships at his own expence, set sail in 1597; made a descent on Florida; took three forts, and hung up 800 Spanish soldiers and officers upon trees, with this inscription,—"not as Spaniards, but as traitors, robbers, and assassins." On his return he was received with acclamations by his countrymen, but was forbid the French court, then in the Spanish interest. Queen Elizabeth invited him to command an English fleet against the Spaniards, in 1593, but he died at Tours, in his way to England. *Nouv. Dic.* *Hist.*

Gournai, Maria de Jars, of Paris, poetess and miscel. writer. The

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critics are divided concerning the reputation of this lady; by some she is styled the Siren of France; others say, her works should have been buried with her; b. 1566, d. 1645. *Niceron. Bayle.*

Gouye, Thomas, French Jesuit and astron. and geog. author, d. 1725, ag. 75. *Nouv. Dic.*

Gower, John, emin. Eng. lawyer and poet, d. 1404. *Leland's comment. de script. Britan.*

Graaf, Reginier de, celeb. Dutch phys. med. and anatom. Lat. auth. b. 1641, d. 1673. *Ibid.*

Grabe, John Ernest, a Prussian, settled and took orders in England: under the patronage of William III. and Queen Anne; he published an edition of the septuagint version of the bible, from the Alexandrian MS. in the royal library; and some other theol. and crit. works, b. 1666, d. 1712. *Biog. Dic.*

Gracchus, Tiberius, elected tribune of the Roman people, demanded of the senate, in their name, the execution of the Agrarian law, by which all persons possessing above 500 acres of land, were to be deprived of the surplus, for the benefit of the poor citizens, amongst whom an equal distribution of them was to be made; having carried his plan into execution by violent measures, he fell a victim to his zeal, being assassinated by his own party, 133 B. C. Caius, his brother, pursuing the same steps, caused a sedition, in which he was killed by the consul Optimus, 121 B. C. *Livy.*

Græme, John, native of Scotland, poet and misc. writer, b. 1748, d. 1772. *Biog. Dic.*

Grafigny, Madame, French novelist and dram. author, d. 1753, ag. 64. *Ibid.*

Graham, James, marquis of Montrose, renowned Scotch general, d. 1650.

Graham, George, celeb. Eng. math. He is generally known as a famous watch-

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watchmaker, but he was an improver of several astron. instrum. *See* Trans. of the R. S. of which he was a member, d. 1751.

Grain, John Baptist le, French hist. b. 1565, d. 1643. *Bayle.*

Grain-d'orge, Andrew, French phys. nat. philos. author, d. 1676. *Nouv. Diet.*

Grainger, James, Eng. phys. and poet, d. 1767.

Gramaye, John Baptist, of Antwerp, Lat. hist. of Africa, Flanders, &c. d. 1635. *Ibid.*

Gramont le, French hist. of Louis XIII. d. 1654.

Granby, the marquis of, a celeb. Eng. general, d. 1770, ag. 50.

Grand, Joachim le, a Frenchman, hist. of Ceylon, Abyssinia, &c. b. 1653, d. 1733. *Dufresnoy.*

Grand, Marc Anthony le, French comedian and dram. auth. d. 1728, ag. 56. *Nouv. Diet.*

Grangi, Joseph, de la, French tragic poet, &c. b. 1676, d. 1758. *Ibid.*

Grant, Francis, Lord Cullen, eminent Scotch lawyer, b. 1660, d. 1726. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch writers.*

Granville, George, Lord Lansdowne, English poet and dram. author, b. 1667, d. 1735. *Biog. Brit.*

Gratarole, William, Ital. phys. med. and philos. auth. d. 1568. *Niceron.*

Gratian I. the Rom. emperor, a famous but unfortunate general, assassinated by rebels, 383. *Tillemont.*

Gratian, the celeb. canon law auth. d. aft. 1151.

Gratian, or Gracian, Balthazar, Spanish Jesuit, politic. author, d. 1658. *Niceron.*

Gratiani, Anthony, a Tuscan Latin hist. d. 1611, ag. 75. *Vossius de Hist. Latin.*

Gratius, Faliscus, Lat. poet on hunting, fl. ab. A. D. 32.

S'Gravesande, William, of Bois-le-duc, celeb. mathematician, mathem. and philos. auth. b. 1688, d. 1742.

Ggravina, Peter, Italian poet, d. 1528, ag. 75. *Dufresnoy.*

Ggravina, John Vincent, Ital. civil law

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author, dram. poet, crit. and antiq. b. 1668, d. 1718. *Niceron.*

Graunt, John, citizen of London, author of natural and political observations on the bills of mortality, b. 1620, d. 1674. *Biog. Brit. and Bireb's Hist. of the Royal Society.*

Gray, Thomas, eminent English poet, b. 1716, d. 1771. *Mason's Life.*

Grazzini, Lasca, Ital. dram. poet, d. 1583, ag. 80. *Dufresnoy.*

Greatrakes, Valentine, Irishman, and famous for cures performed by stroking for the king's evil, b. 1628, d. uncertain. *Biog. Diet.*

Greaves, John, English mathem. and antiq. b. 1602, d. 1652. *Biog. Brit.*

Green, Dr. Maurice, eminent English musician and composer, d. 1755.

Green, Robert, English dram. writer of sonie note, a licentious wit, d. 1592. *Biog. Dram.*

Green, John, Eng. bishop, and contr. and miscel. writer, b. 1708, d. 1779. *Biog. Diet.*

Greenhill, John, Eng. painter, disciple of Sir Peter Lely, d. 1676. *Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Gregoras, Nicephoras, Greek div. hist. of the Greek empire, from 1204 to 1341, d. 1361. *Bayle.*

Gregory of Neo Cæsarea, (canonized) bishop of that place, and surname Thaumaturgus; he was a disciple of Origen, and famous for his conversion of the Gentiles. Theol. author in Greek, d. ab. A. D. 265. *Cave's Lives of the primitive fathers.*

Gregory, Nazianzen, (canonized) bishop of Sesima, in Cappadocia, and then patriarch of Constantinople; eminent for his piety and learning, theol. and polem. author and poet in the Greek language: his style is said to be equal to that of the most celebrated orators of ancient Greece, and he far excelled his contemporaries. b. 324. d. 389. *Erasmus and Bayle.*

Gregory, Nyssen, (canonized) bishop of Nyssen, author of the Nicene creed,

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creed, d. aft. 392. *Cave's Lives of the Prim. Fathers.*
Gregory, bishop of Tours, (canonized) eccles. and civil historian of France, to 595, the year of his death. *Dupin.*

Gregory I. Pope, styled The Great, (canonized) theol. author and comment. d. 604. See *Platina, Tillemont, and Bower's Lives of the Popes.*

Gregory VII. Pope, memorable for his extension of the usurped authority of the popes, which he carried so far as to depose Henry IV. emp. of Germany; and to send legates into all the kingdoms of Europe, to support his pretended rights, d. (detested for the troubles he caused in Italy and Germany) 1085. *Ibid.*

Gregory IX. Pope, pursued the same plan as *Gregory VII.* and went one step further, for he had the folly to write letters to the Mahometan sovereigns, ordering them to turn Christians, otherwise he should absolve all Christians living in their dominions from their allegiance, and assist in deposing them. d. 1241, ag. 99. *Ibid.*

Gregory of Cyprus, a patriarch of Constantinople, hist. and theol. writer, fl. 1284. *Ibid.*

Gregory XIII. Pope, the greatest civil. and canonist of his time; great errors having been introduced into the Calendar, which occasioned ridiculous mistakes in the observation of the principal festivals of the Romish church; a physician of Rome suggested to the pope the simplest method of reforming the abuse, by cutting off ten days from the then current year 1582. Gregory enjoyed the reputation of this new stile, which was named after him the Gregorian. See *Calendar, Part I.* His edit. of Gratian's Decretal, with his notes, are greatly esteemed, d. 1585, ag. 83. *Ibid.*
Gregory, John, English div. comment. on the bible, &c. b. 1607, d. 1646.
Gregory, James, of Aberdeen, celeb. mathem. and astron. author of a

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variety of mathem. discoveries, of great use in navigation; the invention of the reflecting telescope is ascribed to him by most authors; and it is asserted, that Sir Isaac Newton's, on a new construction, was the result of his examination of Gregory's: the amicable controversy carried on between these great men on this subject, contributed perhaps to the improvement of both, b. 1639, d. 1675. *Biog. Brit.*

Gregory, David, his nephew, math. excelled in geom. and published Latin exercises on this subject, &c. b. 1661, d. 1708. *Ibid.*

Grenville, George, statesm. under Geo. III. d. 1770. *Ibid.*

Gresham, Sir Thomas, a patriotic merchant and citizen of London; distinguished in hist. for his eminent services to four sovereigns, Henry VIII. Edw. VI. Mary, and Elizabeth; in whose reign he built the first royal exchange. The royal revenues, and the commerce of this country, were greatly improved by his means. He converted his own house into a college, for the profession of the seven liberal sciences, and by will, left perpetual salaries for the several professors; he left also several charitable endowments to the city of London. This great example to future opulent citizens, was b. 1519, d. 1579. See *Stone's Survey of Lond. Fuller's Worthies of Middlesex.*

Gretter, James, Germ. jesuit, controver. crit. and historical voluminous author, his works making 17 vol. fol. b. 1561, d. 1625. *Niceron.*

Greville Fulk, (Lord Brooke) English statesm. hist. dram. poet, and miscel. prose author, b. 1554, d. 1628. *Biog. Brit.*

Grevin, James, French phys. French and Latin poet, and med. writer against the use of antimony, which occasioned its suppression in practice by the parl. of Paris, b. 1538, d. 1570. *Nouv. Dict.*

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Grevius, or Grævius, John George a Saxon emin. crit. and editor of Latin authors, b. 1632, d. 1703. *Evag.*

Grew, Obadiah, English divine and writer, b. 1607, d. 1689. *Ab. Oxon. and Galamy's Lives.*

Grew, Nehemiah, English phys. med. and nat. philos. author, d. 1711. *Friend's Hist. of Byss.*

Grey, Lady Jane, a most illustrious and unfortunate lady, who, through the ambition of her parents, fell an early sacrifice to state policy; overcome by their persuasions, she reluctantly suffered herself to be proclaimed queen of England, on the demise of Edward VI. on the strength of a deed of settlement extorted from that prince, by her father-in-law, the duke of Northumberland, which set aside the succession of queen Mary, queen Elizabeth, and Mary queen of Scots. The security of the protestant religion was the ostensible design of this settlement, and had it been made a legislative act of King, Lords, and Commons, (like the Hanover succession) or even had the duke of Northumberland been beloved by the people, most probably it would have taken place, notwithstanding the high notions entertained at that time of hereditary right, which was foolishly deemed almost sacred. The nation in general declaring in favour of Mary, on her accession, Lady Jane Grey, who was only an innocent agent, was found guilty of high treason, and beheaded in 1554, in the 17th year of her age. She was eminent for her piety and learning; was mistress of the Greek and Latin languages, in both of which she wrote elegantly letters, which were printed after her death, under the title of *The precious remains of Lady Jane Grey*. See *Fox's Acts and Monuments of the Church*, *Strype's Memorials*, *Heylin and Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation*.

Grey, Zachary, Eng. div. critic. hist. and miscel. writ. b. 1687, d. 1766. **Grey, Richard**, Eng. div. and polem. author, d. 1773.

Gribaldus, Matthew, Ital. civil law author, d. 1564. *Niceron.*

Gribner, Michael, Germ. civil law author, b. 1682, d. 1732. *Niceron. Diet.*

Grierson, Constantia, an Irish lady, emin. for her learning; Latin crit. and Eng. poetess, d. 1733. *Biog. Diet.*

Griffier, John, (called the Gentleman of Utrecht) emin. landscape paint. b. 1658, d. at London in 1718. *Granger.*

Griffin, Benjamin, English actor and dram. writer, b. 1680, d. 1739. *Biog. Dram.*

Grimaldi, John Francis, of Bologna, celeb. landscape painter, pupil of the Caracchi, b. 1606, d. 1680. *De Piles.*

Grimston, Sir Harbottle, Master of the Rolls, and law writer, b. 1584, d. 1683.

Grindal, Edmund, archbp. of Canterbury, theol. writ. b. 1539, d. 1583.

Grisant, William, Eng. mathem. and phys. med. and mathem. author, fl. 1350. *Dufresnoy.*

Grischow, Augustin, Prussian math. and astron. author, d. at Berlin, 1749. *Nouv. Diet.*

Grive, John de la, French mathem. emin. for his topograph. geom. and geograp. works, d. 1757. *Ibid.*

Grocyn, William, a learned English professor of the Greek, who travelled to acquire a true pronunciation of that ancient language; and introduced it at Oxford, where he had the honour to teach Erasmus, b. 1442, d. 1522. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Gronovius, John Fred. of Hamburg, professor of the Belles Lettres; distinguished himself by his editions of several of the ancient Latin authors, and a treatise on the value of money, b. 1611, d. 1672. *Moral. Gronovius,*

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Gronovius, James, his son, b. at Diverter, in Holland, 1645, professor of the Belles Lettres at Leyden, and still more celebrated than his father for his editions of Greek and Latin authors, and for his chief work, *Thesaurus Antiq. Græc.* 13 vol. fol. d. 1716. *Ibid.*

Gros, Peter le, French sculpt. b. 1666, d. 1719. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gros, Nicholas le, French div. theor. author, b. 1675, d. 1751. *Ibid.*

Grofted, Robert, bishop of Lincoln, emin. theor. writer, chiefly in Latin, and author of many MS. preserved in the libraries at Westminster, Lambeth, and Cambridge; d. 1235.

Grotius, Hugo, or Hugo de Groot, celeb. Dutch lawyer, philos. and mathemat. theor. hist. politic. math. and law author and poet, b. 1582, d. 1645. *Bate's Life of Grotius.*

Grove, Henry, English dissent. div. theor. author, b. 1683, d. 1738. *Biog. Brit.*

Grove, Joseph, English historic. and crit. writer, d. 1764.

Gruter, John, of Antwerp, celeb. Latin antiq. crit. and hist. b. 1560, d. 1627. *Moreri.*

Grynaeus, Simon, a German editor of Greek authors, &c. b. 1493, d. 1541. *Melchior Adam.*

Gryphius, Sebastian, eminent Swiss printer, and accurate corrector, on which account his Hebrew and Latin bibles are esteemed, d. 1556. *Dufresney.*

Gryphius, Andrew, Germ. dram. poet, b. 1616, d. 1664. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gryphius, Christian, his son, historian, crit. and poet, b. 1640, d. 1706. *Ib.*

Guadagnolo, Philip, an Italian prof. of orient. languages, Arab. and Latin author, b. 1596, d. 1656. *Niceron.*

Guagin, Alexander, of Verona, author of a scarce and esteemed work, intitled, *Sarmatæ Europ. descript.* d. 1614. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gualdo, Galeazzo, a Venetian, Ital. hist. of the affairs of France and Ger. in the 17th cent. d. 1678. *Ib.*

Guarini, Baptista, celeb. Ital. poet, b. 1538, d. 1612. *Bayle.*

Guarino of Verona, the first Italian who taught the Greek language in Italy; editor of Greek authors, &c. d. 1460. *Dufresney.*

Guaspres, Dughet, Roman landscape painter, pupil of Poussin, b. 1613, d. 1675. *De Piles.*

Guazzi, or Guazzo, Marc, of Padua, a brave officer, and an hist. and biog. author, d. 1558. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gudius, Marquard, Germ. crit. and antiq. d. 1689. *Niceron.*

Guercino (the squinter) his true name was Francis Barbieri da Canto, cel. Ital. hist. painter, b. 1590, d. 1666. *De Piles.*

Gueret, Gabriel, French lawyer, crit. and miscel. auth. b. 1641, d. 1660.

Guerike, or Gueriche, Otho, a Prussian, the most celeb. mathem. of his time, inventor of the air-pump, nat. philos. author: his chief work is intitled, *Experimenta Magdeburgica*, b. 1602, d. 1686. *Dufres.*

Gueclin, Bertrand du, constable of France, a renowned general; the only man in France who checked the progress of the victorious Edward III. of England, after king John of France was taken prisoner; and to the time of his own death, b. 1311. d. 1380. See *Daniel's Hist. of France.*

Guevara, Anthony de, Spanish prel. hist. and polit. author, d. 1554. *Vallius.*

Guevara, Lewis, Velez de, Spanish comic poet, d. 1646. *Bayle.*

Gueudeville, Nicholas, a French Benedictine friar, who quitted his country, its religion, and his order, and retired to Holland, for which his works were condemned by the French biographers; polit. writer, crit. &c. d. aft. 1710.

Gueulette, Thomas, French lawyer, novellist, and dram. auth. b. 1683, d. 1766. *Nouv. Dict.*

Guglielmini, Dominic, of Bologna, celeb. mathem. author, b. 1655, d. 1710. *Ibid.*

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Guicciardini, Francisco, of Florence, celeb. hist. of Italy, from 1494 to 1532, b. 1482, d. 1540. *Bayle.*

Guicciardini, Lewis, his nephew, hist. of the Low Countries, and of the affairs of Europe, from 1530 to 1560; wrote with great spirit against the persecutions of the duke d'Alva, for which he was imprisoned by him, d. 1583. *Ibid.*

Guidi, Alexander, of Pavia, celeb. Italian lyric poet, b. 1650, d. 1712. *Niceron.*

Guido, Reni, a famous Italian hist. painter, and engraver, b. 1575, d. 1642. *De Piles.*

Guignon, James, French lawyer and Latin poet, b. 1542, d. 1625. *Dufresney.*

Guilandin, Melchior, Prussian physic. botan. author, d. 1589. *Ibid.*

Guillain, Simon, French sculpt. d. 1658. *Ibid.*

Guillelma, of Bohemia, noted impostor, and foundress of a lewd sect, fl. 13th cent. *Biog. Diet.*

Guillemeau, James, French surgeon, chir. and anatom. author, d. 1609. *Nouv. Diet.*

Guillim, John, an English herald, author of *Heraldry displayed*, b. 1565, d. 1621. *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Gaitier, Germ. phys. med. and anat. author, d. 1574.

Guiscard, Peter, French phys. med. and chirurg. author, d. 1746, ag. 64. *Nouv. Diet.*

Guiscard, Robert, duke of Calabria, a renowned warrior, and conqueror of Sicily from the Greeks and Arabs, d. 1085, ag. 80.

Guise, Henry, of Lorraine, (eldest son of Francois of Lorraine, duke of Guise) duke of, memorable in the hist. of France as a gallant officer; but an imperious, turbulent, seditious subject, who placed himself at the head of an armed force, and called his rebel band, The League; the plan was formed by the cardinal, his younger brother, and under the pretext of defending the Roman catholic religion, the king,

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Henry III. and the freedom of the state, against the designs of the Huguenots, or French protestants, they carried on a civil war, massacred the Huguenots, and governed the king, who forbade his appearance at Paris; but Guise now became an open rebel, entered that city against the king's express order, and put to the sword all who opposed him; the streets being barricaded to prevent his progress, this fatal day is called in the French hist. The Day of the Barricades. Masters of Paris, the policy of the Guises failed them; for they suffered the king to escape to Blois, though he was deserted in his palace at Paris by his very guards. At Blois, Henry convened an assembly of the states of France; the duke of Guise had the boldness to appear to a summons sent him for that purpose; a forced reconciliation took place between him and the king, by the advice of this assembly; but it being accidentally discovered, that Guise had formed a plan to dethrone the king, that weak monarch, instead of reluctantly bringing him to justice, has him privately assassinated, Decemb. 23, 1558, in the 38th year of his age. His brother, the cardinal, shared the same fate the next day. See *Henault's Hist. of France.*

Guise, William, English div. transl. from the Oriental languages, b. 1653, d. 1683. *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Guiton, John, citizen of Rochelle, was elected mayor, captain general, and governor, when that city was besieged by cardinal Richlieu in 1637. He would not accept the command, unless it was agreed that a poignard, which he produced, should lie on the table in the town-house, for him to put to death the first man who proposed to surrender. When he was told that famine had swept off the greatest part of the inhabitants, he coolly answered, "no matter, while there

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is one left to shut the gates." *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
Guldenstaedt, John Antony, of Riga, em. philosopher, chemist, and naturalist, b. 1745, d. 1781. *Coxe's Travels.*
Gundling, Nicholas, Germ. professor of law, eloq. and philos. at Halle, hist. polit. and law author, b. 1671, d. 1729. *Ibid.*
Gunning, Peter, bishop of Ely, theolog. auth. b. 1613, d. 1684. *Biog. Dict.*
Gunter, Edward, celeb. Eng. mathematic. profess. of astronomy at Gresham college, inventor of great improvements in mathem. instruments for the use of navigation, particularly of the scale which bears his name; discoverer of a new variation in the mariner's compass, &c. b. 1581, d. 1626. *Biog. Dict.*
Gunther, John, of Silesia, Germ. poet, d. 1727. *Ibid.*
Gurney, Thomas, inventor of a new method of writing short-hand, d. 1770.
Gurtler, Nicholas, a Swiss div. Greek, Latin, German, and French lexicog. ancient hist. &c. b. 1654, d. 1711.
Gustavus Vasa, the deliverer of his country from the Danish yoke; elected, for this signal service, king of Sweden in 1523; caused the crown to be declared hereditary in 1544, d. 1560. See *Lacomb's Hist. et Chron. du Nord.*
Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, 1611, the most illustrious hero of his time, and supporter of the protestant

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interest in Germany, b. 1564, slain at the battle of Lutzen, 1632. *Ibid.*
Guthrie, William, Eng. hist. polit. and miscel. writer, d. 1770.
Guttemburgh, John of, citizen of Strasbourg, invented the art of printing, in conjunction with Fust or Faustus, and Peter Schaeffer, or Schuffer, the servant, and afterwards the son in-law of Faustus; by whom it was further improved, fl. ab. 1450. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
Guy, Thomas, emin. English bookseller, and founder of the hospital for sick and lame in Southwark, bearing his name, d. 1724.
Guyet, Francis, of Angiers, em. crit. on the ancient Greek and Latin authors, b. 1575, d. 1655. *Bayl.*
Guyot de Provins, French poet, fl. ab. 1190. *Dufresnoy.*
Guyse, John, English diss. div. and theolog. writer, d. 1761.
Gyles, Henry, em. Eng. glass painter, fl. ab. 1687. *Granger's Biog. Hist. of England.*
Gyon, Madame, (Mademoiselle de la Mothe) a French enthusiastical lady, who was imprisoned in the Bastile for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fenelon, the celeb. archbp. of Cambray, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, she occasioned the famous controversy concerning Quietism; theolog. writ. b. 1648, d. 1717. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

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HABAKKUK the prophet, fl. ab. 626 B. C. See *the Bible.*
Haberkorn, Peter, Germ. div. controver. author, b. 1604, d. 1676. *Moreri.*
Habicot, Nicholas, French surg. chirurg. author, d. 1624. *Dufresnoy.*

Habington, William, English poet and hist. of Edw. IV. b. 1605, d. 1654. *Nicholson's Hist. Library.*
Hacket, John, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, theolog. and biog. author, b. 1592, d. 1670.

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Hackspan, Theodore, Germ. div. professor of orient. languages at Altorf, theol. and philos. author, b. 1607, d. 1659. *Nouv. Diet.*

Haddon, Walter, a learned English div. and civil. polem. and crit. auth. b. 1516, d. 1572. *Biog. Brit.*

Hagedron, Frederic, celebrated Germ. poet, d. A. D. 1754. *Nouv. Diet.*

Haggai, the prophet, fl. ab. 520 B. C. *Usher's Annals.*

Hahn, Simon, Fred. Germ. hist. d. 1729, ag. 37. *Ibid.*

Haillan, Bernard du, Fren. hist. from Pharamond to the death of Charl. VIII. b. 1531, d. 1610. *Niceron.*

Haines, Joe, Engl. comedian, and dram. writer, d. 1701. *Biog. Dram.*

Hakewell, George, English div. moral writer, b. 1579, d. 1649. *Ibid.*

Hakluyt, Richard, English div. naval hist. and geog. b. 1553, d. 1616. *Biog. Brit.*

Halbauer, Frederick, Germ. div. theol. author, b. 1692, d. 1750.

Halde, John Baptist du, French Jesuit, esteemed hist. of China, &c. b. 1674, d. 1743. *Moreri.*

Hale, Sir Matthew, a learned English judge, law, theol. and philos. writ. b. 1609, d. 1676. *Burnet's Life of Hale.*

Hales, John, Eng. div. theol. auth. b. 1584, d. 1656. *Wood's Atben. Oxon.*

Hales, Stephen, English div. mathem. and nat. philos. author, d. 1761, ag. 81.

Hali-Beig, a Polander, whose real name was Bobowski, but being taken captive by the Turks, and carried to Constantinople, it was changed in the seraglio, where he was educated: it is said he was master of seventeen languages; author of a treatise on the religious rites and customs of the Turks, d. 1675. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Halifax, Charles Earl of. See *Montague.*

Hall, John, Engl. politic. writer and poet, b. 1627, d. 1656. *Biog. Diet.*

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Hall, Joseph, bishop of Norwich styled the English Seneca, theol. and moral philos. author and poet, b. 1574, d. 1656. *Ibid.*

Hallé, Anthony, a Frenchman, Latin poet and gram. d. 1675, ag. 83. *Bayle.*

Hallé, Peter, his nephew, civil and canon law author and poet, b. 1621, d. 1689. *Ibid.*

Hallé, Claud Guy, French hist. painter, excelled in devotional pictures; painted for the churches at Paris, b. 1651, d. 1736. *Nouv. Diet.*

Haller, eminent German physician, and voluminous writer, d. 1777, in the 75th year of his age. *Biog. Diet.*

Halley, Edmund, celeb. English math. whose astronomical discoveries and observations greatly improved the art of navigation; and whose mathem. and astronom. works are highly esteemed in all parts of Europe, b. 1656, d. 1742. *Wood's Atben. Oxon.*

Hallier, Francis, French pret. theol. author, d. 1659, ag. 63. *Niceron.*

Hamberger, George Albrecht, Germ. mathem. author, b. 1661, d. 1716. *Nouv. Diet.*

Hampden, the famous Eng. patriot, who strenuously and at first solely opposed the measure of levying ship-money, and was prosecuted for it by Charl. I. slain in the civil war against that monarch 1643, ag. 49. *Whitlock's Mem.*

Hamel, John Baptist, du, French div. and mathem. theol. and philos. author, b. 1624, d. 1706. *Niceron.*

Hamilcar, Barcas, the famous Carthaginian general, slain in battle 247 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Hamilton, Anthony, earl, of Scotland, retired to France after the abdication of James II. poet and novelist, d. A. D. 1720, ag. 74. *Nouv. Diet.*

Hamilton, William, eminent Scotch poet, d. 1754.

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Hammond, Henry, English div. theol. author and comment. b. 1605, d. 1660. *Fell's Life of Hammond.*

Hammond, James, Eng. elegiac poet, b. 1710, d. 1742. *Johnson's Lives.*

Hammond, Anthony, English poet of some note, b. 1668, d. uncertain. *Biog. Diet.*

Hamza, Mahomet, author of a work said to be equal to the Alcoran, in support of Deism, fl. 1020. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Handel, George Frederic, of Hall in Saxony, the most celeb. music. and composer of his time; his compositions are admired throughout Europe: England was the place of his residence, where he performed on the harpsichord and organ, and met with encouragement equal to his great abilities, both from the court and the public, b. 1684, d. 1759. *Life of Handel, Lond.* 1760.

Hankius, Martin, of Breslaw, hist. of Sicily, &c. and poet, b. 1633, d. 1709.

Hanmer, Sir Thomas, one of the learned editors of Shakespeare, b. 1676, d. 1746.

Hanneman, Adrian, Dutch painter, practised 16 years in England, d. ab. 1680. *Granger.*

Hannibal, senior, renowned Carthaginian general, d. 404 B. C. *Unr. Hist.*

Hannibal, the last Carthaginian general of the name, d. 189. *Ibid.*

Hanno, the Carthag. admiral, celeb. navig. and writer, or reputed so, of the voyages made by him, fl. ab. 450. *Ibid.*

Hanachs, of Nuremburgh, a shoemaker, Germ. poet, in 5 vols. fol. b. and d. uncert.

Hartourt, Simon, Lord Vis. Harcourt, lord chancellor under queen Ann, d. 1727.

Hardham, John, a dram. crit. and author of one comedy, but better known as an eminent snuffmaker, and inventor of a mixed snuff called Hardham's 37, d. 1772. *Biog. Dram.*

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Harding, John, an old Eng. chronol. d. 1461. *Stow's Annals.*

Harding, Thomas, English divine and polem. writer, b. 1512, d. uncertain. *Prince's Worthies of Devonshire.*

Hardinge, Nicholas, ingenious Englishman, and author of some poems, d. 1758. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Hardoon, James, a Frenchman, univ. histor. and hist. of rhet. and poetry, among the ancients, d. 1766. *Nouv. Diet.*

Hardouin John, French Jesuit, crit. hist. and miscel. writer, d. 1729, ag. 83. *Niceron.*

Hardy, Alexander, French dramatic writer, d. 1630. *Dufresney.*

Hardwicke, Yorke Philip, earl of, lord chancellor of Great Britain, one of the ablest lawyers of the age; such was the equity of his decrees, that few appeals were made from them, and scarce any reversals, in the course of twenty years, that he held the seals, d. 1764, ag. 73.

Hare, Francis, bishop of Chichester, polem. and crit. author, d. 1740.

Harcé, Francis, of Utrecht, Latin hist. and chronol. of the Low Countries, biog. of saints, &c. d. 1632.

Hariot, Thomas, emin. English math. mathemat. author, particularly on Algebra, in which he made several useful discoveries; he also made a voyage to Virginia, the relation of which he published, b. 1560, d. 1621. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Hartley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, celeb. English statesman in the reign of queen Anne, stabbed at the council board by the marquis of Guiscard, a Frenchman, under examination for treasonable practices, 1710. Tried himself for high treason in 1717. The chief crime alleged was a design to set aside the Hanover succession, and bring in the pretender; but he was acquitted, b. 1661, d. 1724. *Collins's Lives of the Earls of Oxford.*

Harmer Rev. Thomas, em. dissenting clergyman and crit. biblic. author.

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54 years pastor of a congregation in Suffolk, b. uncertain, d. 1788.

Harmodius. See *Ariostotom.*

Harold I. king of England 1036, natural son of Carnute I. He ascended the throne by force of arms, to the exclusion of the legitimate son of Canute. In order to extirpate the remains of the English royal family, he forged a letter in the name of queen Emma, widow of Ethelred II. inviting her two sons, Alfred and Edward, who had fled into Normandy, to come to England, and take possession of the crown; the two young princes fell into the snare; Alfred was arrested, had his eyes put out, and died soon after. Edward escaped, fled again into Normandy, and afterwards came to the crown. See *Edw. the Confessor.* Harold d. (detested for his cruelty) 1039.

Harold II. king of England, 1066. He was the second son of Godwin, earl of Kent, and by his interest seized the crown, under the pretext that Edward the Confessor had appointed him his successor, though that Monarch left a son, Edgar Atheling; his claim seems to have been ill founded, since his own brother, Tosti, disputed it with him, as well as William of Normandy, to whom Edward had undoubtedly promised the succession: and it is asserted by some historians, that Harold himself, and the English nobility, had solemnly consented to this settlement of the crown. Harold was slain in battle the same year, fighting for his crown against William. See *William I.*

Harpalus, Greek astron. who corrected the Cycle of eight years, invented by Cleostrates, fl. ab. 480 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Harpocration, Valerius, of Alexandria, orat. and rhet. author of a lexicon of the ten orators, fl. 175. *Fabri-
cii Bibl. Graec.*

Harrington, Sir John, English poet, created knight of the Bath by James I. d. ab. 1620.

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Harrington, James, celeb. English political writer in favour of the republican government; author of the *Oceana*, b. 1611, d. 1677. *Ibid.*

Harriot, Thomas, em. English mathem. and natural philos. b. 1560, d. 1621. *Arben. Oxon.*

Harris, Gautier, English phys. med. author, d. after 1730. *Nov. Diſ.*

Harris, Josiah, English celeb. writer on coins, d. 1764.

Harris, William, English dissent. clergyman of eminence, and historical writer, d. 1770. *Anec. of Boreas.*

Harris, James, em. English grammar. and crit. writer, b. 1709, d. 1786.

Biog. Diſ.

Harrison, John, famous English mechanic, and maker of the famous time-keeper, for ascertaining the longitude at sea, b. 1693, d. 1776. *Biog. Diſ.*

Hartley, David, English physician, and med. and philos. writer, b. 1704, d. 1757. *Annual Regis.* Vol. XVIII.

Hartman, George, Germ. mathem. inventor of a military instrument called the Bombarding Staff, 1520, and author of a treatise on perspective, d. uncert. *Melchior Adam.*

Hartman, John Adolphus, of Munster, from a jesuit became a zealous calvinist; and profes. of hist. and eloq. at Magdeburgh, hist. blog. and thet. Latin author, b. 1680, d. 1744. *Ib.*

Hartsoeker, Nicholas, Dutch mathem. mathemat. and philos. author, b. 1656, d. 1725. *Nov. Diſ.*

Hartshorn, Hall, English dram. poet, d. 1773.

Harvey, William, the celeb. English phys. discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and of the motion of the heart in animals 1616, by which the medical and chirurgical art was greatly improved, to the benefit of mankind; med. anatom. and philos. auth. b. 1578, d. 1657. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*

Harvey, Gideon, English phys. med. author, d. 1700. *Wood's Athen. Ox.*

Hafus.

ius, or Haas, John, Germ. math. author of tables, geog. and hist. of empires, &c. d. 1739. *Nouv. Dict.*

Hutton, Sir Christopher, an eminent statesman, and lord-chancellor of England under queen Elizabeth, d. 1591. *Lives of the Chancellors.*

Ward, William, English actor, and dram. writer, b. 1710, d. 1778. *Biog. Dram.*

Vercamp, Siegbert, a Dutchman, editor of ancient Greek and Latin authors, medal. hist. &c. d. 1742. *Ib. 58. Nouv. Dict.*

Wavers, Clopton, English surgeon, author of an esteemed treatise of Osteology, published by him 1691, d. uncertain.

Hautefeuille, L'Abbé, a French gentleman, skilled in mechanics, who made considerable improvements in the movements of watches; invented a specular gnomon for regulating clocks and watches by the sun, &c. b. 1647, d. 1724. *Nouv. Dict.*

Hauteroche, Noel, le Breton, Sieur de, French dram. author, and comedian, who continued on the stage to the time of his death, d. 1707 (the goth of his age.)

Howes, Stephen, English poet, fl. ab. 1490. *Warton.*

Hawkwood, Sir John, English warrior, fl. 14th cent. *Biog. Dict.*

Hawkins, Sir John, a brave English admiral under queen Elizabeth, b. 1520, d. 1595. *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Hawkins, Sir Richard, his son, a skillful navigator, discoverer of Hawkins's Maiden Land, d. aft. 1600.

Hawkesworth, Dr. John, poet, dram. and miscel. writer, b. 1719, d. 1773.

Hawkesmore, Nicholas, English archit. d. 1736.

Hawkes, Sir John, solicitor general to king William, and author of the celebrated tract on the duty of juries, d. 1716.

Hay, William, English poet, and miscellaneous prose writer, d. 1755.

Hayes, Charles, eminent English man-

thematian, b. 1678, d. 1760. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Hayls, John, English portrait painter, d. 1679. *Granger.*

Haynes, Hopton, assay-master of the Mint, author of theol. writ. d. 1749. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Haynes, Samuel, son to the preceding, published a collection of state papers, English divine, d. 1752. *Ib.*

Hayter, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Norwich, some time preceptor to Geo. III. d. 1762.

Hayward, Sir John, English hist. of particular reigns, d. 1627. *Biog. Brit.*

Hazaël, usurper of the throne of Syria, by the murder of his master, Benadab, and persecutor of the Jews, d. 852 B. C. *See the Bible.*

Head, Richard, English dram. author, and writer of the *English Rogue*, d. 1678. *Biog. Dram.*

Hearne, Thomas, English div. and a most eminent antiquary; he passed his whole life in collecting, revising, and restoring antient MSS. and printed books; but the major part concern English history. His publications are part in Latin, and part in English, and amount to upwards of 50 vol. 8vo. b. 1680, d. A. D. 1735. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Heath, Nicholas, archbp. of York, and lord chancellor of England, d. 1579. *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, vol. I.

Heath, James, English chronol. hist. of the civil war, commencing with the first disputes between Charles I. and his subjects in 1637, and ending with the year 1663, &c. [continued to 1675, by John Philips.] Heath was b. 1639, d. 1664. *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Heath, Thomas, Englishman, author of a new version of Job in 1755. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Heath, Benjamin, brother to the preceding, lawyer, and theol. and polit. writer. *Ibid.*

Heber, the son of Selah, and father of Peleg, from whom the Hebrew derived their name, according to Josephus,

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Josephus, Eusebius, Jerome, Bede, and most of the interpreters of the sacred writings; but Huet, bishop of Avranches, in his *evangel. demonstration*, has attempted to prove, that the Hebrews took their name from the word *Heber*, which signifies *beyond*, because they came from beyond the Euphrates. *Heber* is supposed to have been b. 2281 B. C. and to have lived 464 years. *Univ. Hist.*

Hecquet, Philip, French phys. med. author, b. A. D. 1661, d. 1737.

Heem, John David, of Utrecht, painter, excelled in flowers and fruit pieces, b. 1604, d. 1674. *De Piles.*

Heemskirk, Martin, of Haarlem, paint. stiled the *Raphael of Holland*, b. 1498, d. 1574. *Ibid.*

Heidegger, John James, a Swiss, and master of ceremonies in England, famous for his humour, b. 1661, d. 1749. *Biog. Diet.*

Heineccius, John, Germ. celeb. civil law author, b. 1681, d. 1741.

Heinetken, Christian, an extraordinary youth, the prodigy of the North; he was b. at Lubeck in 1721. He spoke his maternal tongue fluently at 10 months; at one year old he knew the principal events of the Pentateuch; in two months more he was master of the entire hist. of the old and new testament; at two years and an half he answered the principal questions in *geog.* and in *ancient and modern history*. He spoke Latin and French with great facility before the commencement of his fourth year, 1725, in which he d. His constitution was so delicate, that he was not weaned till a few months before his death. *Nouv. Diet.*

Heinsius, Daniel, of Ghent, critic of ancient Greek and Latin authors, miscel. prose Lat. author and poet, b. 1580, d. 1655. *Bayle.*

Heinsius, Nicolas, his son, of Leyden, Latin poet, and more accurate crit. than his father, b. 1620, d. 1681. *Ibid.*

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Heirotimus, a king of Arabia, remarkable in history for having 600 sons, by the valour of whose arms he often conquered the kings of Assyria and Egypt, fl. 50 B.C. *Justin lib. 39.*

Helen, the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, married to Menelaus, king of Sparta, stolen by Theseus, 1235 B. C. restored soon after, and carried off again by Paris, the Trojan prince, which occasioned the famous Trojan war, 1218. See *Troy*, PART I. and *Univ. Hist.*

Heliodorus, of Phoenicia, bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, better known as the author of a romance intitl'd, *Ethiopics*, in Greek; the tale has a moral tendency, and particularly inculcates the virtue of chastity. As it was the first of this species of writing, he is stiled *The Father of Romances*; he was also a good Latin poet, fl. ab. 398. *Huet de origine Fabul. Roman.*

Hellen, the son of Deucalion, reigned in Phiotide, and gave the name of Hellenists to the inhabitants, before called Greeks, 1521 B.C. *Arund. Marbles.*

Hellenicus, of Mytilene, ancient Gr. hist. fl. 486 B. C.

Heliot, John, of Paris, emin. chem. and author of an esteemed treatise on dyeing and on mines, foundries, &c. d. A. D. 1766. *Nouv. Diet.*

Helmbreker, Theodore, of Haarlem, painter, excelled in humorous pieces in miniat. b. 1624, d. 1694. *De Piles.*

Helmont, John Baptist Van, a celeb. Flemish gentleman, b. at Brussels 1577, who acquired such skill in natural philosophy, physic, and chemistry, that he was accounted a magician, and thrown into the inquisition; but having with difficulty justified himself, as soon as he was released he retired to Holland. Med. and chem. author, d. 1644. *Moretti.*

Heloise, famous for her unfortunate affection for her tutor Abelard, and for her Latin letters to him after they had retired from the world.

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She died abbess of Paraclet in 1163.
See *Abelard*.

Helvetius, Adrian, Dutch phys. practised at Paris, Med. auth. d. 1721.
ag. 65. *Dufresnoy*.

Helvetius, John, his son, b. at Paris 1685, emin. phys. and med. auth. but best known by his famous philos. work, intitled *l'Esprit*, d. 1775. *Nouv. Dict.*

Helvicus, Christopher, Germ. div. author of hist. and chronol. tables, from the creation to 1611; continued by *Schuppius*, b. 1581, d. 1616. *Bayle*.

Helyot, Peter, of Paris, hist. of monast. orders, relig. and milit. of secul. congreg. of their suppression, reform. &c. with plates of their several habits, d. 1716, ag. 56. *Niceron*.

Hemelar, John, Flemish div. author of a Latin treatise on the Roman coins, poems, &c. d. 1642. *Ibid.*

Hemskirk, Martin, Dutch painter, b. 1498, d. 1574. *Lives of the Paint.*

Henault, of Paris, better known by his title The President Henault, celeb. hist. of France, and dram. author, d. 1774.

Henaut, John De French poet, d. 1682. *Biog. Dict.*

Henderson, John, eminent English actor, d. 1785, ag. 38. *Life by Ireland*.

Henley, Anthony, English miscel. writer, d. 1711.

Henley, Robert, earl of Northington, lord chancellor under George II. d. 1772.

Henly, John, called the orator, misc. English writer, b. 1692, d. 1756.

Henninges, Jerome, Germ. hist. fl. in the 15th cent. *Meleb. Adam*.

Henry I. emp. of Germany, 919, warrior and excellent legislator, b. 876, d. 936. *Cuspiani vita Imperatorum*.

Henry IV. emp. of Germ. 1056. surnamed The Great, memorable for his quarrels with pope Gregory II. whom at one time he deposed, for having presumed to judge his sovereign; but at another, dreading the effects of the papal anathemas, he

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had the weakness to submit to the most humiliating personal solicitations and penances to obtain absolution, which impolitic measure increased the power of the pope, and alienated the affections of his subjects: thus circumstanced, he reassumed the hero, but too late, marched with an army to Rome, expelled Gregory, deposed him, and set up another pope. Gregory died soon after, but Urban II. and Pascal II. successively, excited his ambitious sons, Conrad and Henry, to rebel against him, and the latter was crowned emp. by the title of Henry V. 1106; and he had the inhumanity to arrest his father, and to deprive him not only of all his dignities, but even of the necessaries of life. The unfortunate Henry IV. was reduced to such extremities, (after having fought 62 battles in defence of the German empire) that he solicited the bishop of Spire to grant him an under chaunter's place in his cathedral, but was refused. He died the same year, at Liege, aged 55, a martyr to the ignorance and superstition of the age, and to his own blind confidence in favourites and mistresses.—There were seven emperors of Germany of this name, but the rest are not famous in history. *Ibid.*

Henry I. king of England, 1100, succeeded his brother William II. to the exclusion of Robert, his elder brother who was then on a voyage from the Holy Land. In 1101 Robert invaded England, in support of his claim to the throne; but a treaty took place, and Robert returned to Normandy. In 1105 Henry invaded Normandy, conquered it, and brought his brother prisoner to England, where he died prisoner in Cardiff castle, in Wales, in 1134. Henry's reign was prosperous; he enlarged the rights and privileges of his subjects, by a charter; encouraged inland navigation, and maintained the kingdom in peace and

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and plenty, d. 1135, in the 78th of his age, and 56th of his reign.

Henry II. king of England, 1154, (the first of the Plantagenets) the son of Geoffroi, count of Anjou, and Maud, empress of Germany, daughter of Henry I. of England. In 1155, he held an assembly, or parliament, at Wallingford, wherein the succession of his sons was established, and on his part he ratified the charter of rights granted by his father. In 1156, he went to France, and paid homage to the king for Normandy, Aquitaine, Anjou, Maine, and Touraine; the same year Malcolm, king of Scotland, ceded to him Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland: thus powerful in England and France, he caused statutes to be made to retrench the power of the English clergy, which were subscribed by the archbishop and bishops at Clarendon; but the pope refusing to confirm them, Becket took part with the pope. See *Becket*. In 1170, Henry caused his eldest son, Henry, to be crowned king of England, and the oath of allegiance or fealty taken on this occasion was, to the kings of England and their heirs. In 1172, Henry II. conquered Ireland; which remained ever after subject to England. In 1173, a conspiracy was formed against him by the queen, young Henry, and his other sons, on account of his criminal attachment to Fair Rosamond. The kings of France and Scotland were drawn into the quarrel, which occasioned a war, but peace was concluded between all parties in 1174: the same year Henry debased himself by doing penance, submitting to be flogged by the monks, for being the cause (by a passionate expression) of the murder of Becket. In 1182, king Henry junior d. in the 26th of his age, and the 13th of his coronation. Prince Richard, his chief son, rebelled against his fa-

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ther in 1185, the king of France seconded him, and obtaining a victory over Henry in Normandy, they obliged him to submit to such inglorious terms, that he died of grief 1189, in the 56th year of his age, and 35th of his reign.

Henry III. king of England, 1216, eldest son of John, king of England, who was the sixth son of Henry II. This inglorious reign began with doing homage to the pope for the kingdoms of England and Ireland, but the king being a minor, this must be placed to the account of his ministry; but as soon as he was of age, he discovered the weakness of his intellects, and a design to tyrannize over his subjects; for, 1227, he cancelled the Great Charter, and the Charter of the Forest, and in 1229, he suffered the pope to appoint an archbishop of Canterbury, and to collect tenths throughout the kingdom. His quarrels with the barons, his exactions, his dastardly conduct with respect to France, the baseness of the English bishops in sealing the charter by which king John made England tributary to the see of Rome; all together render this, as it is the longest, one of the most disgraceful reigns in the English dynasty. This king was remarkable for his piety, and every domestic virtue, which we should justly commend in a private person; but he wanted every qualification requisite for the sovereign of a great and free people, d. 1272, in the 66th year of his age, and 57th of his reign.

Henry IV. king of England, 1399, son of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster. Upon the decease of his father, Richard II. unjustly confiscated his paternal estate. Under the pretext of recovering this estate, he took the advantage of Richard's absence, who was in Ireland, landed with an armed force in Yorkshire, and being joined by several of the nobility and gentry,

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and by the army, he seized Richard on his return from Ireland, assembled the parliament, which had been summoned by writs in Richard's name, exhibited articles of mal-administration against his sovereign, compelled him to resign, and then, with the army at the door, asserted his claim to the crown as next heir, which in point of hereditary right belonged to Edmund Mortimer, earl of March: thus he was doubly an usurper; and the raising him to the throne laid the foundation of the factions of the houses of York and Lancaster, and of the civil wars occasioned by him. His short reign was one continued scene of rebellion or insurrections, yet he had ministers who knew how to make a court-parliament; the sheriffs being ordered to pay no regard to the majority of votes at elections, but to return such persons as were agreeable to him and his ministry, d. 1413, in the 47th of his age, and 14th of his reign.

Henry V. king of England, 1413, eldest son of Henry IV. a most illustrious hero, but by no means justifiable in his claim to the crown of France; nor does it appear from history that his English subjects derived any benefit from his conquest of France, of which he was made regent, and heir to that kingdom after the death of Charles VI. the reigning monarch, whose daughter he married. For his signal victories, See *Battles*, PART I. This prince, in the early part of his youth, gave his father great uneasiness, and the nation little hopes of him, from his dissolute life, abandoning himself to loose companions and licentious debauchery; but after his reformation (mentioned in our account of chief justice Gafcoigne) he was remarkably sober, temperate, and pious: if to this character could have been added the

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virtue of humanity, he would have been more illustrious as a king, though not so distinguished as a conqueror, d. in France 1422, in the 34th of his age, and 10th of his reign.

Henry VI. his only son, king of England, 1422, being but nine months old, in whom was verified the scripture denunciation, "woe unto that nation whose king is a child." John duke of Bedford was appointed regent of France; Humphrey Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester, regent of England; Thomas, duke of Exeter, and Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester and chancellor, the king's guardians. This distribution of the government created civil dissensions, and was the basis of the future mal-administrations and misfortunes of his reign. Charles VI. of France, survived Henry V. only 53 days, and his son, Charles VII. took the title of king of France, but the duke of Bedford caused our Henry VI. (then in France) to be proclaimed and acknowledged king, in virtue of the treaty of Troyes, in 1420, by which Henry and his heirs were to succeed Charles VI.; but the duke of Bedford, notwithstanding a signal victory obtained over Charles VII. in 1424, could not preserve France for his infant sovereign, on account of the disputes in England between the duke of Gloucester and the bishop of Winchester, which retarded the proper succours from home. In 1431, Henry was crowned king of France. See *Bedford, John duke of*. After the regent's death, the duke of York was sent to succeed him in France, and the English, by degrees, lost all their possessions in that kingdom. In 1445, Henry married Margaret of Valois, daughter of the duke of Anjou, an ambitious woman, who took part with the cardinal bishop of Winchester, against the good duke of Gloucester,

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ter, and fomented the troubles of this kingdom. See *Gloucester, Humphrey duke of*. In 1448, the duke of York sets up a claim to the throne, and under pretext of mal-administration breaks out into rebellion against the king, defeats the royal army; the duke of Somerset, prime minister, is killed, and Henry taken prisoner. In 1454, the king declares the duke of York protector of the kingdom, but displaces him the next year. The duke and his adherents take arms again in 1459, but are defeated, and the duke is attainted in parliament, with his son, afterwards Edward IV. but he raises a new army, and engages the king at Northampton in 1460, when the unfortunate monarch is again taken prisoner. It is settled in parliament that the duke of York should succeed Henry; but the queen, not satisfied with this exclusion of their son, raises an army, vanquishes the duke of York at Wakefield, and he is slain in the field the last day of the year 1461. The earl of March, his son, took the title of duke of York, engaged the king's forces, and defeated them, Feb. 2, 1461; but on the 17th the queen prevailed against the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Warwick, and set the king, who was in their hands, at liberty. This victory, however, did not stop the progress of the young duke of York, who marched directly to London, and was there proclaimed king on the 4th of March; on the 29th of the same month, the duke of York, styled Edward IV. defeated Henry at Towton in Yorkshire, when 36,779 subjects fell victims to this bloody civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster. In 1464, Henry was taken in disguise, and sent to the Tower: In 1467, Richard Nevil, the famous earl of Warwick, deserts Edward, raises forces in favour of Henry,

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defeats Edward, and takes him prisoner; he escapes, gains a victory over Warwick, obliges him to fly to France. In 1470 the earl returned with powerful forces, obliged Edward to leave the kingdom, and called a parliament, which restored Henry to the throne; but in March 1471, Edward, supported by an army of Flemings, (furnished him by the duke of Burgundy, whose sister he had married) returned in triumph to London, and sent the unfortunate Henry a second time to the Tower. On the 14th of April, Edward gained a final victory over the earl of Warwick, at Barnet; in this battle the earl and his brother, the marquis of Montacute, were slain. On the 9th of May, queen Margaret was defeated at Tewkesbury, and prince Edward, Henry's only son, was taken prisoner, whose undaunted spirit prompting him to remonstrate with Edward IV. on his usurpation, he was inhumanly assassinated in his presence, by Richard duke of Gloucester, the victor's brother, (afterwards Richard III.) who, it is generally related, likewise murdered Henry VI. in the Tower, on the 21st of May, in the 50th year of his age, and the 49th of his reign. Henry VII. king of England, 1485, elected by his victorious army in the field, after the battle of Bosworth, in which Richard III. was slain. He was the son of Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond, who was the eldest son of Owain Tudor, by Catherine the queen dowager of Henry V. He was descended, by his mother, from John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster, who was the daughter of John earl of Somerset, a son of the duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford, his third wife; but at the time of Henry's accession, there were living descendants of the duke of Lancaster, by his two first duchesses. Having therefore neither hereditary title,

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title, nor free election on his side, he carried his victorious army to London, and was crowned without opposition, October 30th, and the same day he instituted that strong personal guard, the band of yeomen. The parliament, as usual, settled the crown on the conqueror and his issue, yet the same parliament resolved, that several of their members, who had been attainted in the last reign, (not three months past) for high treason, and what was then called rebellion, in favour of the earl of Richmond, now Henry VII. could not take their seats till their attainder was reversed: as to the new king it was voted, that his attainder need not be reversed, the crown purging all defects. In 1486, Henry married the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. and by this political union, the being the heiress of the house of York, he put an end to every pretext for future civil wars on account of the two houses, and to his fears for his crown and life. Some faint attempts, however, were made to revive civil discord by setting up impostors to lay claim to the crown. In 1491, Lambert Symnel, and in 1492, Perkin Warbeck, were made to personate Richard duke of York (murdered in the Tower by Richard III.) See *Rebellions*, PART I. This reign is disgraced by the avarice of the king, who to gratify this mean passion, extorted money from his subjects on various pretexts; many were falsely accused of disloyalty, and obliged to purchase pardons. This conduct occasioned continual conspiracies against him; but by the vigilance of his servants concerned in his extactions, they were all discovered, and afforded fresh colour for fines and confiscations. In his last illness, he repented too late, the miseries he had caused by oppressing his subjects, and by his will ordered his successor to make restitution to

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those he had wronged, for which indeed he left a sufficient sum, having amassed near two millions by his merciless extortions, d. 1509, in the 53d of his age, and 24th of his reign.

Henry VIII. king of England, 1509, the second and only surviving son of Henry VII. A proclamation was published, declaring that those who had been wrongfully deprived of their effects under colour of commissions for levying forfeitures in the last reign, should receive satisfaction. Empson and Dudley, corrupt judges, the chief instruments of oppression, were convicted and executed as traitors in 1510; and some of the inferior agents being sentenced to the pillory, were stoned to death by the populace: so far as the estates of the late king's ministers would go, restitution was made to the injured subjects, but the new king granted no money out of the royal treasury for this purpose. In 1512, war was declared against France. In 1513, the queen was appointed regent; Henry invaded France with a powerful army, and Maximilian, emperor of Germany, served under him: the same year the earl of Surrey vanquished the Scots. See *Battles*, PART I. Henry defeated the French, took Tournay, and early in 1514 concluded a treaty of peace. In 1521, the king wrote a tract against Luther, who had just begun the reformation in Germany, upon which the pope gave him the title of Defender of the Faith, a title still retained by the kings of Great Britain. In 1522, cardinal Wolsey, prime minister of England, obtained from the pope, in virtue of his legantine authority, a power to suppress the lesser monasteries, in order to found a college at Ipswich, and another at Oxford; and this laid the foundation of the great political stroke struck by Henry, in abolishing the religious houses, and confi-

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eating their revenues to his own use. It is wrong to ascribe this measure to his quarrel with the pope about his divorce; for the suppression of monasteries went on gradually, under the sanction of the pope's bulls, and many of the largest were converted into cathedrals, and new bishopricks erected and endowed from their estates in 1528, while the divorce was in agitation at the court of Rome; and it is remarkable, that the interest of the monks and friars was secretly undermined by Henry, through the channel of Wolsey and the pope, till they were so weakened that the king could have no apprehensions of insurrections in their favour, when he should determine on the total dissolution of their communities. In 1525, an insurrection happened, on account of the king's levying money without the consent of parliament, but was soon suppressed. In 1531, the king separated from queen Catherine, who appealed to Rome against the divorce, in consequence of which the pope cited Henry to appear by himself or his proxy; an act of parliament passed in 1533, prohibiting all appeals to Rome; and in 1534, another, declaring the king Supreme head of the church, and granting him the first fruits and tenths of benefices before paid to the pope. In 1533, the king married Anne Bulleyn; in 1536, queen Catherine died, in the 50th of her age; and on the 19th of May, queen Anne was beheaded on a false charge of adultery, but in reality to make way for Jane Seymour, to whom the king was married the next day. In 1537, an insurrection happened in the North, occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries, when the lords Hussey and Darcy, and some of the abbots, being taken, were executed on the spot: the same year the queen was delivered of prince Edward, (who

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succeeded his father) and died soon after. In 1538, the pope absolved the subjects from their allegiance, declared Henry deposed, and invited all the Christian powers to make war against him. In 1540, the king married Ann, sister to the duke of Cleves, but taking disgust to her person, he was divorced by the convocation, and by his obsequious parliament; and the very same year married lady Catherine Howard, who was tried, convicted of notorious incontinence, and beheaded in 1542. The same year Ireland was declared a kingdom by the parliament of that country, and thereupon Henry added to his other titles that of king of Ireland, retained by his successors. In 1543, the king married Catherine Parr, relict of lord Latimer; this lady being accused of heretical principles, differing from the king's religious sentiments, was on the point of being committed to the Tower, with archbishop Cranmer, her protector, in 1545, when, by an happy presence of mind, she reconciled the king, and saved their heads. The same year the king had formed a design of suppressing the colleges in the two universities, but was dissuaded from it; and in the following year, 1546, the nation was delivered, by his death, from his tyrannical government, in the 56th of his age, and 38th of his reign.

Henry III. king of France and of Poland, 1573. The reign of this monarch was inglorious, and would not merit our notice, if some of the national events which happened in the course of it, were not so connected with that of the succeeding renowned prince, that they could not be omitted. Henry III. was the third son of Henry II. and bore the title of duke of Anjou till 1573, when he obtained the crown of Poland, on the death of Sigismund Augustus: the reputation he had

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acquired as a young soldier, at the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour, when he was only 17 years of age, determined the Polanders in their choice: he had not taken possession of this kingdom three months, when he was called home to succeed his brother Charles IX. who left France involved in a civil war between the Catholic and Huguenot subjects. In 1580, a peace was concluded very favourable (for those times) to the Protestant party; but from this time, the king, instead of reforming abuses, gave himself up to scandalous debaucheries; his favourites governed, and from their mal-administration the flames of religious discord soon broke forth again, and desolated the kingdom. The edict of pacification had alienated the affections of the Roman Catholics, whose fears were augmented by the death of the duke d'Alençon, the king's only brother, by which event Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV.) was become heir apparent to the throne, and being the chief of the Huguenots, they apprehended the Protestant religion would be made the religion of the state: to oppose this expected change, they courted the duke of Guise, the rival of Henry of Navarre, a man of a bold aspiring temper, who wanted only such a favourable pretext to deprive Navarre of his succession: his first step was to form an association under the name of The Holy League. See *Guise, Henry duke of*. As soon as Guise and his party were in arms, Henry had the weakness to publish an apology, to condemn his conduct with respect to the edict in favour of the Huguenots; joins his rebel subject the duke of Guise, revokes the privileges granted to the Protestants, and sends the forces of the league against his brother-in-law, Henry king of Navarre, the protector of the Protestants. The prince of Conde joined the king of Navarre, who,

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in 1587, obtained a complete victory over the royal army, and the only use he made of this signal advantage was, to offer the king his assistance to restore the tranquillity of the nation. On the other hand, the duke of Guise, having defeated a party of Germans who were on their march to reinforce Navarre, returned in triumph to Paris, and was received there as the deliverer of his country. The king now saw his error, when it was too late, the league was too powerful to be suppressed, and the assassination of the duke of Guise made him detested by both parties. The pope excommunicated him; the members of the Sorbonne, in full assembly, declared him unworthy of the throne, and the confessors refused to administer absolution to those who acknowledged him for their king. The widow of the duke of Guise demanded justice of the parliament against the murderer of her husband, and of his brother the cardinal; and a criminal process was drawn up against Henry de Valois, formerly king of France and Poland. In this dreadful situation he implored the assistance of the king of Navarre, and that generous hero not only flew to his succour with his army, but, to shew that he had no finisiter views, he waited upon the king before his troops arrived, with only a single page. But Henry did not long survive his reconciliation with Navarre; the bigots of the Romish party, who viewed the downfall of the league in the union of the two kings, spirited up a Dominican, one Jaques Clement, making him believe that the pope would create him a cardinal, if he took off the king; accordingly, gaining access to the unhappy monarch, under pretext of secret business, he delivered to him a letter, which he said came from the president of the parliament, and while he was reading it, the assassin stabbed

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bed him in the belly, and left the knife in the wound. The King died the next day, Aug. 2, 1589, in the 39th year of his age, and 15th of his reign. In him was extinguished the line of Valois, which had governed France 265 years. See *Hénault's Hist. of France*.

Henry IV. King of France, 1589, and Navarre, justly styled The Great; he was the son of Anthony de Bourbon, chief of the branch of Bourbon, (so called from a fief of that name, which fell to them by marriage with the heiress of the estate). His mother was the daughter of Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, a woman of a masculine genius, intrepid, simple and rustic in her manners, but deeply versed in politics, and a zealous protestant: foreseeing that her party would want such a protector, (for her husband was a weak indolent prince) she undertook the care of the education of the young hero: his diet was coarse, his cloaths neat, but plain; he always went bare-headed; she sent him to school with the other children of the same age, and accustomed him to climb the rocks and neighbouring mountains, according to the custom of the country: he was b. in 1553, and in 1569, the 16th of his age, he was declared the defender and chief of the protestants at Rochelle. The peace of St. Germain, concluded in 1570, recalled the lords in the protestant interest to court, and in 1572 Henry was married to Margaret de Valois, sister to Charles IX. king of France. It was in the midst of the rejoicings for these nuptials, that the horrid massacre of Paris took place. Vide *Massacres, PART 1.* Henry was reduced, by this infernal stroke of false policy, to the alternative of changing his religion or being put to death: he chose the former, and was detained prisoner of state three years. In 1587 he made his escape, put himself at the head of the Hugue-

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not party, exposing himself to all the risks and fatigues of a religious war, often in want of the necessities of life, and enduring all the hardships of the common soldier; but he gained a victory this year at Courtras, which established his reputation in arms, and endeavoured him to the protestants. On the death of Henry III. religion was urged as a pretext for one half of the officers of the French army to reject him, and for the leaguers not to acknowledge him. A phantom, the cardinal de Bourbon, was set up against him, but his most formidable rival was the duke de Mayenne, however, Henry, with few friends, fewer important places, no money, and a very small army, supplied every want by his activity and valour. He gained several victories over the duke, particularly that of Bay in 1590, memorable for his heraldic monition to his soldiers: "If you love your ensigns, rally by my white plume, you will always find it in the road to honour and glory." Paris held out against him notwithstanding his successes; he took all the suburbs in one day, and might have reduced the city by famine, if he had not humanely suffered his own army to relieve the besieged; yet the bigotted friars and priests in Paris all turned soldiers, except four of the Mendicant order, and made daily military reviews and processions, the sword in one hand, and the crucifix in the other, on which they made the citizens swear rather to die with famine, than to admit Henry. The scarcity of provisions in Paris at last degenerated into an universal famine; bread had been sold, whilst any remained, for a crown the pound; and at last it was made from the bones of the charnel-house of St. Innocents: human flesh became the food of the obstinate Parisians, and mothers eat the dead bodies of their children. In fine, the duke of Mayenne, fe-

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ing that neither Spain nor the league would ever grant him the crown, determined to assist in giving it to the lawful heir. He engaged the states to hold a conference with the chiefs of both parties, which ended in Henry's abjuration of the protestant religion at St. Dennis, and his consecration at Chartres in 1593. The following year Paris opened its gates to him; in 1596 the duke of Mayenne was pardoned; and in 1598 peace was concluded with Spain. Henry now showed himself doubly worthy of the throne, by his encouragement of commerce, the fine arts, and manufactures, and by his patronage of men of ingenuity, and sound learning, of every country: but though the fermentations of Romish bigotry were calmed, the leaven was not destroyed; scarce a year passed without some attempt being made on this real father of his people; and at last the monster Ravilliac stabbed him to the heart in his coach, in the streets of Paris, on the 14th of May, 1610, in the 57th year of his age, and 22d of his reign.—France had two other kings of this name, Henry I. and II. but no other ways distinguished than by their royalty. See *Henault*.

Henry of Lorraine, comte de Harcourt, a renowned French general under Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. d. 1666, ag. 66. *Ibid.*

Henry of Huntingdon, archdeacon of Huntingdon, hist. of England to 1154, in Latin, &c. d. 1168.

Henry of Ghent, (or Goethals) archdeacon of Tournay, theolog. biog. and crit. author, d. 1295, ag. 76. *Bayle*.

Henry of Suza, cardinal and bishop of Orlia, celeb. can. and civil law author, fl. in the 13th cent. *Niceron*.

Henry, Philip, em. noncon. divine, b. 1631, d. 1685. *Life by Matthew Henry*.

Henry, Matthew, emin. English dissent. div. theolog. author, b. 1662, d. 1714. *Biog. Diss.*

Heraclides of Pontus, Greek philos. fl. 336 B. C. *Stanley's Lives of Philos.*

Heraclitus, celeb. Greek philos. fl. ab. 500 B. C. *Ibid.*

Heraclius, emperor of Rome, a renowned warrior, d. A. D. 641.

Herault, or Heraldus, of Paris, law and crit. author, d. 1649. *Moreri*.

Herbelot, Bartholomew de, of Paris, profes. of the oriental languages, author of the *Bibliotheque Orientale*, &c. b. 1625, d. 1695. *Niceron*.

Herbert, Edward, lord Herbert of Cherbury, b. in Wales, in 1581, celeb. statesm. in the reign of James I. and not less famous as an hist. philos. and crit. author, d. 1648. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Herbert, George, his brother, English div. and poet, b. 1593, d. ab. 1635. *Walton's Life of Herbert*.

Herbert, Mary, countess of Pembroke, an ingenious lady, and poet, d. 1621. *Biog. Dram.*

Herbert, William, earl of Pembroke, statesm. and author of some poems, b. 1580, d. 1630. *Ab. Oxon.*

Herbert, Thomas, Eng. traveller and writer of travels and hist. d. 1681-2. *Ibid.*

Herbinius, John, a German, nat. philos. and polemic. writer, b. 1633, d. 1676.

Hercules, a Theban hero, whose birth and exploits are the subjects of fabulous history, particularly his twelve labours styled Herculean; supposed to have fl. ab. 900 B. C.

Herdtrich, Christian, Flemish jes. hist. of China, d. ab. A. D. 1690. *Niceron*.

Hericourt, Louis, French law author, b. 1687, d. 1753. *Nouv. Dict.*

Heritier, de Villandon, French poet, b. 1664, d. 1734. *Dufresnoy*.

Hermachus, Epicurean philos. fl. ab. 267.

Herman, Paul, celeb. Dutch botanical author, d. 1695. *Ibid.*

Hermannus, Jacobus, of Basil, celeb. mathem. and mathemat. author, d. 1733, ag. 55. *Nouv. Dict.*

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Hermant, John, French div. celeb. hist. of relig. and milit. orders, &c. d. 1725. *Ibid.*

Hermas, Pastor, one of the first fathers of the christian church, and theologian, author, fl. 65. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*

Hermes, Egyptian philos. whose history is equally fabulous with that of Hercules. The Egyptians attribute to him the invention of writing and music, and account him their first legislator. Distinguished likewise by the name of Mercury and Toth. Supposed to have fl. ab. 1596 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Hermias, one of the first christian philos. author of a burlesque criticism on the heathen philosophers, fl. ab. A. D. 150.

Hermit (Gautier, Peter) the, a French officer of Amiens in Picardy, who quitted the military profession, and commenced hermit and pilgrim. Unfortunately he travelled to the Holy Land, ab. 1093, and making a melancholy recital of the deplorable situation of a few christians in that country to pope Urban II. and at the same time enthusiastically lamenting that infidels should be in possession of the famous city where the author of christianity first promulgated his sacred doctrines; Urban gave him a fatal commission to exhort all christian princes to a general war against the Turks and Saracens, possessors of the Holy Land; d. aft. 1100. See *Crusades, Part I.*

Hermippus, Athenian comic poet, fl. 450 B. C.

Hermodus, Greek archit. built the temple of Mars at Rome, 104 B. C. *Vitruvius.*

Hermogenes, Greek archit. the most ancient and celeb. in hist. according to Vitruvius, fl. ab. 1015 B. C.

Hermogenes Tarsensis, rhetor. and orator, a prodigy in every respect; at 17 years of age he published his system of rhetoric; and at 20 his philos. ideas; but at 25 he forgot every thing he had known; d. ab. A. D. 168. *Dufresnoy.*

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Hermogenianus, Rom. a law author, fl. ab. 330. *Ibid.*

Hero, the name of two celeb. Greek mathem. the one called the Old, the other the Young Hero; the younger was a disciple of Ctesibius; they are known by two works translated into Latin by Barocius, *Spiralium Liber*, by Hero senior, and *Tract. artis & machin. militar.* by Hero junior, fl. ab. 130 and 100 B. C. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Herod, falsely styled The Great, king and execrable tyrant of Judea, who, on the strength of a misinterpreted prophecy, caused all the male children of Bethlehem and its neighbourhood to be massacred by his soldiers, at the time of the birth of Christ, in the vain hope of destroying the Saviour of mankind; d. A. D. 31 ag. 74. See *the Bible.*

Herod Antipas, his son, tetrarch of Galilee, who beheaded John the Baptist, ab. 30. *Ibid.*

Herodian, the celeb. Greek hist. of Rome, from the death of Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 180, to the murder of Balbinus and Maximian, 238, d. ab. 247.

Herodotus, of Halycarnassus, styled The Father of History. His work is divided into nine books, written in the Ionic dialect, and contains an account of the Persian wars against the Greeks, and of the affairs of almost all other nations, from the reign of Cyrus to that of Xerxes, b. 484, d. aft. 413 B. C. *Hist. de Græc. Hist.*

Herophilus, Greek phys. botan. and anatom. mentioned with great eulogiums by Cicero, Pliny, and Plutarch, fl. ab. 300.

Herrera, Tordejillas, Spanish hist. of the Indies from 1492 to 1554, and of the world (not so much esteemed) from 1554 to 1598, d. A. D. 1625. *Niceron.*

Herring, Thomas, archbp. of Canterbury, distinguished himself by his loyalty and patriotism in the time of the Scotch rebellion in 1745.

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By a timely activity he roused the whole county of Yorkhire from their consternation at the defeat of the king's troops at Preston-Pans; for he convened the nobility, gentry, and clergy, and made a most eloquent and pathetic speech, which had such an effect that 40,000 l. were subscribed to form associations for the defence and support of his late majesty; which example was followed throughout the kingdom. We have only one vol. of his sermons upon public occasions, which do him great honour as a pious benevolent christian; b. 1693, d. 1757. *Biog. Diet.*

Huetius, Nicolas, German lawyer, hist. concurrent. on the ancient hist. of France and Germany, in Latin, d. 1710. *Niceron.*

Heitwart, John George, a Bavarian lawyer, author of *Chronologia nova & veta*, &c. &c. d. 1640. *Moret.*

Hervey, John, lord Hervey, keeper of the privy-seal to George II. eminent. polit. writer and poet, d. 1743.

Hervey, James, Eng. div. eminent for his piety; author of *Meditations among the Tombs*, &c. &c. b. 1714, d. 1753. *Biog. Diet.*

Harvey, John Augustus, earl of Bristol, able admiral and statesman, b. 1724, d. 1779. *Biog. Diet.*

Hesiod, the celeb. Greek poet, co-temporary with Homer, fl. 870 B. C. *Fabricius Bibl. Græc.*

Hesychius, Greek gram. and lexicog. fl. ab. A. D. 300. *Ibid.*

Hetzner, Lewis, a famous Germ. Socinian, he translated the Bible into German; but the suppression of it was so strict, that it is very scarce; printed at Worms in fol. 1529; d. ab. 1540. *Melchior Adam.*

Hevelke, or Hevelius, senator of Dantzick, celeb. mathemat. and astronom. author, b. 1611, d. 1688. *Niceron.*

Heurnius, John, celeb. Dutch phys. and writer, b. 1543, d. 1601. *Biog. Diet.*

Hewson, William, a very ingenious

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anatomist, assistant to Dr. Hunter, and afterwards in partnership with him; but upon their disagreement, read anatomical lectures at his own house (in which he was succeeded by Mr. Falconer) author of a work intitled *Inquiries into the properties of the blood, and the lymphatic syke*, 2 vols. He disputed with Dr. Abr. Monro the discovery of the lymphatic system of vessels in oviparous animals; b. 1739, d. 1774.

Heylin, Peter, English div. and hist. d. 1663.

Heylin, Peter, English div. and hist. b. 1600, d. 1662. *Barnard's Life of Heylin.*

Heywood, John, supposed to be the first English dram. poet, &c. d. 1565. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Heywood, Thomas, actor and dram. auth. d. ab. 1615. *Lives of the Poets.*

Heywood, Eliza, voluminous English novelist and dram. writer, d. 1756, ab. 63 years of age. *Biog. Dram.*

Hezekiah, king of Judah, d. 697 B. C. See the *Bible*.

Hicetas, of Syracuse, philos. and astronomer, who taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them: this is mentioned by Cicero, and probably gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus; fl. 344 B. C. *Diogenes Laertius.*

Hicks, George, English div. celeb. antiqu. crit. and polem. author, b. A. D. 1642, d. 1715. *Biog. Diet.*

Hierocles, governor of Alexandria, persecutor of the Christians, and writer against Christianity, fl. ab. 300. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*

Hierocles, of Alexandria, Platonic philos. and philosoph. author, fl. in the 5th cent.

Hiero I. king and tyrant of Syracuse, a renowned warrior, d. 465 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Hiero II. king of Syracuse, also a renowned warrior, but unfortunate against the Romans, with whom having made peace, he became fa-

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mous for his virtuous administration, d. 215 B. C. *Ibid.*

Hieronymus. See *Jerome.*

Hiffernan, Paul, native of Ireland, dram. writer, translator and compiler, d. 1778. *Biog. Dram.*

Higden, Dr. William, eminent politic. writer, in the reign of queen Ann. d. 1715.

Higgons, Bevil, English dram. poet and historian. d. 1735.

Higgons, Sir Thomas, father to the preceding ingenious Englishman, and author of some small pieces. b. 1624. d. 1691. *Biog. Diet.*

Highmore, Joseph, emin. English painter. b. 1692. d. 1780.

Hilarius, or Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers (canonized) theolog. author and comment. d. A. D. 367. *Dupin.*

Hildebert, archbp. of Tours, theolog. author and poet. d. 1132. *ibid.*

Hill, Aaron, celeb. English poet, and miscell. author. b. 1684. d. 1749. *Biog. Diet.*

Hill, Sir John, an Englishman, remarkable for the number and variety of his writings, there being hardly a subject on which he did not exercise his pen, generally with little success. The latter part of his life he devoted to the study and improvement of botany, on which subject he is allowed to have shewn considerable abilities. b. 1716. d. 1775.

Hillel, senior, of Babylon, president of the sanhedrim at Jerusalem: he formed a celebrated School there, in which he maintained the oral traditions of the Jews against Shammai, his colleague, whose disciples adhered only to the written law; and this controversy gave rise to the sects of pharisees and scribes. He was likewise one of the compilers of the Talmud. fl. ab. 40 B.C. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Hillel, the Nasi, or prince, another learned Jew, Hebrew author, fl. ab. A. D. 320. *ibid.*

Hilliard Nicholas, English portrait

H O A

painter to queen Elizabeth. d. 1619. ag. 62. *Walpole's Anecd. of Painting.*

Himilco, famous Carthaginian general. fl. ab. 397 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Hincmar, archbp. of Rheims, a learned French prelate of the 9th cent. theolog. and canon law author, d. A. D. 882. *Bayle.*

Hipparchia, the wife of Crates, Cyn. philosopher; is reputed to have written some philos. works, but they are lost. fl. 330. B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Hipparchus, celeb. mathem. and astronom. author. fl. 129. B. C. *Vetus de Scient. Mathem.*

Hippias, Eleat. philosopher. fl. 398 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Hippias, Greek archit. fl. 130 B. C.

Hippocrates, of the isle of Cos, the celeb. Greek physician, styled The Father of Physic, med. author. d. 361 B. C. ag. 99. *Patricius Bibl. Græc.*

Hipponax, of Ephesus, Greek satir. poet. fl. 538 B. C.

Hiram, king of Tyre, cotemporary with Solomon, whom he supplied with cedar, gold, silver, and other materials, for building the temple. d. 1000. B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Hiram, of Tyre, assisted in the construction of Solomon's Temple, and other public buildings at Jerusalem, fl. 1015. B. C. *Dufresney.*

Hire, Laurent de la, French painter. b. A. D. 1606. d. 1656. *De Piles.*

Hire, Philip de la, his son, mathem. geom. and astron. auth. d. 1718. *Dufresney.*

Hoadley, Dr. John, archb. of Armagh, d. 1746.

Hoadley, Benjamin, his brother, bishop of Winchester, celeb. theolog. and controv. writer. b. 1676. d. 1761. *Supplement to Biog. Diet.*

Hoadley, Benjamin, his son, an eminent physl. med. and dram. author. b. 1706. d. 1757. *ibid.*

Hoadley, John, brother to the preceding English divine, poet, and dram. author. b. 1711. d. 1776. *Hobbes.*

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Hobbes, Thomas, celeb. English phil. politic. philos. and crit. author and poet. b. 1588. d. 1679. *ibid.*
 Hochstetter, Andrew Adam, Germ. div. hist. and politic. author. b. 1668. d. 1717. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Hedges, Nathaniel, Eng. phys. and med. author. d. 1684. *Wood's Biblio. Oxon.*
 Hodgson, John, English antiqu. and scholar. d. 1760. *Anecd. of Bowyer.*
 Hody, Humphry, English div. and emin. crit. chiefly on Greek authors, and antiqu. in Latin. b. 1659. d. 1706. *Biog. Britan.*
 Hoeschellius, a German editor, and comment. of ancient Greek authors. b. 1556. d. 1617. *Melcb. Adam.*
 Hoffman, Maurice, Germ. phys. anat. and botan. author. d. 1698. ag. 77. *Niceron.*
 Hoffman, John Maurice, his son, phys. med. author. b. 1653. d. 1727. *ibid.*
 Hoffman, Frederick, of the same family, the most emin. phys. of the three, and equally celeb. as a medical author. b. 1660. d. 1742. *Freind's Hist. of Phys.* — This Family produced several other learned men, particularly John James Hoffman, who published a Latin Univ. Hist. Dict. in 1678, 4 vol. fol.
 Hogarth, William, celebr. English paint. and engraver. d. 1764, ag. 64.
 Holbein, Hans, famous Germ. portrait painter and engraver. b. 1498. d. at London 1554. *De Piles.*
 Holberg, Lewis, of Norway, hist. of Denmark, &c. b. 1684. d. 1754. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Holdsworth, Edward, an Englishman, Latin poet and crit. on Virgil. d. 1747.
 Holiday, Barten, English div. poet and philos. author. b. 1593. d. 1661. *Wood's Biblio. Oxon.*
 Holingshed, Raphael, English historian of Engl. Irel. and Scotl. In these histories or chronicles, Holingshed was assisted by other compilers, and after his death they were continued

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by Stowe, Thin, and others, down to 1586. d. 1581. *ibid.*
 Hollar, Wenceslaus, celeb. Germ. engraver. b. 1607. d. at London, 1677. *Life of Hollar by Vertue.*
 Holles, John, the first earl of Clare, a gallant English officer, who signalized himself in the service of his country, both by sea and land, under queen Elizabeth and James I. d. 1625.
 Holles, Denzil, lord Holles, second son of the earl of Clare, an eminent English patriot, who nobly maintained and defended the rights and privileges of the house of commons, of which he was a most worthy member, against the arbitrary measures of Charles I. and his favourites, falsely styled, The King's Friends. His lordship was also a political writer. b. 1597. d. 1680. Vide *Biog. Brit.* and *Macauly's Hist.*
 Holles, Thomas Pelham, duke of Newcastle, an emin. statesman. under Geo. II. b. 1693. d. 1768.
 Hollis, Thomas, a private English gentleman, and a protest. dissenter; who formed his life and conversation upon the principles of philanthropy; and, by avoiding the foibles, while he retained the virtues of the most celebrated philosophers and patriots of antiquity, as well as of modern times, became an ornament to his country, and rendered her the most essential services, in that post of honour, which he preferred before all others, on account of the corruption of the times, a private station. Content with a simple frugal table, and the decent conveniences of life, he benevolently employed the greatest part of his ample fortune in supporting and rewarding indigent or neglected merit, in every station. He was the patron of pious divines of all denominations, who, rather than sacrifice their religious principles to worldly interest, thought proper to refuse, or to throw up lucrative eccl. X ecclesiastical

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eleastical benefices. To the ingenious artist and industrious tradesman, whose only obstacle to success was want of fortune, he furnished the means of settling. To the oppressed and persecuted real patriot, he afforded temporary relief, that his public integrity might not fall a victim, through cruel penury, to ministerial corruption. He was a firm, active friend to men of letters, and to the liberty of the press, yet he equally detested its licentiousness and discouraged defamatory, obscene, and trifling performances. The works of the immortal British patriots of the last century, some of whom not only wrote, but died for the cause of religious and civil liberty, he frequently reprinted, at his own expence, and dispersed, not only throughout Great Britain and her colonies, but to most parts of Europe, his correspondence with the friends of mankind and of civil liberty being universal. b. 1720. d. 1774.

Holstenius, Lucas, a Germ. comment. and crit. of ancient Greek and Latin authors. b. 1596. d. 1661. *Niceron*.

Holland, Charles, emin. Eng. actor. d. 1769.

Holt, Sir John, emin. English lawyer, chief justice of England under William III. and law author. b. 1642. d. 1710. *Biog. Britan.*

Holyoake, Francis, learned English man, and Lexicographer. b. 1567. d. 1653.

Holyoake, Thomas, son to the preceding, compiled a Latin-English and English-Latin dict. b. 1616. d. 1675. *Abben. Oxon.*

Homberg, William, of Batavia, celeb. chemist. d. at Paris, 1715. His works are to be found in the memoirs of the academy of sciences. *Nouv. Dict.*

Home, Henry, lord Kaimes, one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland; emin. philos. and critical writer. d. 1782.

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Homer, the father of the Greek poets, and model of Epic poetry, a. at Athens, in the archonship of Diognetes, 907 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles*.

Homtorst, or **Hontorst**, Gerard, Dutch painter, excelled, (and said to be the first) in night-pieces. b. A. D. 1592. d. 1660. *De Piles*.

Honderkooter, Melchior, Dutch painter, excelled in birds and animals. b. 1636. d. 1695. *ibid.*

Hone, George Paul, Germ. lawyer, hist. and law author. b. 1662. d. 1747. *Nouv. Dict.*

Hood. See **Robin Hood**.

Hooft, Peter Corneille, celeb. Dutch poet and hist. b. 1581. d. 1647. *Niceron*.

Hoogstratten, David, of Rotterdam, Dutch and Latin lexicog. crit. and poet. b. 1658. d. 1724. *ibid.*

Hooke, Robert, celeb. English mathem. and philos. inventor of several altho nom. instruments, philos. writer, b. 1635. d. 1702. *Wood's Abben. Ox.*

Hooke, Nathaniel, English author of the Roman history. a. 1583.

Hooker, Richard, English div. auth. of *Eccles. Polity*, &c. b. 1553. d. 1600. *Walton's Life of Hooker*.

Hoole, Charles, Eng. div. translator of Terence, b. 1610. d. 1666. *Biog. Dram.*

Hooper, John, bishop of Gloucester, suffered for the protestant faith in the reign of queen Mary, being burnt at Gloucester, 1555. *Wood's Abben. Oxon.*

Hooper, John, bishop of Bath and Wells, theol. polem. and crit. auth. b. 1640. d. 1727. *Wood's Fasti.*

Hoornbeck, John, emin. Dutch div. polem. author. b. 1617. d. 1666. *Bayle.*

Hopkins, Ezekiel, bishop of Londonderry, theol. author, b. 1633. d. 1690. *Wood's Abben. Oxon.*

Hopkins, Charles, son to the preceding, Eng. poet and dram. auth. d. 1699-1700. *Biog. Dict.*

Hopkins, John, brother to Charles, Eng. poet, b. 1675. d. uncert. *ib.* *Horace*

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Horace, (Horatius Quintus Flaccus) the celeb. Roman lyric and satir. Lat. p. b. 63, d. 8, B. C. *Sueton.* Hera-pollo, or Horusapollo, of Alexandria, Greek crit. and antiq. author of a dissertation on the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, fl. ab. A. D. 380. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Historique.*

Horatius, Cocles, a renowned Roman knight, who saved the city by his noble defence of a wooden bridge attacked by Porsenna. Whilst he and his two associates opposed the enemy at the entrance, he desired his fellow-citizens to cut away the bridge behind him; this being executed, he fell into the Tiber, but though wounded, and oppressed by heavy armour, he gained the shore, fl. 507 B. C. *Livy.*

Horneck, Anthony, emin. Eng. div. d. 1697.

Hornius, George, a German Latin eccles. and civil hist. d. at Leyden, 1670. *Ibid.*

Hornman, Gilbert, Eng. law writer, d. 1733.

Horrebow, Peter, emin. Danish mat. and astron. he first discovered the aberration of the light of the fixed stars, afterwards clearly explained by Bradley, d. 1674. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Historique.*

Horrox, Jeremiah, celeb. Eng. astronomer, and the first discoverer of the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, astron. author, b. 1619, d. 1641. *Biog. Dictionnaire Historique.*

Horritius, James, German phys. and med. and botan. author, b. 1537, d. 1600. *Melch. Adam.*

Horritius, Gregory, his nephew, styled the Eulapius of Germany, med. and philos. author, b. 1578, d. 1636. Two of his sons, Daniel and Gregory, were eminent in the same profession. *Nouv. Dictionnaire Historique.*

Hortensia, celeb. Roman matron; the senate having laid a heavy tax on the women of Rome, she pleaded with so much eloquence in behalf of her sex, that the tax was considerably diminished.

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Hortensius, Quintus, celeb. Roman orator and poet; being eclipsed at the bar by Cicero, he quitted it for the military life, and became military tribune, praetor, and consul. d. ab. 50 B. C. *Livy.*

Hosea, king of Israel, d. ab. 721 B. C. See the Bible.

Hosier, a brave English admiral, d. A. D. 1727.

Hospinian, Rodolph, Germ. prot. div. Latin hist. of the temples, of the festivals of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, Turks, and Indians: of sacraments, of friars, and particularly of the order of J-uits, &c. b. 1547, d. 1626. *Boyle.*

Hospital, Michael de l', chancellor of France under Charles IX. polit. author and Latin poet, b. 1573, d. 1631. *Dufresnoy.*

Hospital, William, marquis de l', a French officer, but better known as a mathem. author, chiefly geom. b. 1661, d. 1704. *Ibid.*

Hosse, Sidronius, French jesuit, and excell. Latin poet, d. 1653. *Niceron.*

Hoste, or l'oste, John, French lawyer, astronom. and geom. author, d. 1631. *Dufresnoy.*

Hostus, Matthias, Germ. antiq. Lat. author on Greek, Roman, and Jewish antiquities, d. 1587, ag. 79. *Melch. Adam.*

Hotman, Francis, or Hotomanus, of Paris, eminent civilian, civil law and Roman antiq. author, comment. of Tully, &c. b. 1524, d. 1590. *Niceron.*

Hottinger, John Henry, learned writ. and oriental scholar, b. in Switzerland, 1620, d. 1667. *Niceron's Hommes Illustres.*

Hoveden, Roger, Eng. historian from 731 to 1199, d. ab. 1210.

Hough, John, bishop of Worcester, memorable for his patriotic conduct in supporting the rights of Magdalen college, Oxford, against the arbitrary mandates of James II. by which he endeavoured to impose fellows and officers upon the university,

verity, b. 1650, d. 1743. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Moulieres, Antionette des, a French lady, whose poetry is highly esteemed in France, d. 1694, member of the French and some Italian academies. Antionette Theresia, her daughter, carried the poetic prize in the French academy against Fontenelle, d. 1718. *Dufresnoy.*

Houffai, Amelot de la, politic. auth. and comment. d. 1706.

Howard, Sir Edward, high admiral of England, a most gallant commander, slain at sea, in the service of his country, in 1513.

Howard, Henry, earl of Surry, a brave Eng. general under Henry VIII. and an esteemed poet; beheaded on a false charge of aspiring to the crown, by means of a marriage with the princess Mary, 1547. *Biog. Britan.*

Howard, Thomas, duke of Norfolk, high admiral of England, and an eminent statesman, condemned for high treason, and ordered for execution on the 25th of January, 1547; but was saved by the death of Henry VIII. on the preceding day, d. 1553.

Howard, Charles, earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England, commander in chief at the defeat of the Spanish armada, b. 1536, d. 1624. *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Howard, Sir Robert, hist. and poet, d. ait. 1692. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Howe, John, English div. and theol. writer, b. 1630, d. 1705. See *Calamy's Life of Howe.*

Howe, John, English poet, d. 1721. *Nichol's Collection of Poems.*

Howell, James, of Wales, English politic. and hist. author and poet, d. 1666. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Hoyle, Edmund, author of several treatises on gaming, d. 1769, ag. 97.

Huart, John, a Frenchman, but author in Spanish, of a treatise on the different degrees of genius in men, with rules for judging for what sci-

ence each is proper, on philos. principles, fl. in the 16th cent.

Huber, Ulric, Dutch lawyer, author in Latin of the Instit. of Civil Hist. and other politic. and law tracts, d. 1694. *Nouv. Dict.*

Huber, Maria, of Geneva, a protest. theol. and polem. writer, d. at Lyons, 1753, ag. 59. *Ibid.*

Hubner, John, Germ. geograph. auth. d. 1732. *Nouv. Dict.*

Hudson, Captain Henry, celeb. Eng. navigator, discoverer of the Straights and Bay, which bear his name, situate at the north of Canada: supposed to have perished by being turned adrift by his mutinous crew, in his shallop, at the west end of the Straights, in 1611. *Biog. Dict.*

Hudson, John, a learned Eng. critic, editor, and comment. of ancient Greek and Latin authors, b. 1662, d. 1719. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Hues, English mathematician, fl. ab. 1570.

Huet, bishop of Avranches in France, philos. hist. and commercial auth. comment. and poet, b. 1630, d. 1721. *Niceron.*

Hughes, John, celeb. poet, dram. author and miscel. prose writer, particularly in the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians; author of the Siege of Damascus, b. 1677, d. 1719. *Lives of the Poets.*

Hughes, Jabez, his brother, English poet, d. 1731.

Hugo, Capet, chief of the third race of the kings of France, being count of Paris and Orleans; he was raised to the throne for his merits valiant and publick virtues, in 937, d. 997. *Henarit's Hist. of France.*

Hugo de St. Cher, (cardinal) the first writer of a Concordance to the Bible, d. 1262. *Dufresnoy.*

Huldric, John James, Germ. prot. div. author of a Life of a Christ, according to the Jewish accounts, taken from a Hebrew MS. d. 1731. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Hulse, Sir Edward, emin. English phys. d. 1759.

Hume,

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Hume, George, earl of Dunbar, statesman under James I. 1610.

Hume, David, native of Scotland, celebrated philosopher and English historian. b. 1711, d. 1776. *Life written by himself.*

Humphrey, Lawrence, learned English crit. Latin author on a variety of subjects, theol. hist. and crit. d. 1590. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Hunter, Robert, English miscellaneous writer, and dram. poet, d. 1734. *Biog. Dram.*

Hawer, William, celebrated English physician and anatomist, b. in Scotland, 1718, d. 1783. *Life by Dr. Simmons.*

Huntington, Robert, learned English divine, and writer of travels, b. 1636, d. 1701. *Vita à Smith.*

Huntoft, Gerard, Dutch painter, b. 1592, d. uncertain. *Biog. Dict.*

Hustado, de Mendoza, Spanish dram. poet, fl. 1630. *Dufresnoy.*

Hus, John, the celeb. Bohemian reformer and martyr; he was the first opposer of the doctrine of transubstantiation, and defender of Wickliffe; burnt by sentence of the council of Constance in 1415, aged 39; polem. auth. *Cave's Hist. Lit.* Hutcheson, Francis, of Ireland, div. celeb. moral philos. author, b. 1694, d. profes. of philos. at Glasgow, 1747. *Biog. Dict.*

Hutchins, John, English divine and antiqu. d. 1773. *Anec. of Bowyer.* Hutchinson, John, English philos. and crit. author; opponent of Doctor Woodward on natural history; and Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy, b. 1674, d. 1737. *Ibid.*

Hutten, Ulric de, of Franconia, excel. Latin poet, and miscel. prose writer, b. 1488, d. 1523. *Melebior Adam.*

Huygens, Christian, celeb. Dutch mathemat. and astronomer. He brought clocks with pendulums to perfection, and was an improver of

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telescopes; Latin author on mathemat. and astronom. subjects, b. 1629, d. 1695. *Dufresnoy.*

Hyde, Edward, earl of Clarendon, chancellor of England under Charles II. and celeb. hist. of the civil war between Charles I. and his subjects, impeached in parliament, and fled to France, 1667, b. 1608, d. 1674. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Hyde, Henry, earl of Clarendon, his son, d. 1709.

Hyde, Lawrence, earl of Rochester, second son to the earl of Clarendon, statesman under queen Ann, d. 1711.

Hyde, Thomas, eminent English div. profes. of oriental languages. He was librarian to, and published a catalogue of the Bodleian library. His chief works are, *The Religion of the ancient Persians*, and *De Ludis Orientalibus, libri duo*, b. 1636, d. 1703. *Wood's Fasti.*

Hyginus, Caius Julius, a freed slave of Augustus, and Ovid's friend; Latin astronomical poet, and fabulist, d. ab. 142. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

Hypatia, the daughter of Theon, a celeb. mathem. and philos. surpassed her father in the mathematics, particularly geometry: she likewise read public lectures on philosophy; but Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, jealous of her fame, and animated by a blind zeal for the propagation of Christianity, which he thought she impeded, caused her to be massacred by the populace of Alexandria in 415. *Socrates Hist. Eccles.*

Hyperides, celeb. Athenian orator, d. disciple of Plato, d. 322 B. C. *Diod. Laert.*

Hypolitus, (canonized) an Ital. prelate, theol. author, d. ab. A. D. 230. *Eusebius Hist. Eccles.*

Hyrcanus, high priest of the Jews, d. 107 B. C. *J. S. Plut.*

JAAFAR, Abbe, Arabian hist. d. A. D. 922. ag. 86.

Jaaphar, Ebn Tophail, Arabian philos. auth. fl. in the 12th cent. *N. Diſt.*

Jablonski, Theodore, Prussian statesm. Germ. and French lexicog. &c. d. ab. 1730. *Biog. Diſt.*

Jablonski, Daniel Ernest, Polish prot. div. memorable for his strenuous endeavours to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists in one communion; and for Latin meditations on the origin of the scriptures, &c. b. 1660. d. 1741. *Ibid.*

Jablonski, Paul, Germ. div. author of *Pantheon Egyptiacum*, &c. d. 1757. *Nouv. Diſt.*

Jaccetius, or Diacetus, whose real name was Francis Catanée, Platon. philos. and orator at Florence, and philosoph. author, b. 1465. d. 1522. *Moreri.*

Jack, or Jacchæus Gilbertus, Scotch phys. and med. author, fl. ab. 1611.

Jackson, Thomas, English div. theor. author and comment. b. 1579. d. 1638. *Biog. Diſt.*

Jackson, Arthur, English div. and theor. author, d. 1666. *Granger.*

Jacob, the patriarch, the son of Isaac and Rebecca, d. 1690 B. C. ag. 147. See *the Bible*.

Jackson, John, English div. theor. and hist. auth. b. A. D. 1686. d. 1763.

Jacob Ben Napthali, a learned Jew rabbi, inventor (in conjunction with Ben Aser) of the Hebrew points and accents, fl. ab. 476. *Moreri.*

Jacob Ben Hajem, rabbi, editor of the various readings of *The Bible* by the *Masorets*, and of a Hebrew edition, in which he has placed these variations upon the margin. Printed at Venice, 1525. d. uncert. *Ibid.*

Jacob Albardai, patriarch of Constantinople, chief of the sect of Eutychians, who afterwards took the name of Jacobites, d. 588. *N. Diſt.*

Jacob, Louis, a French Carmelite friar, author of fundry catalogues of libraries, chiefly French, &c. b. 1608. d. 1670. *Niceron.*

Jacob, Edward, Eng. antiqu. and naturalist, d. 1788. aged 78.

Jacobæus, Olinger, Danish phys. and philos. Latin med. and philosoph. author and poet, b. 1650. d. 1701. *Moreri.*

Jacob, Giles, English law writer and lexicographer, d. 1744.

Jacomb, Dr. Thomas, noncon. div. and theor. author, b. 1622. d. 1687. His library sold for 1300l. *Sterling Calamy's Lives.*

Jacquelot, Isaac, French prot. div. and refugee, theor. author, d. at Berlin 1708. ag. 61. *Niceron.*

Jaddua, high priest of the Jews, prevented the destruction of Jerusalem by Alexander, 333 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Jæger, John Wolfgang, Germ. Luther. div. theor. hist. and crit. auth. b. A. D. 1647. d. 1720. *Ibid.*

Jamblicus, of Chalcis, Platon. philos. philosoph. auth. d. ab. 336. *Moreri.*

Jamblicus, of Syria, Platon. philos. philosoph. auth. d. 362. *Ibid.*

James, (canonized) bishop of Nisiben in Asia, theor. writer in the Syriac tongue, d. aft. 350. *Eusebius.*

James I. king of Scotland in 1423, (the first of the house of Stuart.) He was taken prisoner by the English in 1406, who were at war with Robert III, his father, and remained so till 1424, when he was set at liberty by John duke of Bedfورد, regent of England during the minority of Henry VI. to whom he paid homage for his crown. In 1437, this unfortunate prince was assassinated in his bed, by the relations of those whom he had punished for mal-administration during his imprisonment. See *Buchanan's Hist. of Scotland.*

James II. king of Scotland, 1437, succeeded his father, being then but 7 years of age. Killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 1640. ag. 29. *Ib.*

James III. king of Scotland, 1640, succeeded his father: he was addicted to judicial astrology, seduced by

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by which, he arrested his two brothers, John and Alexander: the first he caused to be assassinated; the second escaped, raised an army against him, took him prisoner, and generously set him at liberty; but his tyranny irritating his subjects, they rebelled against him, and he was slain by them in battle, 1488. ag. 35. *Ibid.*

James IV. king of Scotland, 1488, succeeded his father. He was a pious and valiant prince, he subdued his rebellious subjects, and afterwards, taking part with Louis XII. against Henry VIII. of England, he was slain in the battle of Floden Field, in 1513. ag. 41. *Ib.*

James V. king of Scotland, 1513. was but 18 months old when his father lost his life. Margaret, his mother, eldest sister of Henry VIII. of England, was regent, which occasioned insurrections, and the faction against her obliged her to fly to England. James V. when of age, assisted François I. king of France, against the emperor Charles the V. for which service Francois gave him his eldest daughter in marriage, 1535. This princess died in two years, and James married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise, and widow of Louis d'Orleans, by whom he had only one child, the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, born only eight days before his death, which happened December 13, 1542. This was the first prince of his family who died a natural death, since its elevation to the throne. *Ibid.*

James I. king of England, 1603, and VI. of Scotland in 1567, son of Mary, queen of Scots. (See *Mary*) whom he succeeded in Scotland, as he did Elizabeth in England. Strongly attached to the protestant religion, he signalized himself in its support, which gave rise to the horrid conspiracy of the papists to destroy him and all the English nobility by the Gunpowder Plot, discovered Nov. 5, 1605. The fol-

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lowing year, a political test of loyalty was required, which secured the king's person, by clearing the kingdom of those disaffected Roman catholic subjects, who would not submit to it. See *Oaths*. PART I. The chief glory of this king's reign consisted in the establishment of new colonies, and the introduction of some manufactures. The nation enjoyed peace, and commerce flourished during his reign; yet his administration was despised both at home and abroad, for, being the head of the protestant cause in Europe, he did not support it in that great crisis, the war of Bohemia, abandoning his son-in-law, the elector Palatine, negotiating when he should have fought, deceived at the same time by the courts of Vienna and Madrid; continually sending illustrious ambassadors to foreign powers; but never making a single ally. He was an excellent high priest, but a weak king. He valued himself much upon his polemical writings, and so fond was he of theological disputations, that to keep them alive, he founded, for this express purpose, Chelsea College, which was converted to a much better use by Charles II. James died in 1625, in the 59th of his age, and 23d of his reign.

James II. king of England, Scotland, &c. 1685, grandson of James I. succeeded his brother, Charles II. It is remarkable, that this prince wanted neither courage nor political abilities whilst he was duke of York, but when he ascended the throne, he was no longer the same man. A bigot from his infancy to the Romish religion, and to its hierarchy, he sacrificed every thing to establish them, in direct contradiction to the experience he had acquired during the long reign of his brother, of the genius and character of the people he was to govern. Guided by the jesuit Peters, his confessor,

confessor, and the infamous chancellor Jeffries, he violated every law enacted for the security of the protestant Religion, and then, unable to face the resentment of his injured subjects, he fled like a coward, instead of disarming their rage by a dismission of his popish ministers and priests. The consequence was, the glorious Revolution in 1689. See *William III. James II.* d. in France in 1710, ag. 61.

James, Thomas, emin. English div. theol. and crit. author, b. 1571. d. 1629. *Wood's Athene. Oxon.*

James, Dr. Robert, English phys. and voluminous med. writer, author of the celebrated fever powder, b. 1703, d. 1776. *Bing. Dict.*

Jamin, Amadis, celeb. French poet, d. 1585. *Dufresnoy.*

Janigon, Francois, of Paris, hist. of Holland; d. at the Hague, 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*

Jansenius, Cornelius, bishop of Ghent, Latin theol. author, b. 1510, d. 1576. *Niceron.*

Jansenius, Cornelius, b. in Holland, 1585; bishop of Ipres in Flanders, founder of the sect of Jansenists, and celeb. polem. author, d. 1638. *Niceron.*

Janson, Abraham, of Antwerp, painter in the 16th cent. *De Piles.*

Jarchi, Solomon, celeb. Jew rabbi, phys. astron. and comment. on The Bible, b. 1104, d. 1180. *Nouv. Dict.*

Jardin, Karel du, Dutch painter, d. at Venice, 1678. *De Piles.*

Jardins, Madame des, celeb. French romance writer and poet, d. 1683. *Bayle.*

Jarvis, Charles, English painter, and translator of *Don Quixote*, d. 1739.

Jason, the Greek hero, who undertook the Argonautic expedition, the history of which is obscured by fabulous traditions, fl. ab. 937 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Jason, high priest of the Jews, by purchase from Antiochus Epiphanes, supplanted by Menelaüs, who gave the king a larger bribe, & despised at Lacedemon, ab. 172 B. C. *Josephus.*

Jason, of Cyrene, hist. author of the books of *Maccabees*, fl. ab. 160 B. C. See *Book ii. ch. 2. v. 24.*

Javello, Chrysostom, Italian Dominican, philos. and politic. author, d. A. D. 1540. *Bayle.*

Javolemus, Priscus, Roman lawyer, d. ab. 117.

Jay, or Geay, Michael, French lawyer, author of a polyglot, printed at his own expence, 10 vol. folio, d. 1675. *Ibid.*

Ibbot, Benjamin, learned English div. and writer, b. 1652, d. 1725. *Life prefixed to his Sermons.*

Ibycus, Greek lyric poet, fl. 530 B. C.

Ictinus, celeb. Greek architect, built the temple of Minerva in Athens, &c. fl. ab. 430 B. C. *Witteman.*

Idacius, a Spanish prelate, hist. of the Eastern emp. from Theodosius, 379, to the 11th year of Leo I. 467, d. A. D. 472. *Bayle.*

Jebb, Samuel, English physician, and learned miscel. writer, d. 1772. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Jebb, John, English physician, theol. and polit. writer, b. 1736, d. 1786. *Life by Dr. Duff.*

Jefferies, George, the infamous lord chancellor under James II. d. 1686.

Jefferys, George, English dramatic poet, b. 1678, d. 1755.

Jeffery, Dr. John, English div. and theol. author.

Jeffery, of Beverley, English div. and theol. author, d. 721.

Jeffery, of Monmouth. See *Gaffey.*

Jekyl, Sir Joseph, master of the rolls, eminent English lawyer and law author, d. 1738.

Jenkins, Henry, an Englishman, remarkable for his longevity, being at the time of his death 169 years old, d. 1670.

Jenkins, Sir Leoline, eminent English civilian and statesman under Charles II. b. in Wales, 1623, d. 1685. *State papers and letters*, published by

by W. Wynne, 2 vol. fol. 1727.

Biog. Britan.

Jenkin, William, Eng. noncon. div. and theol. writer, b. 1612; cast into Newgate for religion, where he died 1684-5. *Calamy's Lives.*

Jenkin, Robert, English div. theol. and polem. author, b. 1656, d. 1727. *Ibid.*

Jennens, Charles, English. attempted an edition of Shakespeare, compiled the words of some of Handel's oratorios, particularly the Messiah, d. 1773. *Biog. Dram.*

Jenyns, Soame, English gentleman, and author of "Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion," and various other pieces, d. 1787. ag. 82. *Gent. Mag.*

Jeremiah, the prophet, d. ab. 557 B. C. See *the Bible*.

Jeroboam I. the idolatrous king of Israel, d. 959 B. C. *Usher's Annals.*

Jeroboam II. under whom the kingdom of Israel attained the summit of its glory, d. 784 B. C. *ibid.*, and *the Bible*.

Jerome, or (Hieronymus) of Dalmatia, (canonized) one of the primitive Latin fathers of the Christian church, theol. polem. and biog. author, d. A. D. 420, ag. 78. *Cave's Hist. Literar.*

Jerome of Prague, disciple of John Hus, and promulgator of his religious opinions in 1408, for which he was cited to appear before the council of Constance, and was sentenced to be burnt for heresy, executed in 1416. *Moreri.*

Jesus, the son of Sirach, of Jerusalem, author of the book of Ecclesiasticus, fl. ab. 200 B. C. *Usher's Josephus.*

Jewel, John, bishop of Salisbury, polem. author, b. A. D. 1522, d. 1571. *Biog. Britan.*

Ignatius, Theophrastus, (canonized) bishop of Antioch after Euodus, the immediate successor of the apostle Peter, under whom Ignatius was educated, as it is said, by John the Evangelist; he was torn to pieces

by lions at Rome, by command of the emperor Trajan, A. D. 107. Seven of his epistles to different churches are deemed genuine, and are regarded as precious monuments of the faith and discipline of the primitive church. *Cave's Hist. Lit.* Ignatius, Loyola, (canonized) the founder of the well-known order of the Jesuits, b. at the castle of Loyola, in Biscay, 1491, and was first page to Ferdinand V. king of Spain, and then an officer in his army; in which he signalized himself by his valour, and was wounded in both legs at the siege of Pompeluna, in 1521; to this circumstance the jesuits owe their origin; for, while he was under cure of his wound, a life of the saints was put into his hands, which determined him to forsake the military, for the ecclesiastical profession. His first devout exercise was to dedicate himself to the blessed virgin, as her knight; he then went a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return to Europe, he continued his theological studies in the universities of Spain, though he was then 33 years of age. After this he went to Paris, and in France laid the foundation of this new order, the institutes of which he presented to pope Paul III. who made many objections to them; but Ignatius adding to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed in 1540; but though Francois Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brothers of the order, carried it to the extremities of the habitable globe, it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly at Paris: the Sorbonne issued a decree in 1554, by which they condemned the institution, as being calculated rather for the ruin than the edification of the faithful. The pious founder died the year following, 1555. Ignatius left his disciples two famous books,

Books, 1. Spiritual Exercises; 2. Constitutions or Rules of the Order; but it must be remembered, that though these avowed institutes contain many privileges obnoxious to the welfare of society, the most diabolical are contained in the private rules entitled, *Monita Secreta*, which were not discovered till towards the close of the last century, and most writers attribute those, and even the constitutions, to Lanéz, the second general of the order. See *Ribadencira vita Ignatii et Lanéz.*

Jlive, Jacob, English printer, and miscel. writer, d. 1763. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Illyrius, (Matthias Flaccus) or Francoitz, an eminent div. of the Augsburg confes. eccles. hist. and comment. b. 1520, d. 1575. *Melch. Adam.*

Imperialis, Baptista, Ital. phys. med. and botan. author, b. 1568, d. 1623. *Moreri.*

Imperiali, John, his son, phys. med. and hist. author, d. 1645. *Ibid.*

Ina, king of the West Saxons, d. 727. See *Peter-pence*, PART I.

Inachus, founder of the kingdom of Argos, 1856 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Inchofen, Melchior, German jesuit, polem. auth. d. A. D. 1648. *Bayle.*

Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, histor. of the English monasteries from 1028 to 1091, d. 1109, ag. 79.

Innocent I. pope, (canonized) memorable only for his letters on polem. subjects. and in support of the papal authority, d. 417. *Tillmont* and *Bower.*

Inyeges, Augustin, Sicilian jesuit, hist. of Palermo, d. 1677. *Niceron.*

Joab, a renowned general under David, king of Israel; slain by Solomon at the feet of the altar, 1014 B. C. See *the Bible.*

Joachim of Calabria, a celeb. abbot, theol. author, and comment. d. A. D. 1202, ag. 72. *Niceron.*

Joachim, George, (or Rhatius) eminent Germ. mathem. astronom. author,

and editor of *Copernicus*, d. 1576, ag. 62. *Melchior Adam.*

Joan D'Arc, or The Maid of Orleans, whose heroic behaviour in reanimating the expiring valour of the French nation, though by the most superstitious means, pretending to be inspired, deserved a better fate; she was burnt by the English as a sorceress, in 1431, ag. 24. *Pucelle d'Orleans.*

Joan I. queen of Jerusalem, Naples, and Sicily, renowned in history for her wise administration, and the protection she gave to men of learning: but her character is sullied with a strong suspicion of her having contrived the murder of her first husband. She was imprisoned between two matrasies, by order of Charles de Duras, conqueror of Naples, in 1384. *Glaner's Hist. of Naples.*

Joas, or Jehoash, king of Judah, d. 859 B. C. See *the Bible.*

Joas, or Jehoash, king of Israel, d. 825 B. C. *Ibid.*

Job, the celebrated patriarch, and example of patience, d. 1520 B. C. *Ibid.*

Jobert, French jesuit, author of an esteemed treatise on medals and some theol. tracts, d. A. D. 1719, ag. 72. *Moreri.*

Jodelle, Stephen, French dram. poet, d. 1573, ag. 41. *Dufresny.*

Joel, the prophet, fl. ab. 800 B. C. See *the Bible.*

John the Baptist, beheaded A. D. 32, ag. 37. *Ibid.*

John the Evangelist, died at Ephesus in 100 A. D. ag. 94. *Ibid.*

John of Salisbury, English thes. antiqu. and critical author, d. 1181. *Moreri.*

John, king of England, 1199, the sixth and youngest son of Henry II. succeeded to the crown by the nomination of his brother and predecessor, Richard I. to the exclusion of his nephew, prince Arthur, son of Jeffrey, fourth son of Henry II.

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In 1200, Philip Augustus, king of France, supported Arthur's claim to the crown of England, and gave him an army, with which he took possession of part of Normandy, then belonging to England, but in 1202, John gained a complete victory over his unfortunate nephew, whom he took prisoner, and confined in the tower of Rouen, where he died soon after. It is supposed he was murdered by order of his uncle; indeed so general was this opinion, that Constance, Arthur's mother, accused John of the crime, and demanded justice of Philip Augustus, the murder being committed within his jurisdiction, and upon his vassal. Philip cited John to appear at Paris, to answer to the accusation, and upon his refusal, he passed sentence of death upon him, with confiscation of all his lands situated in France; in consequence of which sentence, England lost Normandy, Guienne, and Poitou, in 1203. From this time John was despised abroad, and detested at home, where he laid heavy fines on the English barons, under pretext that they had deserted his service in Normandy, and soon after, he levied a general tax upon his English subjects, without their consent, for the recovery of his French dominions, though he made no vigorous efforts to oppose Philip but gave himself up to indolence and debauchery. In 1205, died Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, upon which the monks elected Reginald, without the consent of the king, who afterwards obliged them to choose Gray, bishop of Norwich; but the pope, Innocent III. annulled both the elections, and ordered the monks to accept Stephen Langton: this enraged John to such a degree, that he banished the monks of Canterbury, and seized their effects in 1207. The quarrel thus commenced, the pope,

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with great policy, excommunicated the king, well knowing that he had rendered himself odious to his subjects; yet this did not prevent his expedition to Ireland, where he subdued the chiefs, who had revolted, and obliged that country to submit to the English laws, in 1210. He was also successful against the Welsh; but the following year the pope absolved his subjects from their allegiance, and in 1212 formally deposed him, giving his kingdoms to Philip Augustus, who in 1213 prepared to invade England, when John meanly resigned his crown and dominions to the pope, to obtain absolution, and in a full assembly of clergy and laity, submitted to the humiliation of receiving them again from the pope's legate, to whom he paid homage for them, and took an oath to hold them as his vassal, under the yearly tribute of 1000 marks. The bishops and barons, incensed at this indignity, and at his taxations, entered into a confederacy against him; rose in arms, and in 1215, obliged him to sign the grand charter of liberties, and the charter of the forests, and to swear to the observance of them: but the pope, now his firm friend, absolved him from his oath, excommunicated the barons and their adherents, and assisted the king in his wars against them. Thus driven to extremities, they invited over Louis, dauphin of France, to whom they paid homage and swore fealty, as king of England, in 1216; and the same year John died, at the abbey of Swinstead, in the 51st of his age, and 19th of his reign;—whether of vexation on seeing himself universally abandoned, or poisoned by a monk, is uncertain.

John de Joinville, French statesman, and hist of Louis IX. d. 1258.

John XXI. pope, a Portuguese, the son of a phys. and very skilful in that

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that profession himself, theol. phil. and med. author, d. 1277.

John XXII. pope, theol. and med. author, d. 1334.

John of Brompton, English monkish histor. d. 1340.

John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster, a renowned general; father of Hen. IV. king of England, d. 1398.

John Sobieski, king of Poland, 1674, the most renowned warrior of his time. His victories obtained over the Tartars and the Turks procured him the crown: he was an encourager of arts and sciences, and the protector of learned men, d. 1696, ag. 72. *Crome's Hist. of Poland.*

John Van Eyck. See Bruges, John of.

Johnson, Samuel, emin. English div. memorable for his sufferings in defence of the civil constitution and religion of his country, which he boldly asserted in the pulpit and from the press, in the latter part of the reign of Ch. II. and during that of James II. polit. and polem. author, b. 1649, d. 1703. *Biog. Diet.*

Johnson, John, English div. eccles. law author, &c. b. 1662, d. 1725. *Ibid.*

Johnson, alias Jansen, Cornelius, Eng. painter, a native of Amsterdam, and cotemporary with Vandyke. *Biog. Diet.*

Johnson, Charles, Eng. dram. author, d. 1744. *Biog. Dram.*

Johnson, Maurice, Eng. antiquarian and writer, d. 1755. *Hist. of the Spalding Society.*

Johnson, Samuel, eminent English poetic crit. and moral writer, and author of the celebrated English dictionary, &c. b. 1709, d. 1784. *Hawkins, Boswell.*

Johnston, John, Polish phys. and nat. hist. b. 1603, d. 1675. *Moretti.*

Johnston, Arthur, eminent Scotch phys. and Latin poet, d. 1641, ag. 54. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Joinville, John Sire de, emin. French statesman and memorialist, d. 1318. *Biog. Diet.*

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Joly, Claude, French div. Latin and French politic. hist. and miscel. author, b. 1607, d. 1700. *Niceron.*

Jon, of Chios, Greek tragic poet, fl. 458 B. C.

Jonah, the prophet, d. 761 B. C. *Ufer's Annals.*

Jonas, Justus, Germ. prot. div. polem. author, &c. b. A. D. 1493, d. 1555. *Melch. Adam.*

Jonas, Anagremus, of Iceland, div. and astron. hist. of Iceland in Latin, &c. d. 1640, ag. 95. *Nova. Diet. Hist.*

Jonathan, the son of Saul, celeb. in sacred history for his valour, and his friendship for David, against the interest of his own house: slain in battle, 1055 B. C. See the *Bible.*

Jonathan Maccabeus, brother of Judas, a renowned general of the Jews, put to death by Diodorus Tryphon, 144 B. C. *Ibid.* and *Josephus.*

Jones, Inigo, celeb. English architect, b. A. D. 1573, d. 1651. *Biog. Brit.*

Jones, Henry, English poet, from a journeyman bricklayer: altered the Earl of Essex, a tragedy, d. 1770.

Jones, William, eminent mathem. in the beginning of the present cent. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Jonin, Gilbert, French jesuit, Greek and Latin poet, b. 1595, d. 1638. *Niceron.*

Jonsius, John, learned German writer of the last cent. d. 1659. *Biog. Diet.*

Jonson, Benjamin, celeb. Eng. dram. poet, d. 1638, ag. 64. *Biog. Brit.*

Joram, king of Israel, a renowned warrior, slain by Jehu, general of his army, 884 B. C. See the *Bible.*

Jordaens, James, of Antwerp, celeb. paint. disciple of Rubens, b. A. D. 1594, d. 1678. *De Piles.*

Jordan, Charles, of Berlin, hist. and philos. auth. d. 1745. *Nova. Diet.*

Jordan, Thomas, English dram. auth. and actor, d. 1684. *Biog. Dram.*

Jordano, Luca, emin. Ital. painter, b. 1632, d. 1705. *De Piles.*

Jornandes, a Goth, hist. of the Goths in Latin, d. aft. 552. *Bayle.*

Jordin, Dr. John, emin. English div. theor. writer, and eccles. hist. d. 1770.

Joseph, the son of Jacob; memorable for his chastity, and the honours conferred on him at the court of Egypt, &c. d. 1635 B. C. ag. 110. See *the Bible*.

Josephus, Flavius, the celeb. hist. of the Jews, b. at Jerusalem, A. D. 37, d. 93.

Joseph I. emperor of Germany, 1687, a renowned warrior, and a great politician, d. 1711, ag. 33.

Joshah, king of Judah, the destroyer of idolatry, and the restorer of the true worship, an excellent magistrate, and a valiant general, slain in battle, 609 B. C. See *the Bible*. Josippon, or Gorrionides, a French Jew rabbi, who wrote a hist. of the Jews, fl. ab. A. D. 1100, and by some authors has been mistaken for Josephus. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Joshua, the renowned general of the Jews, who conducted them through the wilderness, &c. d. 1424 B. C. aged 110. See *the Bible*.

Joubert, Laurence, French phys. med. author, b. A. D. 1529, d. 1580. *Nouv. Dict.*

Joubert, Francois, French div. theor. author and comment. d. 1762. *Nouv. Dict.*

Jouvençy, Joseph, learned French jesuit and writer, b. 1643, d. 1739. *Biog. Dict.*

Jouvenet, John, French painter, b. 1641, d. 1714. *Dufresnoy*.

Jovian, the Roman emperor, elected by the army after the death of Julian the Apostate, 363. He at first refused, saying, He would not command idolatrous soldiers, but upon an assurance that they would embrace Christianity, he accepted the throne; and immediately shut up all the Pagan temples, and forbid their sacrifices; but he did not long enjoy the dignity to which his merit had raised him, being suffocated in his bed, by the fumes of a fire which had been made to dry the

chamber, in 364, the 33d of his age, and 8th month of his reign. *Tillement*.

Jovius, Paulus, or Giovio, of Como, bishop of Nocera, celeb. Ital. gen. hist. from 1494 to 1547, and biographer, &c. b. 1483, d. 1552. *Niceron*.

Joyer, William, alias Lyde, English dram. and poetic writer, b. 1622, d. 1706. *Biog. Dram.*

Iphicrates, the renowned Athenian general, d. 380 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Irenæus, (canonized) a Greek bishop of Lyons, in France, put to death in the 5th persecution of the Christians under the emperor Severus, A. D. 203, theor. author. *Bayle*.

Irene, empress of the East, celeb. for her valour, wit, and beauty, but detestable for her cruelty, having sacrificed her own son to the ambition of reigning alone, d. 803.

Ireton, Henry, son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, and a brave general in his army, d. 1651. See *Rapin*.

Irnerius. See *Wernerius*.

Isaac, the Jewish patriarch, and example of filial obedience, d. 1716 B. C. ag. 180. See *the Bible*.

Isaac, Karo, learned Jewish writer, fl. 15th cent. *Biog. Dict.*

Isaiah, the prophet, put to death by Hezekiah, 695 B. C. *Ibid.*

Isæus, the Greek orator, master to Demosthenes, fl. 396 B. C. *Biog. Laert.*

Isambert, Nicholas, French div. theor. author, and comment. d. A. D. 1642, ag. 77. *Niceron*.

Iselin, or Iselius, of Basile, antiqu. hist. and crit. b. 1681, d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict.*

Isidorus, Characenus, Grek hist. and geograph. d. after A. D. 35.

Isidorus, Peluhota, Greek div. theor. author, d. 440. *Suidas*.

Isidorus, Hispalensis, bishop of Seville, eccles. hist. and comment. d. 636. *Moreri*.

Isle, Claude de l', French univ. histor. and genealogist, d. 1720. *Dufresnoy*.

Me, William de l', celeb. French geographer, d. 1726. *Biog. Dict.*

Hocrates, the celeb. Greek orator, d. 358 B. C. ag. 98. *Univ. Hist.*

Ittigius, Thomas, learned professor of divinity and writer at Leipzig, b. 1644, d. 1710. *Biog. Dict.*

Juan, Don, of Austria, natural son of Charles the Vth. distinguished himself by his valour against the Turks, and was esteemed the Christian hero of Europe, d. A. D. 1578, ag. 52. *Nouv. Dict.*

Juba I. king of Mauritania and Numidia; took part with Pompey against Cæsar, and being defeated by the latter, his subjects would not receive him in any part of his dominions; whereupon he ordered his companion Petreius to slay him, 42 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Judah, the fourth son of Jacob, and father of the chief of the tribes of the Jews, distinguished by his name, and honoured by giving birth to the Messiah, d. 1636 B. C. See *Jews*.

Judah, Hakkadosch, (the saint) celeb. Jew rabbi, author of *The Mischna*, an Hebrew book, containing the customs, constitutions religious and civil, and traditions of the Jewish magistrates and rabbis, from the destruction of the temple to his own time, fl. ab. A. D. 160. *Moreti*.

Judah, Chiug, famous Jew rabbi, of Fez, an eminent grammarian; his MSS. in Arabic are highly esteemed, fl. in the eleventh cent. *Ibid.*

Judas Maccabeus, celeb. general of the Jews, renowned for his many signal victories over his enemies; slain in battle 161 B. C.

Jude, the apostle, and author of the epistle bearing his name in The Bible. Suffered martyrdom ab. A. D. 80.

Judex, Matthew, hist. of Magdeburgh, composed the two first centuries, b. 1528, d. 1564. *Melchior Adam*.

Julian, the famous Roman emperor styled The Apostate; because he professed Christianity before he ascended the throne, after which he

openly embraced Paganism, and persecuted the Christians; mortally wounded in a battle against the Persians, d. 563, ag. 32. *Tillemont's Lives of the Emperors*.

Julio, Romano, celeb. Italian painter, disciple of Raphael, d. 1559, ag. 54. *Vasari's Lives of Painters*.

Julius II. (Julian de la Rovere) pope, remarkable for his warlike disposition, and his political negotiations; by the latter, he engaged the principal powers of Europe to league with him against the republic of Venice, called *The League of Cambrai*, signed in 1508. The Venetians having purchased peace, by the cession of part of Romania, Julius turned his arms against Louis XII, king of France, and appeared in person, armed *cap a pie*, at the siege of Mirandola, which place he took by assault in 1510; but proceeding to excommunicate Louis, the king wth sely turned his own weapons against him, by calling a general council at Pisa, at which the pope refusing to appear, was declared to be suspended from the holy see; and Louis, in his turn, excommunicated the pope, who died soon after, in 1512. He built the famous church of St. Peter at Rome, and was a patron of the polite arts. *Everet*.

Julius, Pollux, celeb. Greek critic, fl. ab. 186.

Juncker, Christian, of Dresden, div. antiq. hist. and medal. author in Latin, b. 1668, d. 1714.

Junctin, or Guintino, of Florence, mathem. and astronom. author, d. 1590.

Junius, Adrian, whose real name was de Jong, Dutch phys. Latin comment. on Greek and Latin authors and poet. b. 1511. d. 1573. *Biog. Dict.*

Junius, or du John, Francis, French prot. div. and refugee in Holland; Latin comment. on The Bible, and polem. author. b. 1543. d. 1602. *Bayle*.

Junius

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Jonius, François, his son, b. at Edinburgh, 1609; but settled in England, where he applied himself to the study of the Anglo Saxon language, which led him to the Gothic; and his chief work is, *An Explanation of the ancient Gothic Paraphrase of The Four Evangelists*: he likewise published a curious Latin treatise, entitled, *Pictura veterum*, d. at Windsor, 1678. *Wood's Athene. Oxon.*

Junius, Peter, emin. French prot. div. and polem. author, b. 1637, d. 1713. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Jurin, James, celeb. English phys. and mathem. and philos. auth. d. 1750.

Jusieu, Joseph de, French physician, botanist and traveller, b. 1704, d. 1775. *Biog. Dicq.*

Justel, Henry, learned French secret. and writer, b. 1620, d. 1693. *Biog. Dicq.*

Justel, Christopher, of Paris, canon law author, b. 1580, d. 1649. *Mon. veri.*

Justin, the martyr, Platon. philos. of Palestine; converted to Christianity, he became a zealous advocate for it, and suffered martyrdom under Marcus Aurelius, in 167. Theol. and polem. author. *Cave's Hist. Literar.*

Justin, the Latin univ. hist. fl. ab. 250. Justinian, I. the celeb. Roman empe-

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ror, 527, and legislator, d. 566, ag. 84. *Tillemont.*

Justiniani, Lawrence, (canonized) the first patriarch of Venice, theol. author, b. 1381, d. 1485. *Mereri.* Justiniani, Bernard, of Venice, Ital. hist. of Venice, from its origin to A. D. 809, d. 1489. *Niceron.*

Justiniani, Augustin, bishop of Nebbio, a Genoese, author of a psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldean, with Latin versions and notes, and annalist of Genoa, b. 1470, d. 1536. *Ibid.*

Juvenal, the celeb. Roman. satir. poet, d. ab. 128. *Vossius.*

Juvencus, Aquilinus, a Spaniard, and Latin poet; his chief work, *The Life of Christ*, in Latin verse. fl. ab. 329. *Niceron.*

Juxon, William, archbishop of Canterbury, a pious, learned div. memorable for his moderation in the high stations he enjoyed; and for his attendance upon Char. I. at his execution, d. 1663, ag. 81. *Biog. Britain.*

Ives, or Ivo, (canonized) bishop of Chartres in France, celeb. canon law and theol. author, d. 1115, ag. 80. *Bayle.*

Ives, John, English antiquarian and writer, b. 1751, d. 1776. *Biog. Dicq.*

K.

KAHLLER, Wigand, Germ. Luth. div. theol. and philos. author, d. 1729. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Kaimis, Lord. See *Home*.

Kable, Joseph, emin. English lawyer, law author, b. 1632, d. 1710. *Biog. Dicq.*

Keckermannus, of Dantick, Latin rhetor. author, d. 1609. *Melchior Adam.*

Koene, Edmund, English bishop, of

Ely, who procured the old palace in Holborn to be pulled down, d. 1781. Keill, John, of Edinburgh, mathem. and philos. author, b. 1671, d. 1721. *Biog. Britain.*

Keill, James, his brother, eminent phys. and med. author, b. 1673, d. 1719. *Ibid.*

Keith, James, youngest son of George Keith, earl marthal of Scotland; fled to Spain after the battle of Sheriffmuir.

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zisnoir, 1715, in which he was wounded, fighting on the part of the pretender. He afterwards went into the service of the late empress of Russia, and distinguished himself by his signal valour against the Turks; and finally, he yielded to the offers made him by the king of Prussia, to whom he became field-marshal, and chief military confidant: slain at the battle of Hoch-kerchen, 1758.

Keith, Sir William, English commercial and politic. writer, d. 1749.

Kelly, Edward, famous English necromancer, b. 1555, d. 1595. *Ibid. Oxon.*

Kelly, Hugh, native of Ireland, dramatic and miscellaneous writer, b. 1739, d. 1777. *Life prefixed to his works.*

Kempis, Thomas a, b. at a village of this name, in the diocese of Cologne, author of the famous book entitled, *The Imitation of Christ*. It was published by him in Latin, and it is disputed by some writers, whether he was the author, or only the translator from the French, d. 1471, ag. 91. *Du Pin.*

Koempfer, or Coempsfer, Engelbert, Germ. phys. hist. of Japan, and botan. author, d. 1716. *Moreti.*

Ken, Thomas, bishop of Bath and Wells, theol. author and poet, b. 1647, d. 1711. *Biog. Dict.*

Kennedy, John, Scotch physician and antiquarian, d. 1760. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Kennet, White, bishop of Peterborough, distinguished himself by his patriotic principles in support of the protestant succession; hist. of England from Charles I. to 1706, being the 3d vol. of a complete history, under his name; the two first compiled by Mr. Hughes, biog. of the Greek poets. hist. of Rom. antiqu. &c. b. 1660, d. 1728. *Biog. Brit.*

Kennet, Basil, English divine, theol. author, and translator of Puffendorf, &c. d. 1714. *Ibid.*

K I L

Kennicott, Benjamin, learned critic, and editor of the Hebrew Bible, d. 1763. *Biog. Dict.*

Kenrick, William, Eng. miscell. writer, and dramatic poet, d. 1779. *Biog. Dict.*

Kent, William, English architect, d. 1748.

Kepler, John, the celeb. Germ. astronomer, author of several astronomical discoveries, contained in his works, written in Latin, b. 1571, d. 1630. *Weidleri Hist. Astron.*

KeppeL, George, earl of Albemarle, a renowned Eng. general, d. 1772.

KerchrinG, Thomas, eminent Dutch phys. anatom. author, d. 1695. *Moreti.*

Ketel, Cornelius, a Dutch history and portrait painter; he resided some time in England, and being introduced to queen Elizabeth, painted her picture. After his return to Holland, he laid aside his pencil, and painted with his fingers, and even with his toes, b. and d. uncertain, fl. ab. 1560. *Ginger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

Kettlewell, John, English div. theol. author, b. 1653, d. 1693. *Biog. Dict.*

KeyslEr, John George, a German, author of an esteemed work intituled, *Antiquitat. Selectae Septentrion et Celticæ, and of Travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, and Lorraine*, b. 1689, d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Kheraskof, Michael, learned Russian poet, and dramatic writer of the present cent. *Coxe's Travels.*

Khondamir, celeb. Persian, univ. hist. fl. ab. 1508. *Bayle.*

Kidder, Richard, bishop of Bath and Wells, theol. and polem. author, b. 1649, killed in his bed at Wells, and his lady, by the fall of a stack of chimnies, in the great storm, Nov. 26th, 1703. *Biog. Brit.*

Killigrew, William, English dramatic poet, b. 1605, d. 1693. *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Killigrew, Thomas, next brother to William,

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William, dram. poet, b. 1611, d. 1682.

Killigrew, Henry, his youngest brother, div. theol. author, and dram. poet, b. 1612, d. uncert. *Langbaine's Lives of the Poets.*

Killigrew, Ann, daughter of the preceding poet, and painter, d. 1685, ag. 25. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Kimber, Isaac, Eng. diss. div. and theol. writer, d. 1755.

Kimchi, David, famous Spanish Jew rabbi, Hebrew gram. lexicog. and comment. d. 1240. *Bayle.*

King, John, bishop of London, theol. author and comment. b. 1559, d. 1621. *Fuller's Church Hist.*

King, Henry, his son, bishop of Chichester, Greek and Latin poet, &c. b. 1591, d. 1669. *Ibid.*

King, William, English civilian, miscel. writer and poet, b. 1663, d. 1712. *Biog. Diet.*

King, William, archbishop of Dublin, theol. and polem. author, b. at Antrim, 1650, d. 1729. *Biog. Brit.*

King, Peter, lord King, chancellor of Gr. Britain, 1725, an eminent lawyer and theologian, eccles. hist. and crit. b. 1659, d. 1733. *Ibid.*

King, William, principal of St. Mary's Oxford, an eminent divine, but disaffected to the house of Hanover, which made him a warm political writer: Latin, theol. and politic. author. His epitaph is, perhaps, the most elegant of all his compositions, b. 1685, d. 1763.

King, Arnold, English div. and celeb. preacher, d. 1771. *Dodstey's Annual Register.*

King, John Glen, Eng. div. topogra. and miscel. writer, d. 1787, ag. 55. *Gent. Mag.*

Kippingius, Henry, Germ. Luth. div. antiq. and crit. writer, d. 1678.

Kirby, William, Eng. mathem. auth. of a treatise on perspective, d. 1771.

Kirch, Christian Frederick, of Berlin, celeb. astronomer, d. 1740. Godfrey Kirch, his father, and Mary, his mother, acquired considerable reputation by their astro-

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nomic observations. This family corresponded with all the learned societies in Europe; and their astronom. works are in high repute. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Kircher, Athanasius, German jesuit, philos. and mathem. Latin author on the antiquity and philosophy of Egypt, and on other philosophical subjects, b. 1602, d. 1680. *Niceron.*

Kirchman, John, Germ. div. Latin author on Roman antiq. b. 1575, d. 1643. *Bayle.*

Kirchstenius, Peter, Germ. phys. med. and theol. author, b. 1577, d. 1640. *Ibid.*

Kirchstenius, George, Germ. phys. and anatom. anatomical author, d. 1670. *Ibid.*

Kirkpatrick, Dr. John, Eng. phys. and poet, d. 1770.

Kleist, Christian de, a Pomeranian, celeb. Germ. poet, d. 1759. *Dufresnoy.*

Kloppenburg, John, Dutch div. theol. and hist. author, d. 1652. *Bayle.*

Kneller, Sir Godfrey, celeb. portrait painter, b. at Lubeck, 1648, but settled in England, and was highly honoured by William III. queen Ann, and Geo. I. d. 1727.

Knighton, Henry, English historian, fl. ab. 1395. *Stow's Chronicle.*

Knight, Samuel, English div. and biographer, d. 1746.

Knolles, Richard, an English historian of the Turks, from their origin to the rise of the Ottoman empire, 1320. Greek and Latin gram. &c. d. 1610. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Knott, Edward, or Matthias Wilson, an English jesuit, and controversial writer, particularly against Chillingworth, d. 1656. *Biog. Diet.*

Knowler, William, English div. and translator of Chrysostom, b. 1699, d. uncertain. *Anecdotes of Boswyer.*

Knox, John, the celeb. Scotch div. the first and chief reformer of the religion of Scotland, and a steady undaunted patriot in the worst of times, theol. and polem. author. b. 1505, d. 1572. *Biog. Brit.*

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Knutzen, Matthias, of Holstein, the only person on record, who openly professed and taught Atheism. It is said he had about 1000 disciples in different parts of Germany. What became of him finally is not known: lived after 1674. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Kautzen, Martin, Prussian philosoph. mathem. and philos. auth. in Latin.

b. 1713, d. 1751. *Ibid.*

Koenig, Samuel, Swiss, mathem. mathematical author, d. 1757. *Ibid.*

Konig, George Matthias, of Altorf, prof. of Greek and of poetry, auth. of a Latin Univ. biog. to 1678, d. 1699. *Niceron.*

Konig, Emanuel, Swiss phys. author of *Regnum Minerale*, &c. d. 1731. *Nouv. Diet.*

Korman, Henry, Germ. civil. author of two curious tracts, best explained by their titles: *De Miraculis Mortuorum*, and *De Miraculis Vivos*, seu variis Hominum singulatitibus, proprietatibus, &c. d. aft. 1696. *Nouv. Diet.*

Kortholt, Christian, of Holstein, div. Latin polem. and crit. author, b. 1633, d. 1694. *Bayle.*

Kotter, Christopher, a tanner of Silesia, enthusiast and pretended prophet, author of *Lux in Tenebris*, d. 1647. *Ibid.*

Koue, Peter, Flemish painter and archit. and engraver in wood of the manners of the Turks, taken from the life at Constantinople; author of Treatises on Sculpt. Geom. and Perspective, d. 1550.

Kouli-Khan, Thamas, (or Schah Nadir) was not the son of a shepherd, as the authors of the English biog. dict. assert; his father being chief of a branch of the tribe of Aischars, and governor of a fortress erected by that people against the Turks. Upon his father's death, his uncle usurped his government, under the pretext of taking care of it, during the minority of Kouli-Khan; or more properly, Young Nadir: disgust at this affront made him commence adventurer. He entered into

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the service of Beglerberg, governor of Muschada, in the Khorasan, who discovering in him strong marks of a military genius, promoted him to the command of a regiment of cavalry. In 1720 the Usbec Tartars having made an eruption into the Khorasan, with 10,000 men, Beglerberg, whose whole force consisted only of 4000 horse, and 2000 infantry, called a council of war, in which it was declared imprudent to face the enemy with such an inferior force; but Kouli-Khan proposed to march against the enemy, and engaged to conduct the expedition, and to be answerable for the success of it. He was accordingly made general; defeated the Tartars, and took their commander prisoner. Hoffein Beglerberg received him at his return with marks of distinction; but growing jealous of his rising fame, instead of obtaining him the rank of lieutenant general of the Khorasan, as he had promised, obtained it for another, which so exasperated Kouli-Khan, that he publicly complained of the governor's ingratitude and perfidy, who thereupon broke him, and ordered him to be punished with the bastinado so severely, that the nails of his great toes fell off. This affront occasioned his flight, and his joining a banditti of robbers, (not his stealing his father's or his neighbour's sheep.) The rest of his adventures are too numerous to be inserted in this work. In 1729, he was made general of Persia by Schah Thamas, and permitted to take his name Thamas; and that of Kouli, which signifies slave; his title therefore was, "The Slave of Thamas;" but he was ennobled by the addition of Khan. In 1736, he fomented a revolt against his master, for having made an ignominious peace with the Turks, and having the army at his command, he procured his deposition, and

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and his own advancement to the throne. In 1739, he conquered the Mogul empire, and from this time growing as cruel as he was ambitious, he at length met with the usual fate of tyrants, being assassinated by one of his generals, in league with his nephew and successor, in 1747, ag. 60. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Krantz, or Krantz, Albertus, of Hamburgh, div. Latin hist. of the Saxons, Vandals, and Danes, and eccles. hist. d. 1517. *Melcb. Adam.*

Kraufen Utric, eminent Germ. engraver, d. ab. 1710. *Moreri.*

Kromayer, John, Saxon div. eccles. hist. and comment. d. 1643. *Bayle.*

Kromayer, Jerom, Germ. div. theol. and polem. writer, and eccles. hist. d. 1670. *Ibid.*

Kronek Baron, excellent Germ. poet, d. 1759. *Dufresnoy.*

Kühlmar, Quirinus, celebrated fanatic, b. in Silesia, 1651, d. 1689. *Bayle.*

Kuhnus, Joachim, of Strasburgh, crit. and philos. Latin author, d. 1697. *Niceron.*

Kunkell, John, celeb. Saxon chemist, inventor of the process of making phosphorus from urine, and improver of the art of making glas. chem. author in Latin, b. 1630, d. 1702. *Nouv. Dict.*

Kutter, Ludolf, of Westphalia, a learned critic, resided some time in England, and printed his favourite work, an edition of Suidas, at Cambridge, Greek and Latin crit. author, b. 1670, d. 1716. *Le Clerc's Bibliotheque Choise.*

L.

LABADIE, John, French jesuit, jansenist, Carmelite hermit, and at last protestant and sectarist. Upon the whole, a religious impostor, who caused great disturbances in France and Holland, where he formed a small congregation, who called themselves Labadistes, d. 1674. He published a great number of theol. tracts. *Bayle.*

Labat, John Baptist, French dominican missionary to America, hist. of the isles of America, of Africa, &c. d. 1738, ag. 75. *Ibid.*

Labbe, Philip, French jesuit, univ. chronol. and hist. &c. d. 1667, ag. 60. *Niceron.*

Labé, Louisa, (La belle Cordaire) a French lady; French, Italian, and Span. poetess, d. aft. 1556. *Dufresnoy.*

Laberius, Decimus, a Roman knight and comic poet, d. 44 B. C.

Labourer, John le, French hist. of the peerage of France, &c. d. A. D. 1676. *Moreri.*

Lacarry, Gilles, French jesuit, Latin hist. of Gaul; of the kings of France; of Rome, from Julius Caesar to Constantine, &c. b. 1605. d. 1684. *Ibid.*

Laetantius, Lucius Cælius Firmianus, a primitive father of the christian church, and an elegant Latin theol. author, d. 325. *Du Pin.*

Lacydes of Cyrene, acad. philosopher, d. 212 B. C. *Diog. Laertius.*

Ladislaus I. king of Hungary, a great warrior, and a virtuous prince, d. A. D. 1095. *Lacombe.*

Ladislaus, or Lancelot, king of Naples and Hungary, styled, The Victorius and The Liberal, both of which characters he merited: poisoned by his mistress in 1414, aged 38. *Ibid.*

L'advocat, John Baptist, l'abbé, celeb. French gram. and crit. geog. and hist. b. 1709, d. 1765. *Nouv. Dict.*

Lælius, Caius, celeb. Roman consul and comic poet, d. ab. 126 B. C. *Laer,*

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Laer, or Laar, Peter de, Dutch paint. of fairs, rural sports, and landscapes, b. 1613, d. A. D. 1675. *De Piles. Vies des Peintres.*

Laet, John de, of Antwerp, Latin hist. and geog. of the East Indies, Persia, Spain, and Flanders, and editor of Vitruvius, b. 1640. *Niceron.*

Levinus, Torrentius, (real name Vanderbeken) archbishop of Antwerp, Latin poet, and comment. on Horace and Suetonius, d. 1595. *Moret.*

Lafare, the marquis of, French poet, and historian of Louis XIV. d. 1712. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Lafitau, French jesuit, and missionary to N. America; author of a curious comparison between the manners of the ancients and those of the savage Americans, d. 1748. *Ibid.*

Lagny, le Sieur de, celeb. French mathemat. algebra. and arithmetic. author, b. 1660, d. 1734. *Ibid.*

Laguna, Andrew, Spanish phys. anat. antiq. and crit. author, d. 1560. *Ibid.*

Lainez, James, a Spaniard, companion of Ignatius of Loyola, second general of the jesuits, and a man of a more daring and political character. Having procured from pope Paul IV. the perpetual generalship of the new order of jesuits, after the death of Ignatius, he got the following privileges ratified by that pontiff, which shew, that he was, in fact, the founder of the worst part of their institution: 1. The right of making all sorts of contracts (without the privity of the community) vested in the generals and their delegates. 2. That of giving authenticity to all comments and explanations of their constitutions. 3. The power of making new and altering the old: this opened the door to their bloody political tenets, not to be attributed to Loyola: 4. That of having prisons, independent of the secular authority, in which they put to death refractory brethren. Lainez died in

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1565, ag. 53. See *Bastoli Hist. Soc. Jesu Europ. edit. 1671*, and *Ribe-dineiræ Vita Jacobi Lainez. ed. 1604.*

Lainez, Alexander, celeb. French satir. poet, b. 1560, d. 1710. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Lairesse, Gerrard, Flemish hist. painter and engraver, b. at Liege, 1640, d. at Amsterdam, 1711. *Moret.*

Lalande, Michael, emin. French music. and composer, d. 1716. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Lallouette, Ambroise, French div. His chief work, *Hist. and Abridgme. of Latin, Italian, and French authors for and against Comedies and Operas*, d. 1724. *Nouv. D. S.*

Lallouette, John, French music. and composer, pupil of Lully, d. 1728. *Dufresnoy.*

Lambecius, Peter, of Hamburgh, Lat. hist. and crit. b. 1628, d. 1680. *Moret.*

Lambert, de Schaffnaburgensis, Benedictine monk, univ. chronol. to 1050. hist. of Germany to 1077, when the author died. *Moret. Ad.*

Lambert, Ann Theresa, nunservis de, of Paris, elegant m. writer, d. 1733. *Niceron.*

Lambert, John, English general in Cromwell's army; memorable for his opposition to him when he intended to accept the crown. d. aft. 1662.

Lambert, George, emin. English landscape painter, d. 1765.

Lambin, Dennis, a Frenchman, comment. of Greek and Latin authors, d. 1572, ag. 56. *Moret.*

Lami, Bernard, French div. and math. theor. and mathematical author, b. 1645, d. 1715. *Niceron.*

Lamoignon, Chretien Francois de, president of the parliament of Paris, an emin. lawyer and orator, author of "Le Playdoier," b. 1644, d. 1709. *Moret.*

Lampridius, Aelius, Latin historian of some Roman emperors, d. ab. 307. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

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Lampridius, Benedictus, of Cremona, Lat. poet, d. 1540. *Baillet.*

Lancaster, Nathaniel, English divine, politic writer, and poet, d. 1775. *Nouv. Dic̄t.*

Lancelot, John, Paul, of Perusia, civ. canon law author, d. 1591. *Ibid.*

Lancelot, Claude of Paris, Greek and Latin gram. and crit. author, d. 1695. *Ibid.*

Lancisi, John Marc, of Rome, phys. and anat. med. anat. and philos. Latin author, b. 1654, d. 1720. *Moreri.*

Lancré, Nicholas, of Paris, painter, disciple of Watteau, b. 1690, d. 1743. *Nouv. Dic̄t.*

Lancrink, Prosper, (of German extraction) landscape painter in the style of Titian and Salvator Rosa, d. in England, 1692. *Biog. Dic̄t.*

Landino, Christopher, of Venice, editor of Pliny, and comment. of ancient Latin authors, d. 1480. *Nouv. Dic̄t.*

Laetare, an Italian, archbishop of Canterbury, and statesman under William I. theol. and polem. auth. d. 1089. *Biog. Dic̄t. and Rapin's Hist. of Eng.*

Landrane, of Milan, celeb. phys. and surgeon, Latin chirurgical author, fl. ab. 1300. *Moreri.*

Lanfranco, Giovanni, emin. Ital. hist. painter, disciple of the Caracci, b. 1581, d. at Rome, 1647. *De Piles.*

Langbaine, Gerard, English div. polem. and hist. author, b. 1608, d. 1658. *Biog. Dic̄t.*

Langbaine, Gerard, his son, English poet, author of lives of Eng. dram. poets, b. 1656; d. 1692. *Stow's Chronicle.*

Lange, Christopher, of Silesia, phys. med. auth. d. 1565. ag. 80. *Melch. Adam.*

Langelande, Robert, old English poet. fl. 1369. *Stow's Chronicle.*

Langhorne, John, Eng. divine, moral, poetic, and miscel. writer, d. 1779. *Biog. Dramat.*

Langius, John, eminent physician and med. writer, b. in Silesia, 1485; d. 1565. *Merklinus in Lindenio renovato.*

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Langjean, Remi, of Brussels, painter in the style of his master Van-dyck, d. 1691. *De Piles.*

Langley, Batty, Eng. archit. d. 1751.

Langrish, Dr. Brown, English phys. and med. author, d. 1759.

Languet, Hubert, a Frenchman, Saxon statesm. politic. author, b. 1518, d. 1581. *Bayle.*

Languet, John Baptist Joseph, doctor of the Sorbonne, famous for charity, and the founder of charitable institutions, b. at Dijon, 1675, d. 1750. *Biog. Dic̄t.*

Lanier, a paint. employed by Charles I. b. and d. uncertain.

Langton, Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, elected by the Pope, theol. writer, d. 1228. *Stowes.*

Lanoue, French comedian and dram. author, b. 1701, d. 1761. *Nouv. Dic̄t.*

Laniberg, Philip, of Zealand, chron. and mathemat. author, d. 1632. *Moreri.*

Lanzoni, Joseph, Italian phys. med. and philos. auth. b. 1663, d. 1730. *Ibid.*

Laomedon, king of Troy, whose history is involved in fables; said to be killed by Hercules, 937 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Lardner, Nathaniel, eminent English dissent. div. author of the Credibility of the Gospel History, of the Testimonies of the ancient Jews and Pagans, in favour of Christianity; The History of Heretics; &c. b. A. D. 1684, d. 1768.

Largilliere, Nicholas, of Paris, portrait painter, settled some years in England, but returned to France, b. 1656, d. 1746. *Nouv. Dic̄t.*

Larrey, Isaac de, French refugee in Holland, French hist. of England, France, &c. b. 1638, d. 1719. *Niceron.*

Lascaris, Constantine, of the imperial family, professor of the Greek language at Messina, Greek critical writer, d. 1499. *Hodius de Græcis Illust.*

Lascaris,

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Lascaris, Andrew John, of an ancient Greek family, celeb. collector of Greek MSS. Greek crit. and poet, d. at Rome, 1535, ag. 90.

Lasena, Peter, of Naples, Latin crit. writer, b. 1590, d. 1636. *Ibid.*

Lasius, or **Lasio**, Orlando, of Mons, celeb. music. and composer, b. 1520. d. 1564. *Dufresnoy.*

Lasius, of Peloponnesus, Greek dythr. poet, fl. 500 B. C.

La Soeur Hubert de, statuary, made the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, b. and d. uncert.

Grainger.

Latimer, Hugh, bishop of Worcester, an emin. English preacher, who from a bigotted Roman Catholic, became a zealous protestant, and an active promoter of the reformation; for which he suffered death in the reign of queen Mary, being burnt at Oxford in A. D. 1555, ag. 85. *Biog. Brit.*

Latinus, Latinus, of Viterbo, Latin crit. and comment. b. 1513, d. 1593 B. C.

Lau, Theodore, Germ. philos. (Spino-
list) theol. philos. and politic. auth. d. aft. 1717. *Moreri.*

Laud, William, archbishop of Canterbury, and statesm. under Charles I. beheaded for high treason, not proved against him, but he fell a sacrifice to party-violence and his own high-church sentiments, which induced him to attempt a general uniformity in religion, or rather to impose the doctrine, discipline, and hierarchy of the church of England, on the three kingdoms, exec. in 1645, ag. 71, polem. author. *Biog. Britan.*

Lauder, William, of Scotland, attempted to ruin the reputation of Milton, by publishing forgeries, which proved his own ruin, d. 1771.

Anecdotes of Bowyer.

Laugier, Marc Anthony, Fr. jesuit, hist. of the republic of Venice; of the peace of Belgrade, &c. b. 1713, d. 1769. *Nouv. Diet.*

Lavirotte, Louis, French phys. med.

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and philos. auth. b. 1725, d. 1759. *Ibid.*

Launoy, John de, French div. Latin theol. hist. and critic, b. 1603, d. 1678. *Niceron.*

Laurati, Pietro, Italian painter, disciple of Giotto, fl. in the 14th cent. *Vasari.*

Lauri, Filippo, of Rome, hill and landscape. painter, b. 1623, d. 1694. *De Piles.*

Laurière, Eusebius, French lawyer, French law author, d. 1718. *Dufresnoy.*

Law, John, of Edinburgh, the famous projector, who raised himself to the dignity of comptroller general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, an East India, and a Mississippi company, with the profit of which, the national debt of France was to be paid off. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him, he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it in 1710. In 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke d'Orleans, regent of France: most of the people of property of every rank in France, seduced by the prospect of immense gains, subscribed for shares in the bank and the companies. In 1718, Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to more than twenty times the original value; so that in 1720, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in the kingdom; but the following year, this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, and almost overthrew the French government, ruining some thousands of families; and it is remarkable, that the same desperate game was played by the South Sea directors in England, in the same fatal year, 1720. Law being exiled as soon as the credit of his projects began

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to fail, retired to Venice, where he died in 1720. *New. Diet.*

Law, William, English div. and controver writer, d. 1761.

Law, Edmund, bishop of Carlisle, theol. writer, b. 1732, d. 1787. *Gen. Mag.*

Lawes, William, celeb. English music. and composer, d. 1645.

Lawes, Henry, his brother, by some thought to have excelled William, d. 1651. *Granger.*

Lawrence, Stringer, a brave English general, d. 1729.

Lazarelli, Ital. satir. poet, d. 1684, ag. 30. *Dufresnoy.*

Lazarus, of Vienna, phys. Latin hist. geog. and crit. d. 1565. *Mel. Adam.*

Leake, Sir John, a brave English admiral, distinguished himself particularly by his relief and preservation of Gibraltar, in conjunction with the prince of Hesse, commander of the land forces, and governor of the garrison. It was besieged by the French and Spaniards, and he obliged them to retire in 1704, with considerable loss, b. 1636, d. 1720. *Biog. Diet.*

Leake, Richard, master gunner of England, memorable for his gallant behaviour, in fighting and bringing off the Royal Prince, a first rate, in the engagement with Van Tromp, in 1673; her masts had been shot away, and 400 of her men killed or disabled, and the captain lieutenant had declared it impossible to defend her, against two fire ships and a Dutch man of war, ordering the colours to be struck: but Leake forbade it; confined the lieutenant; took the command, with his two sons; sunk the fire-ships; obliged the Dutch man of war to retire; and brought the Royal Prince safe to Chatham. Inventor of the culverin pieces, and other improvements in gunnery, d. aft. 1686. *Ibid.*

Leake, Stephen Martin, ingenious English writer on coins and heraldry, d. 1773. *Anecdotes of Bouyer.*

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Leapor, Mary, an Englishwoman; a gardener's daughter; wrote two volumes of poems, b. 1722, d. 1746.

Le Briya, Antono de, chief restorer of literature in Spain, ab. 1490. *Bib. Nov. Hispan. Tome 1.*

Leclair, John, celeb. French music. and composer, b. 1697, assassinated in the streets of Paris at night, 1764. *New. Diet.*

Ledesma, Alphonsus, celeb. Spanish poet, d. 1623, ag. 71.

Lediard, Thomas, miscel. and dram. author, d. 1759. *Biog. Dram.*

Lee, Edward, archbishop of York, polem. writer, d. 144.

Lee, Nathaniel, English dram. poet, d. 1690. *Biog. Britan.*

Legge, Henry Wilson, statesman and eminent financier under George II. d. 1764.

Leibnitz, William Godfrey, baron of Leipsic, statesm. and philos. celeb. philos. hist. and law author, and poet, b. 1646, d. 1716. *Moreri.*

Leicester, Sir Peter, English antiquary, b. 1613, d. 1678.

Leicester, Robert Dudley, earl of, statesm. and general to queen Eliz. d. 1588. *Biog. Brit.*

Leigh, Sir Edward, English crit. and Hebrew lexicog, d. 1671. *Ibid.*

Leigh, Charles, English nat. hist.

Leigh, John, Eng. actor and dramatic writer, b. 1689, d. 1726.

Leighton, Robert, em. Scotch prelate and theol. writer, d. 1634. *Biog. Diet.*

Leland, John, English div. and celeb. antiquary, d. 1552. *Biog. Brit.*

Leland, Dr. John, emin. Eng. dissenting divine, settled in Dublin; hist. of Ireland, author of several books in defence of Revelation, b. 1691, d. 1766.

Lely, Sir Peter, of Westphalia, emin. portrait and hist. painter, settled in England under the patronage of Charles II. b. 1617, d. 1680. *Biog. Diet.*

Lemery, Nicholas, French chemist, celeb. chemic. author, b. 1645, d. 1715. *Moreri.*

Lemery,

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Lemery, Louis, his son, phys. and chem. med. author, d. 1743. *Nouv. Dic.*

Lemme, Lævinius, Dutch phys. med. author, d. 1568. *Moreri.*

L'Enclos, Ninon de, celebrated Fr. courtezan, who retained her charms to the age of 80, b. 1615, d. 1706.

Lenfant, David, French Dominican, univ. hist. &c. d. 1585. *Niceron.*

Lenfant, James, emin. French protest. divine, and biblic. and crit. writer, b. 1691, d. 1728. *Biog. Dic.*

Lenglet, du Fresnoy, Nicholas, l'abbe, b. at Beauvais in France, 1674; a most fertile and useful French author on a variety of subjects; hist. geog. politic. and philos. One of his chief works is, "Tablettes "Chronol. de l'Hist. Univ." from the creation to the time of his death, 1755. See *Introduction.*

Lens, Bernard, emin. Eng. miniature painter, d. 1740.

Leo I. pope, styled The Great, and canonized; theor. author. d. 461. *Tillemont.*

Leo X. pope, son of Laureatus de Medicis, raised to the dignity of a cardinal at 14 years of age, and elected pope at 36, in 1513. He was better calculated for a temporal prince, being ambitious, politic, luxurious, a connoisseur in the fine arts, and an accomplished fine gentleman: thus qualified, it is no wonder that so young a pontiff, neglecting the true interest of his church, should avail himself of the folly of religious dupes, and publicly sell indulgences to support his prodigality, especially as he was known to disbelieve christianity itself, which he called "A very profitable fable for him and his predecessors." In 1517, he published general indulgences throughout Europe, (and ordered the priests to recommend them) in favour of those who would contribute any sum towards completing the church of St. Peter; and this was the basis of

the reformation. See *Luther.* Leo d. 1521. *Paul Jovius in vita Leo X.*

Leo, of Modena, a Jew rabbi, Ital. hist. of the rites and customs of the Jews, d. 1654, ag. 79. *Bayle.*

Leonardo da Vinci, celeb. Florentine painter, and author of a treatise upon his art, d. in France, 1519. *De Piles.*

Leonicenus, Nicolaus, Ital. phys. Lat. med. and hist. author, d. 1524, ag. 96. *Bayle.*

Leonidas I. king of Sparta, a renowned warrior, slain in defending the straits of Thermopylae against Xerxes, 480 B. C. *Unr. Hist.*

Leonin, or Leew, Engelbert, Dutch statesman, who assisted the Prince of Orange in framing the constitution of the republic; law auth. d. 1590, ag. 79. *Nouv. Dic.*

Leontius, Pilatus, celeb. Greek gram. and crit. fl. ab. 1343. *Bayle.*

Leopold II. emperor of Germany, 1658, a great warrior, and an able politician, 1705. See *Mod. Univ. Hist. art. GERMANY.*

Lepidus, Marcus Aurelius, a renowned Roman general, and one of the triumvirate after the death of Julius Caesar, d. 13 B. C. *Freinshemius Contin. of Livy.*

Lerambert, Louis, French sculptor; his chief works are in the park at Versailles, d. A. D. 1670. *Dufy.*

Lesbonax, of Mytelene, Greek phil. and crit. fl. ab. 3 B. C.

Lescaille, James, native of Geneva, but settled in Holland; celebrated printer and poet, d. A. D. 1677. *Nouv. Dic.*

Lescaille, Catherine, his daughter, styled, The Dutch Sappho, Dutch dram. poet. &c. d. 1711. *Ibid.*

Lesdiguières, François de Bonne, duke of, a renowned French general, and chief of the Huguenot party, during the civil wars in the reign of Char. IX. and lieutenant general under Henry IV. His fame as a general was so great, that queen Elizabeth said, "If France had two Lefébres, she would ask the king "for

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"for one." d. 1626, ag. 84. See *Benault's Hist. of France*.

Lesley, John, bishop of Ross in Scotland, and statesm. to Mary, queen of Scots: he solicited almost every power in Europe to intercede for the liberty of his royal mistress, and greatly embarrassed Elizabeth's ministry by his negotiations at home and abroad, after he was banished England, *Lat. hist. of Scotland*, to 1561, &c. d. 1596. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers*.

Leslie, Charles, Irish divine, a zealous protestant; but being attached to the house of Stuart, he left Ireland, and went to the pretender at Bar le Duc, and resided with him till near the time of his death, constantly endeavouring to make him a protestant, but without effect: polem. and politic. author, d. 1722. *Biog. Brit.*

Leftock, Rich. Eng. admiral, d. 1746. L'estrange, Sir Roger, an English gentleman, concerned in raising forces, and in some unsuccessful enterprises in favour of Charles I. during the civil wars, for which he was obliged to leave the kingdom. Upon the restoration, he returned, and printed the first English newspaper, under the title of *The Public Intelligencer*, in 1663, which he laid down, upon the publication of the first London gazette. See *Gazette*, PART I. politic. and miscel. auth. d. 1704, ag. 87. *Biog. Britan.*

Leti, Gregorio, of Milan, Ital. miscel. hist. (his *History of Geneva* is, perhaps, the most esteemed of all his works.) b. 1630, d. 1701. *Niceron*.

Leucippus, celeb. Greek philos. and mathem. first author of the famous System of Atoms and Vacuums; and of the Hypothesis of Storms; since attributed to the moderns, fl. ab. 428 B. C.

Leunclavius, John, of Westphalia, Latin hist. of the Ottoman empire to 1680, &c. d. A. D. 1693. ag. 60. *Niceron*.

Leusden, John, of Utrecht, professor

of Hebrew, Latin comment. and abridger of *The Bible*, &c. d. 1699. ag. 75. *Bayle*.

Leuwenhoek, Anthony, Dutch phys. and philos. he made an improvement in the art of cutting glasses for telescopes and microscopes, d. 1723. *Moreni*.

Leveg, Sir Ashton, Eng gent. em. collector of a valuable Museum of natural history, the expence of which having impaired his fortune, he was permitted to sell it by lottery, but lost considerably, the tickets not having sold, d. 1788.

Leveridge, Richard, English dram. author and singer, d. 1758, aged 88. *Biog. Dram.*

Lewis, John, Eng div. hist. and antiqu. b. 1675, d. 1747. *Biog. Brit.*

Lhuyd, Edw. native of Wales, antiqu. and linguis., d. 1709. *Brit. Topog.*

Llugh, or Lhwyd, native of Wales, learned antiquary and writer, d. circa 1570. *Athen. Oxon.*

Libanius, of Antioch, rhetorician and orator, fl. ab. 359. His letters were published at Amsterdam, in 1738. His orations, at Venice, 1755. *Bayle*.

Liceti, or Licetus, Fortunius, celeb. Genoese phys. med. and philos. author, d. 1656, ag. 79. *Le Clerc's Hist. of Phys.*

Licinius, Stolo, famous Roman tribune, styled Stolo, on account of a law he made, while tribune, that no Roman citizen should possess more than 500 acres of land, alledging, that when they occupied more, they could not cultivate it with care, nor pull up the useless shoots, (stolones) that grew from the roots of trees. He is memorable also for enacting, that one of the consuls should always be of a plebeian family, fl. 362 B. C. *Livy*. Licinius, Tegula, celeb. Latin comic poet, fl. ab. 200 B. C.

Licinius, Caius Flavius Valerianus, the son of a peasant; passed through all the military gradations from a common soldier to general of the Romans; and for his signal bravery was

was raised to the dignity of partner in the imperial throne, by Galerius Maximinus, A. D. 307. In 313, having previously raised a powerful party against Maximinus, and taken up arms against him, he came to a decisive battle, defeated him, pursued him to Mount Taurus, obliged him to poison himself, and massacred his whole family. Constantine the Great, being elected chief emperor, Licinius, who had married his daughter, grew jealous of his reputation, came to an open rupture with him, and was defeated; short truces succeeded; for Licinius continually violated his engagements, as soon as he could raise new forces: at length he was totally vanquished in 323, and Constantine pardoned him, upon his resignation of the imperial dignity, and banished him to Thessalonica; but upon fresh suspicions of his ambitious designs, whether well or ill grounded is uncertain, he ordered him to be strangled in 325. *Tillemont.*

Liebknecht, John George, German philos. theol. and philos. author, d. 1749.

Ligarius, Quintus, Roman pro-consul in Africa, who, taking part with Pompey, was forbid to return to Rome, by Julius Caesar: to obtain his pardon, Cicero made that admired oration in his defence, which has immortalized the memory of the client with that of his celeb. advocate, fl. ab. 49 B. C.

Lightfoot, John, English div. celeb. Hebrew comment. and critic, and Latin theol. author, b. A. D. 1602, d. 1675. *Biog. Britan.*

Lightfoot, John, Eng. div. and auth. of the "Flora Sotica," d. 1788.

Lignac, l'abbé de, celeb. French metaphys. auth. d. 1762. *Nouv. Diæt.*

Ligonier, John lord, renowned Eng. general, d. 1770.

Lilburne, John, an enthusiastic demagogue, who was tyrannically punished by the star-chamber court, being put in the pillory, whipped,

fined, and imprisoned, for importing and publishing seditious pamphlets, which he had got printed in Holland: they chiefly reflected on the church of England and its bishops: he suffered in 1637, and in prison was doubly loaded with irons. In 1641 he was released, by the long parliament; and from this time, he had the address to make himself formidable to all parties, by his bold, aspiring genius: he signalized himself in the parliament army, and was at one time the secret friend and confidant of Cromwell, and at another his avowed enemy and accuser; so that in 1650 he found it to be his interest to silence him, by a grant of some forfeited estates; but after this, he grew outrageous against the protector's government; became chief of the Levellers; and was twice tried for high treason; but acquitted by the juries. The last was for returning from exile (having been banished by the parliament) without a pass, d. 1653, ag. 38. *Biog. Diæt.*

Lillo, George, English dram. poet, d. 1739.

Lilly, William, the first master of St. Paul's school, an emin. Latin and English gram. Lat. poet and crit. b. 1466, d. 1522. *Biog. Diæt.*

Lilly, George, English div. English hist. geog. and antiqu. Latin author, d. 1559. *Ibid.*

Lilly, John, Eng. dram. poet, b. 1553, d. aft. 1597. *Letters of the Poets.*

Lilly, William, a famous Eng. astrologer, in whom we have an instance of the general superstition and ignorance that prevailed in the time of the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament; for the king consulted this astrologer, to know in what quarter he should conceal himself, if he could escape from Hampton-court; and general Fairfax, on the other side, sent for him to his army, to ask him if he could tell by his art, whether God was with

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with them and their cause: Lilly, who made his fortune by favourable predictions to both parties, assured the general, that God would be with him and his army. His almanacs were in repute upwards of 36 years, and to be found in almost every family in England, d. 1681. *Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Limborch, Philip, Dutch div. of the sect of remonstrants, polem. writer and hist. of the inquisition, b. 1633 d. 1712. *Niceron.*

Limnaeus, John, German civil. Latin law author, b. 1572, d. 1663. *Ibid.*

Linacre, or Linacer, Thomas, eminent English phys. and divine, phys. to Hen. VII. and VIII. projector of the college of physicians, founded by Henry VIII. institutor of physical lectures at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Latin editor of Galen, med. philosoph. and gram. author, b. 1460, d. 1524. See *Freind's Hist. of Physic.*

Linant, (N.) French poet and dram. author, d. 1749. *Nouv. Diet.*

Lindenbruch, or Lindenbrogius, Flem. lawyer, Latin hist. of the laws of the ancients, &c. d. 1638. *Bayle.*

Lindsay, John, English nonjur. div. and writer, d. 1768. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Lindsey, Sir David, ancient Scotch writer, and dram. poet, d. 1553. *Mackenzie's Lives.*

Lingeback, John, eminent Germ. landscape painter, b. 1625, d. uncert. *De Piles.*

Linnaeus, Charles Von, a Swede, and the most famous botanist of modern times, author of the new system of botanical arrangement, b. 1707, d. 1778. *Life by Dr. Pulteney.*

Linus, cotemp. with Amphion, the most ancient Greek musician, fl. 1490 B. C.

Linus, the Greek poet, fl. 950 B. C. Lippi, Filippo, Florentine painter, d. A. D. 1488, ag. 56, *Vassari Istoria di Pict.*

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Lippi, Laurentius, Florentine poet and painter, d. 1664. *De Piles.*

Lipius, Justus, a Fleming, a most celeb. Latin writer, critic, and commentator of ancient authors; Latin poet, b. 1547, d. 1606. *Bayle.*

Lisle, Joseph Nicholas de, eminent French astronom. and geog. author, b. 1683, d. 1768. *Nouv. Diet.*

Lisle, Guillaume de, eminent Fr. geographer, b. 1675, d. 1726. *Biog. Diet.*

Lister, Martin, eminent English phys. med. and nat. philos. author, b. 1638, d. 1712. *Biog. Britan.*

Littleton, Thomas. See *Lyttleton.*

Littleton, Edward, Eng. divine and poet, d. 1734. *Life by Dr. Morell.*

Littleton, Adam, Eng. div. Latin gram. and lexicog. critic, &c. d. 1694. *Ibid.*

Livia, Drusilla, married first to Tiberius Claudius Nero, Roman consul 7 B. C. She was taken from him by Augustus Cæsar, to whom she was afterwards married, though she was with child of Tiberius, by her first husband; by whom also she had Drusus, styled Germanicus. She was a very great politician, steadily adhered to the interest of her two sons; and is suspected to have poisoned Augustus, to secure the empire to Tiberius, d. A. D. 29. ag. 86. *Tilemont's Lives of Emp.*

Livius, Titus, or Livy, the celeb. Lat. hist. of Rome, from its foundation to ab. 13 B. C. continued by Freinsheimer to 8 B. C. Livy d. A. D. 17. ag. 76. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

Lhuyd, or Lloyd, Humphrey, celeb. English antiquary, d. ab. 1570.

Lloyd, Nicholas, Eng. div. editor of an hist. geogra. and poetic. dictionary, to which Hoffman and Morelli are greatly indebted, d. 1680.

Lloyd, William, bishop of Worcester, theol. polem. and hist. author, b. 1627, d. 1717. *Biog. Britan.*

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Lloyd, Robert, English poet, and miscellaneous writer, d. 1764.

Llwyd, Edward, Eng. antiqu. b. 1670, d. 1709.

Lobineau, French hist. of Bretagne, &c. continuator of Felibien's Hist. of Paris, 9 vol. folio, d. 1747. *Nouv. Dict.*

Lobb, Theophilus, English phys. and med. author, d. 1763, ag. 87.

Lobo, Rodriguez, Portuguese poet, fl. ab. 1610. *Moreri.*

Lockart, George, Scotch historian, d. 1731.

Locke, John, an English gentleman, the most celebrated philosopher of the age he lived in, and one of the brightest ornaments of English literature, b. 1632, d. 1704. *Biog. Brit.*

Lockman, John, Eng. poet, and misc. writer, d. A. D. 1771.

Lodge, Thomas, Eng. physician, and dram. writer, d. 1625. *Biog. Dram.*

Loewental, Ulric, Frederic Woldmar, count, marshal of France; and one of their greatest generals: his military reputation was raised to the highest degree, by taking Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1747, which was deemed impregnable, b. at Hamburg in 1700, d. 1755.

Loir, Nicholas, French painter of some note, b. 1624, d. 1679. *De Piles.*

Lokman, a famous Arabian philos. and fabulist, fl. ab. 760 B. C.

Loliard, Walter, Germ. div. founder of the sect of Lollards: burnt for heresy at Cologne, 1322. He was some time in England, and after his death, the disciples of Wickliff were called Lollards. *Moreri.*

Lombard, Peter, styled "The Master of the Sentences" b. in Lombardy, but settled at Paris, and became its archbishop; theolog. author and comment. d. 1164. *Ibid.*

Lombe, Sir Thomas, the first introducer of silk mills into England, d. 1739.

Lomonosof, celebrated Russian poet, b. 1711, d. 1764. *Coxe's Travels.*

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Long, Dr. Robert, English div. and mathem. astronom. writer, d. 1770.

Long, James le, learned Fr. writer and bibliog. critic, b. 1665, d. 1721. *Biog. Dict.*

Long, Roger, Eng. astronomer and writer, d. 1770, ag. 91. *Ibid.*

Longe-Pierre, le Seigneur, French tragic poet, &c. d. 1721. *Nouv. Dict.*

Longinus, Dionysius, Athenian philos. and orator, author of the famous Treatise on the sublime: put to death by Aurelian in 273.

Longomontanus, Christianus, celeb. Danish mathem. pupil of Tycho-Brahe, astron. and geomet. author, b. 1562, d. 1647. *Moreri.*

Longuerue, Louis de, learned French Abbe, and crit. theolog. and miscel. writer, b. 1652, d. 1732.

Lonicerus, Adam, Germ. phys. med. and botan. author, d. 1586. *Melib. Adam.*

Lopez, de Vega, celeb. Spanish poet, d. 1635, ag. 72. *Moreri.*

Lorenzetti, Ambrofio, of Siena, celebrated painter, the first who attempted to represent the effects of wind in storms, d. 1330, ag. 85. *Vassari.*

Lorit, Henry, a Swiss music. and crit. writer, b. 1488, d. 1563. *Biog. Dict.*

Lorme, Philibert de, eminent French architect and antiquary, d. 1577. *Felibien Vies des Architect.*

Lorme Claude de, French phys. b. 1587, d. 1678. *Bayle.*

Lorraine, Robert le, French sculptor, b. 1666, d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict.*

Loten, John, native of Holland, painter of the English school, d. 1681. *Biog. Dict.*

Loth, Gio. Carlo, of Munich, painted at Venice, 1698. *De Piles.*

Lotichius, Secundus, Germ. phys. and celeb. poet, d. 1560. *Melib. Adam.*

Love, James, English actor and dram. writer, d. 1774. *Biog. Dram.*

Lovelace, Richard, English poet and dram.

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dram. writer, b. 1618, d. 1652.

Ibid.

Louis VII. king of France, 1137; the first who had the courage to oppose the encroachments of the popes on the regal authority: pope Innocent II. excommunicated him for appointing an archbishop of Bourges; but Louis defended his prerogatives, and put to death the priests who had been the authors of the quarrel. In 1147, he put himself at the head of an army of 80,000 men, and marched against the Saracens, in the second crusade, but was defeated; and returning into France by sea, was taken by the Greeks, but rescued by Roger, king of Sicily. His queen Eleanora accompanied him in this expedition, and being suspected of infidelity with Saladin, a young Turk, Louis divorced her, and she was married six weeks after to Henry, duke of Normandy, (Henry II. king of England) Louis d. in 1180, ag. 60. *Henault's Hist. of France.*

Louis IX. king of France, 1226, (canonized) one of the greatest monarchs of that country; equally memorable for his valour and his virtues; but unfortunately misled by the superstition of the times, he sacrificed his own repose, and the welfare of his kingdom, to the folly of crusading. In 1248, leaving France to the care of his mother, he embarked for Egypt, attended by his queen, his three brothers, and the flower of the French nobility. At first, his victories were rapid; he took Damietta in 1249; but the following year he was defeated and taken prisoner by the Turks, with all the nobility in his train, and the greatest part of his army. The sultan sent to him in prison, to demand an exorbitant sum for his ransom, and his answer being truly noble, deserves to be recorded: "Tell the sultan, that a king of France is not to be ransomed with money: I will give

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the sum required for my people, and Damietta for myself." These terms were accepted, and a peace of ten years ensued. Upon his return to France, he diminished the taxes, revoked those which the cupidity of the financiers had introduced; issued several salutary edicts; founded several churches and hospitals; and effectually overturned the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the court of Rome, by his pragmatic sanction, in 1269, which established the independency of the Gallican church. Thirteen years residence in his capital indemnified his subjects for his absence; but his pious zeal prevented the enjoyment of this happiness; he embarked for the sixth crusade in 1270, and died the same year, at the siege of Tunis, ag. 55. *Henault.*

Louis XI. king and tyrant of France, 1461. His oppressions obliged his subjects to enter into a league against him, styled, "Ligue du bien public," in which his brother, the duke of Berry, and some of the principal nobility, were concerned: they solicited succours from John, duke of Calabria, who joined them with 500 Swiss, (the first introduction of Swiss soldiers into the French armies.) His reign was almost one continued scene of civil war; and it is computed that 4000 of his subjects were executed, in public and privately, either for being in arms against him, or suspected by him. In his last illness he drank the warm blood of children, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength, d. 1483, aged 60. The posts for letters were established in his reign, owing to his eagerness for news.—The first institution of this nature in Europe.

Louis XII. king of France, 1492, styled The Just, and The Father of his people; memorable for his valour in the field, and his wisdom in the cabinet. A great general, but unfortunate towards the end of his reign,

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reign, when he did not command his troops in person; his orders transmitted from home were misunderstood, or wilfully disobeyed, and he had the mortification before he died to see the total expulsion of the French from the possessions he had acquired for them by his personal bravery. At 53 years of age he married the princess Mary, of England, sister of Henry VIII. and being of a delicate constitution, fell a victim (according to the French historians) to amorous dalliance; for he died in about two months after his nuptials, in 1515. *Henault.*
Louis XIII. king of France, 1610; increased the military reputation of his country; and made considerable additions to its domains: the beginning of his reign was occupied in civil wars with his mother, and his protestant subjects; in which he was excited to continue, by his famous minister, cardinal Richlieu, who attended him to the siege of Rochelle, the bulwark of the Huguenot party. This place was reduced, by famine, to surrender, in 1628, after a siege of more than a year. Upon this, and other occasions, the king gave proofs of great personal bravery. His attachment to his ally, the duke de Nevers, who succeeded to the duchy of Mantua, but was refused the investiture by Charles VI. emperor of Germany, involved him in a war with that prince, the Spaniards, and the duke of Savoy; in which Louis was victorious, and obtained a treaty of peace, by which the duke of Mantua was guaranteed in the possession of his dominions. In 1635, a new war broke out between France and Spain, and the emperor took part with the latter: it lasted 13 years against the emperor, and 25 against Spain, with various success; and the different armies kept on foot, in the Low Countries, on the frontiers of France, and in Italy, in the first year of this war,

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paved the way for the signal successes of Louis XIV. the campaigns of these armies being a military school of discipline and experience for the French officers; besides giving them a knowledge of the countries, which became the seat of war in the next reign. Louis XIII. d. 1643, ag. 41. *Henault.*

Louis XIV. Le Grand, king of France, 1643, (at 5 years of age.) He was at first styled, Dieu-donné, because the French considered him as the gift of heaven, granted to their prayers after the queen had been barren 22 years. This prince, (Ann of Austria) was declared regent by Louis XIII. and saw herself under a necessity to continue the war against Philip IV. king of Spain, her brother. The duke d'Enguin was made general of the French armies, and so signal was the success of this renowned warrior, (afterwards prince of Condé, and known by the style of The Great Condé) that his victories brought on the advantageous treaties of Munster in 1648, between France, the emperor Ferdinand III. and Christiana, queen of Sweden: the basis of the aggrandisement of France, in this reign, the history of which is too long to find a place in this work; the reader is therefore referred, for the various events of this and the next reign, to Voltaire's ages of Louis XIV. and XV. either the originals, or the English translations. Louis XIV. d. in 1715; aged

77. *Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XIV.*
Louis XV. (his great grandson,) king of France, 1715, died, in the course of his reign, The well-beloved, which he lost some years before he died, and was detested and despised by his subjects for his shameful attachment to a young girl, under the title of his mistress, who, by the ministry of her patron, the duke D'Aiguillon, governed the kingdom, and invaded the ancient rights and privileges of the people, d.

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1774, in the 64th year of his age, and the 59th of his reign. Louis, de Lorraine, cardinal de Guise, a most ambitious prelate, who, under the mask of religion, endeavoured to destroy the French monarchy, and establish an ecclesiastical government, subject to the pope, by whom it was to be protected: assassinated by order of Henry III. in 1588. See *Henault*.

Louis de Bourbon, (prince de Condé) the second of that name, styled The Great; a most renowned general, equally successful for and against his native country. In the first years of the minority of Louis XIV. he was victorious against Spain: upon the quarrel between the queen regent and the people, on account of cardinal Mazarin's administration, he restored public tranquillity, but being afterwards ill treated and imprisoned by the cardinal; as soon as he obtained his liberty he joined with Spain; ravaged his own country; defeated the armies of his sovereign; took possession of Paris; and afterwards being vanquished by marshal Turenne, he retired to the Low Countries, and did not return till the peace of the Pyrenees, 1659, in which he was included, against the inclination of Mazarine. From this time he was sincerely attached to his sovereign, and rendered him the most signal services, in his military capacity and in his counsils, d. 1686, aged 65. See *Henault*.

Louis, Joseph, duke de Vendome, another renowned French general under Louis XIV. d. 1712, aged 58.

Louis, D'Orleans, duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood; regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. an able statesman, a great and a good man; the patron of learning and the fine arts; an accomplished gentleman, and a profound scholar: the only capital error of his administration was, his adoption of Law's chymical sys-

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tem; but some political authors commend it as a state manœuvre, d. 1752.

Louvcourt, Maria de, of Paris, poetess, d. 1712. *Dufresnoy*.

Louville, le chevalier de, French mathem. astron. author, b. 1671. d. 1732. *Ibid.*

Louver, or Lower, Richard, English phys. and one of the practisers of the operation of transfusion, of which he had the absurdity to claim the invention: med. and anatom. author, d. 1691. See *Transfusion*, PART I. *Freind's Hist. of Phys.*

Lower, Sir William, noted cavalier, and dram. writer, d. 1662. *Biog. Dram.*

Lowman, Moses, English div. and theol. author, d. 1752.

Lowth, William, English div. theol. author and comment. b. 1661, d. 1732. *Biog. Britan.*

Lowth, Robert, bishop of London, a learned theol. writer, and elegant critic, b. 1711, d. 1787. *Gent. Mag.*

Loyola. See *Ignatius*.

Lubienietzki, Stanislaus, a Polish gentleman, became a Socinian minister, and one of the chiefs of that sect; he likewise studied astronomy: hist. of the reform in Poland, and of comets, b. 1623, d. 1675. *Moreri*.

Lubin, Nicholas, French geographer, and chron. and miscel. writer, b. 1624, d. 1695. *Biog. Diet.*

Lubin, Eilhard, Germ. prot. div. theol. and philos. auth. and poet, b. 1565, d. 1621. *Bayle*.

Lucan, the celeb. Latin poet, b. 39. put to death by Nero, A. D. 65. *Vossius*.

Lucas, of Leyden, eminent Dutch painter, d. 1533, ag. 40. *De Piles*.

Lucas, Richard, eminent English div. and theol. author, b. 1648, d. 1715. *Wood's Atben. Oxon.*

Lucas, Charles, of Dublin, phys. and celeb. patriot, d. 1771.

Lucas, Paul, a French traveller and author

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author of travels, b. 1664, d. 1737. *Biog. Diet.*

Lucian, the celeb. Greek critic and satyrist, d. 180, ag. 90. *Ibid.*

Lucillus, Caius, a Roman knight, and Latin satir. poet, d. 103 B. C.

Lucretia, the famous Roman matron, wife of Collatinus, and the cause of the Revolution of Rome, from a monarchy to a republic: this lady being forced by Sextus, the eldest son of Tarquin, king of Rome, stabbed herself, 509 B. C. The bloody poniard, with her dead body exposed to the senate, was the signal of Roman liberty: the expulsion of the Tarquins, and abolition of the regal dignity, was instantly resolved on, and carried into execution. *Livy.*

Lucetius, celeb. Roman philos. and Lat. poet, d. 54 B. C. ag. 44. *Diog. Laert.*

Lucullus, the renowned Roman general and consul, d. ab. 60 B. C. See *Livy.*

Ludius, of Etolia, celeb. painter of antiquity, fl. 765 B. C.

Ludius, of Rome, celeb. painter, fl. ab. A. D. 20. *Vasari.*

Ludlow, Edmund, a leader of the republican party against Charles I. author of *Memoirs of his own Time*, b. 1620, d. 1693. *Biog. Diet.*

Ludolph, Henry William, learned German traveller, crit. and miscel. writer, b. 1655, d. 1709-10. *Biog. Diet.*

Ludolphe, or Ludolphus, Job, a German, Latin histor. of Ethiopia, and critic, b. 1624, d. 1704. *Moretti.*

Ludolphe Van Ceulen, Dutch math. geomet. auth. fl. ab. 1620. *Moretti.*

Lugo, Francis, learned Spanish jesuit, and theol. writer, b. 1580, d. 1652. *Ibid.*

Lugo, John, Spanish jesuit and cardinal, theol. and philos. author, 1583, d. 1660. *Moretti.*

Luitprand, bishop of Cremona, hist. of his own time, &c. d. 970.

Lulli, John Baptist, of Florence, but

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settled in France, under the patronage of Louis XIV. a celebrated music. and composer, b. 1633, d. 1685. *Dufresnoy.*

Luly, Raymond, styled, The enlightened Doctor, b. in Majorca, 1236. Medicine and chemistry were his chief professions, but at last he undertook the propagation of the gospel in Africa, and was done to death in Mauritania, 1313; theol. philos. med. and chem. auth. *Bayle.*

Lupton, William, English div. and theol. writer, d. 1726.

Lupus, Abbot, of Ferrieres, a learned Norman, eminent collector of ancient MSS., and critic, fl. ab. 850. *Tiraboschi.*

Lussan, Margaret de, French novella, and hist. of different periods of the French history: of the revolution of Naples, &c. d. 1750. *Bayle. Diet.*

Luther, Martin, celeb. German div. and reformer, b. in Saxony, 1483. He studied at Erfurth, being designed for a civilian; but an awful catastrophe made such an impression upon his mind, that he resolved to retire from the world. As he was walking in the fields with a fellow-student, they were struck by lightning, Luther to the ground, and his companion dead by his side: he entered into the order of Augustine hermits at Erfurth; from this place he removed to Wittenburg, being appointed by the archbishop of Saxony, profess. of the said philos. of the university just founded there by that prince. In 1511, he was sent to Rome, to plead the cause of some convents of his order, who had quarrelled with their vicar-general: this gave him an opportunity of observing the corruption of the pontifical court, and the debauched lives of the dignitaries of the church, and probably gave him the first disgust to the Romish ecclesiastical government, especially as he had engaged in the monastic life from motives of genuine piet. *Upon*

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Upon his return to Wirtemburg, it was remarked, that he grew unusually pensive, and more austere in his life and conversation: he likewise read and expounded the sacred writings in lectures and sermons, and threw new lights on obscure passages: the minds of his auditors thus prepared, a favourable occasion soon offered for carrying into execution his grand plan of reformation. In 1517, pope Leo X. (vide that article) published his indulgences. Albert, archbishop of Menty and Magdeburgh, was commissioner for Germany, and was to have half the sum raised in that country; Icelius, a Dominican friar, was deputed to collect, with others of his order, for Saxony, and he carried his zeal so far, as to declare his commission to be so extensive, that no crime could be committed too great to be pardoned; by purchasing indulgences not only past sins, but those intended, were to be forgiven. Against these vile practices Luther openly preached, with wonderful success, and thus began the reformation in Germany. For the sequel, highly interesting and entertaining, see Melchior Adam, in *Vita Lutheri*; or this article, in the English Biog. Dictionary, vol. 8. Luther, d. 1546.

Lutti, Benedetto, of Florence, painter, b. 1566, d. at Rome, 1624.

Lutwich, Sir Edward, English law author, d. 1709.

Luxembourg, (François Henry de Montmorenci) duke of, marshal of France, a renowned general in the service of Louis XIV. d. 1695, ag. 67.

Lycon, Greek peripat. philos. fl. 273 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Lycophron, Greek tragic poet and critic, fl. ab. 300 B. C. *Koffius de Script. Græc.*

Lycurgus, the celeb. Spartan legislator, fl. 870 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Lycurgus, the Athenian orator, temp. with Demosthenes, d. 356 B. C. *Ibid.*

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Lydiat, Thomas, English div. and philoi. Latin chronol. and astron. author, b. A. D. 1572, d. 1646. *Wood's Atben. Oxon.*

Lydgate, John, English poet, d. 1440. *Biog. Dict.*

Lynde, Humphrey, learned English gentleman, and theol. writer, b. 1579, d. 1636.

Lyndefey, Sir David. See *Lindsey*.

Lynwood, William, English law auth. d. 1446. *Biog. Brit.*

Lyons, Israel, Eng. mathem. d. 1775.

Lysander, the famous Lacedemonian admiral; slain in battle 366 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Lysias, celeb. Greek orator, b. at Syracuse, but settled at Athens, d. 374 B. C. *Ibid.*

Lysias, famous Persian general, under Antiochus, d. 162 B. C. *Ibid.*

Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals, and king of Macedon; slain in battle against Seleucus, 281 B. C. *Ibid.*

Lysippus, a famous Greek statuary, excelled in the hair of the heads, and the proportions of his figures. fl. ab. 328 B. C. *Pliny Hist. Nat.*

Lysistratus, his brother, statuary and inventor of plaster moulds, from which he cast wax figures, fl. ab. 328 B. C. *Ibid.*

Lyttleton, Sir Tho. emin. Eng. judge under Edw. IV. and law author, d. A. D. 1481, ag. 79. *Biog. Brit.*

Lyttleton, Edward, lord Lyttleton, keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I. eminent for his probity and his moderation, at the commencement of that monarch's disputes with his subjects. Without forfeiting his fidelity to the king, he preserved the esteem of the parliament till 1644, when he was made colonel of a regiment in the king's army at York, d. 1645, law author. *Ibid.*

Lyttleton, Dr. Charles, bishop of Carlisle, emin. antiquary, d. 1768.

Lyttleton, George lord, the bishop's brother, hist. and poet, b. 1709, d. 1773. *Dodslay's Annual Register.*

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MABILLON, John, French div. celeb. Latin and French theol. polem. hist. and antiqu. author, b. 1632, d. 1707. *Du Pin.*

Mably, Gabriel Bonnet, Abbé de Mably, celeb. hist. and polit. writer in French, b. at Grenoble, 1709, d. at Paris 1785.

Mabuse, John, an Hungarian painter, practised in England and Holland, d. in Italy, 1560. *De Piles.*

Mac Ardell, James, emin. English mezzotinto engraver, d. 1765.

Mace, Thomas, English musician, and mus. comp. b. 1613, d. 1679. *Hawkins's Hist. of Music.*

Macedo, Francis, Portuguese friar, and voluminous Latin author, miscel. in prose and verse, d. 1681, ag. 85.

Macedonius, patriarch of Constantinople, founder of the religious sect styled Macedonians, d. aft. 360. *Du Pin.*

Macer, Emilius, of Verona, Lat. poet, d. 16 B. C. *Eusebius.*

Macchabees the, seven Jews, brothers who suffered martyrdom at Antioch in the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, together with their mother, and Eleazar, a venerable old man, 168 B. C. *Josephus.*

Machault, James de, French jesuit, Latin hist. of S. America, d. A. D. 1680. *Niceron.*

Machon, of Sicyone, comic poet, fl. 318 B. C.

Machiavel, Nicolas, of Florence, cel. politic. author, b. A. D. 1469, d. 1527. *Paul Jovius.*

Mackenzie, Dr. James, Scotch phys. and med. writer, d. 1761.

Mackenzie, Sir George, emin. lawyer of Scotland, law and moral philos.

author and poet, b. 1612, d. 1671. *Biog. Britan.*

Mackey, John, an Englishman, employed by the government as a spy upon James II. after the revolution: author of *Memoirs of James's Court at St. Germaine*, and of the *Court of England*, in the reigns of William III. and queen Ann; in which are many curious anecdotes not to be met with in any other work, d. 1720. *New Hist. of Eng.*

MacLaurin, Colin, of Scotland, emin. mathem. and philos. author, b. 1698, d. 1746. *Biog. Britan.*

Macrinus, Marcus, &c. from a gladiator and hunter of wild beasts, rose by degrees to be emperor of Rome, in 217, having caused Caracalla to be assassinated. The commencement of his reign promised a wise and equitable administration, but he soon sunk into indolence, and using the army, by which he had been raised, with rigour, a revolt ensued. *Heliodorus* was chosen emperor; *Macrinus* fled in disguise, but being discovered by some soldiers, they slew him, and carried his head to the new emperor in 218. *Thierry.*

Macrobius, (supposed to be a Greek) celeb. Latin crit. and antiqu. author, d. ab. 415. *Bartius Biblioth. Lat.*

Madden, Dr. Samuel, Irish div. patr. and dram. poet, d. 1765.

Maddox, Isaac, Eng. prelate and theol. and contr. writer, b. 1697, d. 1759. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Madox, Thomas, learned Eng. antiquarian and writer of the present century, b. and d. und. st. *Ibid.*

Maecenas, the friend and privy coun- celer

cellor of Augustus Cæsar, and so famous a patron of men of genius and learning, that it has been customary to style every minister of a sovereign prince, imitating his example, the Mæcenas of the age or country in which he lived; tragic poet, d. ab. 8 B. C. *Valerius Paterculus Hist. Rom.*

Maxlinus, Michael, Germ. math. and astron. author, d. A. D. 1590. *Melch. Adam.*

Massei, Francis Scipio, of Verona, celeb. Italian dram. auth. antiqu. and crit. b. 1675, d. 1755. *Nouv. Dict.* Mariæus, Vegio, modern Latin poet, d. 1459. *Biog. Dict.*

Mastæus, Bernardino, learned Italian cardinal, and miscel. writer, d. 1553. *Ibid.*

Masseus, Barberini, afterwards pope Urban VIII. See Urban VIII.

Magalotti, of Florence, statesm. philos. and miscel. Italian author, d. 1711. *Nouv. Dict.*

Magellan, Ferdinand, famous Portuguese navigator, discoverer of the Straights in the South Seas, which bear his name, d. 1520. *Mereri.*

Maggius, Jerome, of Tuscany, judge of the admiralty for the Venetians in the isle of Cyprus, which city he bravely defended against the Turks, inventing several machines to annoy the besiegers, and destroy their works; but the city being taken, these savages burned his curious library; carried him in chains to Constantinople; and strangled him in prison, in 1572. Latin mathem. philos. and crit. author. *Nouv. Dict.*

Maggius, Bartholomew, his brother, phys. auth. of an excellent Latin Treatise on the Cure of Gun-shot Wounds, d. 1552. *Ibid.*

Magliabechi, of Florence, librarian to the grand duke of Tuscany; memorable for the excellent library he left for the use of that city, and for his general correspondence with the literati in all parts of Europe; editor of some scarce Latin authors, d. 1714. *Ibid.*

Magnes, of Athens, ancient comic poet, fl. 498 B. C.

Mahomet, the founder of the Mahometan religion, a renowned general and politician; a most enterprising and successful impostor and tyrant, b. 571, d. 631, of the effects of poison, given him three years before in a piece of mutton, by a Jew, who took this method to know if he was a true prophet and immortal, as he had frequently declared. See *Prideaux's Life of Mahomet.*

Mahomet II. eleventh sultan of the Turks, and the first to whom they gave the title of Great, or Grand Signior, which his successors have kept. He took Constantinople from the Greeks, in 1453, and made all Italy tremble for their fate, by his rapid conquests. He was the first sultan who cultivated and patronized literature, d. 1481, and ordered this remarkable epitaph to be placed on his tomb: "I intended to conquer Rhodes and Italy." *Leuncarius Hist. Ottom.*

Maignan, Emanuel, French friar, Latin mathem. philos. and theol. author, b. 1601, d. 1676. *Duffresnoy.*

Maimbourg, Louis, French jesuit, hist. of the Crusades, and of the decline of the Roman empire, after Charlemagne, b. 1610, d. 1686. *Bayle.*

Maimonides, Moses, a Spanish Jew rabbi and phys. He is esteemed by the Jews the most learned of their doctors, since the days of the first Moses. His chief works were written in Arabic, but are now extant only in Hebrew translations: they are numerous, and chiefly comment. and crit. except his book of precepts, and abridgement of the Talmud, d. 1209, ag. 70. *Claudius Casaubon.*

Maintenon, madame de, (Frances d'Aubigne) the wife of Scarron, the French poet, afterwards the mistress of Louis XIV. who gave her the estate and title of Maintenon; finally his wife. Foundress of the celeb. convent of St. Cyr, at Versailles, for the maintenance of 36 nuns,

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nuns, ladies of quality, and 24 assistant sisters; upon this foundation, which the king sufficiently endowed, 300 young ladies of distinction are received and educated gratis; they may enter from the ages of 7 to 12, and remain to 20 and 3 months, when they receive 1000 crowns, and quit the convent. Her life of penitential piety, after her marriage, atoned for her ingratitude to madame de Montespan, who raised her from indigence, and whom she supplanted; her extensive charity to the poor, and exemplary life, from this period, made amends to society; so that she died universally regretted, in 1719, ag. 84. See *Voltaire's Siecle de Louis XIV.*

Maire, James le, (of French extraction) Dutch navigator, discoverer of the streights which bear his name in South America, d. aft. 1622. *Moreri.*

Maitland, William, hist. of Scotland and of London, d. 1757.

Maittaire, Michael, em. Eng. class. scholar, and editor of the classics, b. 1668, d. 1747. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Malachi, the last of the sacred prophets, fl. 436 B. C. See *The Bible.*

Maldonat, John, Spanish jes. theor. author and comment. b. A. D. 1534, d. 1583. *Bayle.*

Malebranche, Nicholas, French div. celeb. theor. and moral philos. auth. b. 1638, d. 1715. *Ibid.*

Malherbe, Francois de, celeb. French poet, b. 1556, d. 1628. *Ibid.*

Mallet, or Malloch, David, of Scotland, dramatic auth. editor of L. Bolingbroke's Works, &c. d. at London, 1765.

Malleville, Claude de, French poet, d. 1647. *Dufresnoy.*

Mallinckroft, Bernard, of Munster, div. Latin author on the invention and progress of the art of printing, the use of letters, &c. d. 1664. *Moreri.*

Malpighi, Marcellus, emin. Ital. phys.

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and anatomist, anatom. and med. author, b. 1628, d. at Rome, 1694. *Ibid.*

Malvasia, Charles count of, Ital. hist. of the lives of the painters of Bologna, d. aft. 1700. *Moreri.*

Malvezzi, the marquis of, Ital. author of Discourses on Tacitus, translated into English; and of a curious treatise, less known, but of greater merit; "Reasons why learned Men do not thrive at Court," d. 1654. *Niceron.*

Mambrun, Peter, French jesuit, and Latin poet, imitator of Virgil, b. 1581, d. 1661. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Mandeville, Sir John, a famous Eng. traveller, author of an Itinerary in Latin, French, and English, d. 1572.

Mandeville, Bernard de, Dutch phys. settled in England, philos. author and poet, d. 1733. *Freind's Hist. of Phys.*

Manes, a Persian, founder of the sect of Manichees; he taught, that there were two eternal principles of good and evil, in all things, both sovereign and independant of each other; his doctrines were a mixture of christianity and paganism, and himself an impostor; put to death by Sapor, king of Persia, for dismissing the physicians, and pretending to cure the prince by his prayers, instead of which he died in his arms. ab. A. D. 290. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Manetho, an ancient historian of Egypt, fl. 261 B. C. *Eusebius.*

Manfredi, Eustachio, celeb. Ital. math. astronom. author, b. A. D. 1674, d. 1739. *Nouv. Diet.*

Mangey, Thomas, em. Eng. divine and theor. writer, d. 1754-5. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Manget, John, phys. of Geneva, Lat. anatom. and med. author, &c. b. 1652, d. 1742. *Moreri.*

Manilius, Marcus, Latin poet and astronom. fl. ab. 34 B. C.

Manley, Mrs. celeb. Eng. novelist and dram. poetess, d. A. D. 1724. *Biog. Diet.*

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Manlius, Capitolinus, the renowned Roman consul and general, who saved the capitol when it was attacked by the Gauls in the night: he was alarmed by the cries of geese, which were ever after held sacred, and the general styled Capitolinus, d. 384 B. C. *Livy.*

Manners. See *Granby.*

Manningham, Sir Richard, eminent English phys. and med. author, d. A. D. 1759.

Mansard, Francis, celeb. French architect, b. 1598, d. 1666, *Félibien Vies des Architeet.*

Mansard, Julius, his nephew, and equally eminent in the same art, d. 1708. *Ibid.*

Mansfeldt, Ernest, count of, one of the greatest generals of his time, first in the service of the emperor, Rodolphus II. but afterwards in that of the confederate protestant princes against the house of Austria, d. 1626, ag. 46. *Thaunus Hist. Gen.*

Mantegna, Andrea, of Padua, from a shepherd became an eminent hist. painter, d. 1517. *Vasari.*

Manton, Thomas, English div. theor. author, b. 1620, d. 1677. *Neal's Hist. of the Puritans.*

Manuan, Baptist, celeb. Italian poet, d. 1516. *Niceron.*

Manutius, Aldus, eminent Venetian printer and Greek critic, d. 1516. *Merri.*

Manutius, Paul, his son, printer and Latin author, editor and comment. of Cicero, &c. d. 1574. *Ibid.*

Mapleton, John, emin. English phys. and divine, med. and theor. auth. b. 1631. *Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors.*

Marais, Martin, emin. French music. and composer, d. 1728. *Nouv. Dict.* Maraldi, James Philip, celeb. Italian mathematic. and astronom. anatom. and natural philos. author, d. 1729. *Ibid.*

Maratti, Carlo, famous Ital. painter and engraver, b. 1615, d. 1713. *Merri.*

Marca, Peter de, French prelate, po-

lem. author, b. 1594, d. 1662. *Le Clerc.*

Marcellinus, Ammianus, a Greek Latin hist. of Rome, from the reign of Nerva, A. D. 99, to the death of Valens, emperor of the East, 378. Marcellinus d. ab. 390. *Bayle.*

Marcellus, the Roman general, conqueror of Syracuse, slain in battle, 207 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Marchand, Prosper, of Paris, settled in Holland, where he was principal compiler of the literary journals, and author of an hist. crit. and lit. dictionary, d. 1756. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Marchetti, Alexander, Ital. mathem. mathematical author and poet, b. 1623, d. 1714. *Ibid.*

Marchi, of Bologna, author of an Italian treatise on Military Architecture, in the 16th cent. *Merri.* Marchione, of Arezzo, famous Ital. archit. and sculpt. fl. ab. 1202. *Felibien's Vies des Archit.*

Marcianus, of Thrace, from a simple soldier became emperor of the East, 450, d. regretted for his valour and his public virtues, 457. *Tillemont.*

Marcilius, Theodore, learned German critic, b. 1548, d. 1617. *Niceron.* Marcion, a Greek, founder of a sect of heretics called Marcionites, who differed very little from the Manichees, except that they worshipped a brazen serpent, d. after A. D. 140. *Cave's Hist. Literat.*

Marcus Aurelius, Antonius, the Roman philosopher, adopted by Antoninus Pius, the emperor, from whom he took part of his name; and made emperor, jointly with Lucius Verus, after the death of Pius, 161. philos. author, d. 180. *Marcellinus's Hist. Rom.*

Mardonius, the famous Persian general, slain in battle by the Romans, 479 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Mare, Nicholas de, French magistrate under Louis XIV. author of an excellent treatise on the Police of the

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Antients and of France, 4 vol. fol. d. A. D. 1723, ag. 82. *Niceron.*

Marets, Samuel des, French prot. div. settled in Holland, theol. and polem. Latin author, d. 1673. *Bayle.*

Marets, John des, French poet and dram. author, d. 1676. *Ibid.*

Margaret, the daughter of Woldemar III. king of Denmark, styled the Semiramis of the North; she succeeded her father in the throne of Denmark; her husband in that of Norway; and the crown of Sweden was given her as a recompence for delivering the Swedes from the tyranny of Albert, their king. Thus possessed of the three kingdoms, she formed the grand political design of a perpetual union, which she accomplished, *pro tempore* only, by the famous treaty, styled, the Union of Colmar, d. 1412, ag. 59. *Andrew's Revol. of Denmark, Lond. 1774.*

Margaritone, Italian archit. painter, and sculpt. fl. 1264. *Felibien.*

Margunio, of Candia, lyric poet, d. 1602. *Niceron.*

Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René D'Anjou, king of Naples, and wife of Henry VI. king of England; an ambitious, enterprising, courageous woman; intrepid in the field, she signalized herself, by heading her troops, in several battles, against the house of York; and if she had not been the instrument of her husband's misfortunes, by putting to death the duke of Gloucester, his uncle, her name would have been immortalized for the fortitude, activity, and policy, with which she supported the rights of her husband and son, till the fatal defeat at Tewkesbury, which put an end to all her enterprises, the king being taken prisoner, and prince Edward, their only son, basely murdered by Richard duke of York. Margaret was ransomed by her father, and d. in Anjou, 1482. *Rapin.*

Margaret, Lucas, duchess of Newcastle, English dram. poet, d. 1673,

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Marianus, Scotus, an Irish friar, chron. hist. from Christ to 1086, the year of his death.

Maigny, L'abbé, of Paris, hist. of the 12th century, and of the revolutions of Arabia, d. 1762. *Nau. Diff.*

Marinella, Lucretia, a Venetian lady, writer of a treatise on the superior excellence of the female sex, fl. in the 17th cent. *Bayle.*

Marino, John Baptist, of Naples, celeb. Italian poet, b. 1569, d. 1611. *Niceron.*

Marinoni, Italian archit. and a dra. author, d. at Vienna 1755. *Nau. Diff.*

Mario-Nuzzi, Neapolitan painter, excelled in flowers, d. 1673. *DePila.*

Mariotte, Edmund, French div. and philos. author, d. 1684. *Niceron.*

Marivaux, Peter, French dram. and novellist, &c. b. 1688, d. 1733. *Nau. Diff.*

Marius, the Roman general, and seven times consul, who fulfilled his great military reputation by savage barbarities, d. 86 B. C. *Urie. His.*

Markham, Gervase, Eng. poet and miscell. writer of the last cent. and d. uncertain. *Langbaine.*

Markland, Jeremiah, Eng. hist. writer, b. 1693, d. 1776.

Marlborough. See *Churchill John.*

Marloe, Christopher, English tragic poet, d. A. D. 1593. *Langbaine. Lives of Dram. Poets.*

Marmion, Shakerley, Eng. dram. writer, d. 1639. *Blog. Dram.*

Marmol, Ludovicus, Spanish hist. of Africa, d. aft. 1590. *Niceron.*

Marot, Clement, celeb. French poet, b. 1495, d. 1544. His father and

his son Hague, works of Marot, Fr. 1719, a. Marracci, editor of and Lat. *Nous.* Marolles, and poet Marquard, under t Latin h. d. 1614. Marque, J. chirurg. Math, Na miscel. *Ibid.* Marshall, crit. on Saxon v. h. 1621. *Osca.* Marshall, theol. a Marham, tieman, illustrati ties, and Hebrew 1685. Marigli, in the se many, a ment X. of arts 1712, c. of a ph descripti Vienna. *Nous.* Mariton, d. ab. i Marly, Pa d. modern hi nuation of paint *Nous.* Battelli, dram. a Vincen

his son were inferior poets. The Hague edit. of 1631 contains the works of the three. *Ibid.*

Marot, Francis, French painter, d. 1719, ag. 52. *Nouv. Dict.*

Marracci, Lewis, a learned Tuscan, editor of the Alcoran, in Arabic and Latin, &c. d. 1700, ag. 37. *Nouv. Dict.*

Marelles, l'abbé de, French crit. hist. and poet, b. 1600, d. 1681. *Bayle.*

Marquard, Freher, German statesman under the emperor Ferdinand IV. Latin hist. of Germ. and France, d. 1614. *Melch. Adam.*

Marque, James de la, French surgeon, chirurg. author, d. 1622. *Moreri.*

Marth, Narcissus, emin. Irish prelate, miscel. author, b. 1638, d. 1713. *Ibid.*

Marshall, Thomas, English div. Latin crit. on the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon versions of the Gospels, &c. b. 1621, d. 1685. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Marshall, Nathaniel, English div. and theol. author, d. 1730.

Marsham, Sir John, an English gentleman, chronol. hist. in Latin, illustrative of the Egyptian antiquities, and of the ancient Greek and Hebrew histories, &c. b. 1602, d. 1685. *Biog. Britan.*

Martiglio, of Bologna, Italian officer in the service of the emp. of Germany, and afterwards of pope Clement XII. founder of the academy of arts and sciences at Bologna, in 1712, called The Institute; author of a physical hist. of the sea, and a description of the Danube, from Vienna to Belgrade, &c. d. 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*

Marton, John, English dram. author, d. ab. 1614. *Biog. Dict.*

Marsi, l'abbé, of Paris, author of modern history, intended as a continuation of Rollin. Dict. abridged, of painting and archit. &c. d. 1763. *Nouv. Dict.*

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Martianay, French benedictine, editor of the works of Jerome, d. 1717. *Niceron.*

Martin, Thomas, Eng. Antiquarian, b. 1696, d. 1771. *Memoirs by Sir J. Cullum.*

Martin, Benjamin, eminent English Mathematician, and math. writer, b. 1704, d. 1782. *Biog. Dict.*

Martini, of Pannonia, (canonized) bishop of Tours, emin. father of the christian church, d. ab. 400. *Bibl. Patrum.*

Martini, Raymond, Span. dominican friar, crit. and author in the oriental language. His chief work, *Pugio Fidei*, fl. in the 13th cent. *Bayle.*

Martini, Martin, French jesuit, and missionary to China, hist. of China, Tartary, &c. in Latin, d. 1651. *Bayle.*

Martiniere, de la, of Dieppe, geographer to the king of Spain, author of a French geog. and crit. dict. 10 vol. fol. &c. d. 1749. *Nouv. Dict.*

Martinius, German philos. author of a philosoph. dictionary, &c. d. 1630. *Niceron.*

Martyn, John, English botanist, nat. hist. of England, and translator of Virgil, d. 1768.

Martyr, Peter, Ital. statesman under Ferdinand V. king of Castile and Arragon, Latin hist. of the discovery of America; memoirs of his embassy in Egypt, &c. b. 1445, d. 1525. *Melch. Adam.*

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Marathos, Tacitus, of Calabria, Latin poet, fl. ab. 440. *Woffus.*

Marcellus, Michael, of Constantinople, Greek and Latin poet and critic, d. 1500. *Ibid.*

Marvell, Andrew, an eminent example of genuine English patriotism: being chosen to represent his native town, Kingston upon Hull, in parliament, a little before, and again after the restoration, he manfully supported the religious and civil liberties of his country, by his writings and his parliamentary interest, against the arbitrary encroachments of the court on both. The tendency of the ruling powers to popery, appearing to be countenanced and encouraged by time-serving bishops, and other dignitaries of the church of England, these he most deservedly lashed in satirical writings, and at the same time, to check the progress of the measures taken by government to introduce it again, he published an anonymous account of the growth of popery, and arbitrary power in England, from 1675 to 1677. In this famous tract he asserted, that the war with the Dutch was owing to the influence of the French, and the popish party on our councils; it gave great offence to the ministry, but it opened the eyes of the people, and had a sensible effect in parliament. A reward of 100l. was offered in the Gazette for the discovery of the author, and though it was well known Mr. Marvell wrote it, he did not shun the court, but the king being pleased with his wit and humour in conversation, occasionally invited him to private entertainments; and at last, sent the lord treasurer Danby to visit him in his obscure lodgings, and to make him the most ample offers of honours and emoluments, if he would go over to the court party. His answer upon this occasion deserves to be recorded: "that he could not "with honour accept his majesty's

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" offers, since, if he did, he must "either be ungrateful to the king, "in voting against him, or false to "his country, in giving into the "measures of the court." The minister knowing his distressed circumstances, likewise tendered him 1000l. in money, as an unconditional present from the king, and only a tribute to his great merit; but this temptation he withstood with the same noble firmness, though he was soon after obliged to borrow a guinea of a friend. Politic, and crit. author and poet, b. 1620, d. 1678. *Biog. Brit. Rupin.*
Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Spain, queen and tyrant of England, succeeded her half-brother, Edward VI. in 1553. If she had been educated in Spain, and an inquisitor had been her preceptor, she could not have imbibed more strongly the bloody principles of Romish persecution; and to the eternal disgrace of the English Prelacy, though the reformation had taken root in both universities, she found English bishops ready to carry her cruel designs to subvert it, into effectual execution. Upon her accession to the throne, she declared in her speech to the council, that she would not persecute her protestant subjects; but in the following month, she prohibited preaching without a special licence; before the expiration of three months, the protestant bishops were excluded the house of lords, and all the statutes of Edward VI. respecting the protestant religion, were repealed, and before she had enjoyed the crown a year, archbishop Cranmer, who had saved her life, when her father had resolved to take off her head, and the bishops Ridley and Latimer were condemned for heresy at Oxford, and afterwards burnt. In 1556, the prosecution became general, and protestants of all ranks and ages, and of both sexes, fell victims to papal fury. It is observable,

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servable, likewise, that the same perfidious violation of promises and treaties prevailed in the Queen's council, with respect to public affairs. By the treaty of marriage concluded between the Queen and Philip, prince of Spain, and son of the famous emperor, Charles the Fifth, in 1554, it was expressly stipulated, that England should not be engaged in any wars with France on account of Spain; yet in 1557, Philip, who had brought immense sums of money into England, procured an offensive and defensive alliance against France, from the English administration, and 8000 of the queen's choicest troops were sent over to the assistance of the Spaniards in the Low Countries: the loss of Calais to the French was the first fruit of this war, and some assert, that upon this single occasion the Queen shewed a strong attachment to her native country, lamenting this stroke so deeply, that it occasioned her death; but it is better authenticated, that she was carried off by an epidemic fever, which raged so violently that it did not leave a sufficient number of men in health to get in the harvest, d. 1558, in the 43d of her age, and 6th of her reign.

Mary Stuart, daughter of James V. king of Scotland, succeeded her father in 1542, eight days after her birth. In 1558, she married François, dauphin and afterwards king of France, by which means she became queen of France. This monarch dying in 1560, she returned into Scotland, and married her cousin Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, in 1565; but excluding him from any share of the government, as he suspected, by the advice of Rizzio, an Italian musician, her favourite and secretary, the king, by the counsel and assistance of some of the principal nobility, suddenly surprised them together, and Rizzio was slain in the queen's presence,

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in 1566. The next year, the king was blown up with gunpowder, in a private house, to which he had retired with a few friends; it is imagined he was murdered before the house was blown up. The earl of Bothwell, the new favourite of this modern Messalina, was undoubtedly the contriver of this murder, with her connivance; he was however acquitted by the nobles of his and Mary's party, and in about two months after this horrid murder, the queen, to the astonishment of all Europe, married this ambitious villain. This shameful conduct occasioned the revolt of the chief nobility, and her best subjects, by whom she was taken prisoner, compelled to resign the crown, and her son, James VI. was crowned; the earl of Murray at the same time was declared regent, the prince being only thirteen months old. The queen soon after escaped from prison, and raised an army to oppose the regent, but was defeated by him, and fled to England in 1568, where she was detained a prisoner, charged by her own subjects with the murder of her husband, king Henry. As to Bothwell, he fled to Denmark, where he died in obscurity. During the long imprisonment of the queen, she was justly considered as the head of the popish party, who wished to see a prince of their persuasion on the throne of England, and Mary, despairing of recovering that of Scotland, most assuredly became a dupe to this party, and countenanced, if she was not directly concerned in the plots against the life of Elizabeth, who was reduced to the necessity of sacrificing her to her own personal safety. She was tried for a conspiracy against the life of the queen of England, condemned, and beheaded, in 1587, ag. 44. and with her, expired the hopes of the English and Irish popish faction.

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Mary

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Mary of Medicis, wife of Henry IV. king of France, was declared sole regent of the kingdom, in 1610, during the consternation which the assassination of that beloved king had occasioned. By her ambitious intrigues, the nation lost all its influence abroad, and was torn to pieces at home by contending factions, and after several vicissitudes of fortune, she was abandoned by her son, Louis XIII. whose reign had been constantly disturbed by the civil commotions she had occasioned; and died in indigence at Brussels, in 1642, ag. 68. She built the superb palace of Luxembourg at Paris, and embellished that city with aqueducts and other ornaments. See *Henault's Hist. of France*.

Mary II. eldest daughter of James II. wife of William III. king of England, and crowned with him queen of England, (not queen consort) the crown being settled on the survivor. During the king's absence, in Ireland and Holland, her administration of the government gave general satisfaction, and did great honour to her political abilities, d. in 1694, ag. 33. In her the arts lost a protectress and the unfortunate a mother.

Maffacio, Florentine painter, d. 1443, ag. 26. *Vafari.*

Mascardi, Augustine, of Genoa, Latin orator and poet, b. 1591, d. 1640. *Vossius de script. Lat.*

Mascaron, Julius, em. French bishop and preacher, b. 1634, d. 1703.

Masclef, Francis, French div. Hebrew gram. and crit. author, d. 1728, ag. 66. *Nouv. Dict.*

Maskelyne, Neville, English astronom. d. 1772.

Maso, surnamed Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, inventor, or rather discoverer of the art of engraving upon copper plates, fl. ab. 1450. *Moreti.*

Massinissa, king of a small territory in Africa; at first an enemy to the

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Romans, as an ally to the Carthaginians; but Scipio having taken his nephew prisoner, sent him home, accompanied by an honourable escort, and laden with presents, which gave him so high an opinion of the generosity of the Romans, that he went over to them and assisted them in their conquests in Africa: he was a renowned warrior, and left 44 children, most of whom became illustrious in history, d. 149 B. C. ag. 97. See *Lizy, and Univ. Hist.*

Masque de Fer, or the Iron mask; a name given to a prisoner of state in France, whose real name and quality have not yet transpired: he was removed from prison to prison in different parts of the kingdom, and always wore a mask with steel springs, which allowed him the liberty of eating and drinking. He was treated by those who had the custody of him with the highest marks of respect; was allowed the richest cloaths, the most sumptuous table, and musical instruments, on some of which he played admirably. He always removed with Saint Mars, a confidential officer of Louis XIV. and when that gentleman was made governor of the Bastile, he was brought to that prison. Two gentlemen, prisoners in the room over him, conversed with him, by the funnel of the chimney, and found him to be a man of universal learning; and he told them, that the discovery of his name and rank would be death to himself, and to those to whom it was imparted. Various conjectures have been formed by historians about this unknown personage; the most probable is, that he was a natural son of the king, to whom he had given offence by threatening to discover his birth; died in the Bastile, A. D. 1703. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Masseau, L'Abbe, of Caen, Latin crit. and poet, b. 1665, d. 1722. *Ibid.*

Malanger

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Massingber, Philip, English dram. poet, b. 1588, d. 1639. *Langbaine.*

Maison, Papirius, learned Frenchman and author of annals, b. 1544, d. 1611. *Vita a Thuanio.*

Maison, John, French refugee, crit. bing. and class. writer, of this century, b. and d. uncertain. *Biog. Diet.*

Malluet, Rene, French Benedictine, editor of the works of Iræneus, &c. d. 1716. *Niceron.*

Mather, Cotton, English div. of New England, eccles. hist. of America, &c. b. 1663, d. 1728. *Biog. Brit.*

Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. king of England, married to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, 1109, nominated successor to the throne of England, by Henry I. in 1135; deprived of it by her absence, Stephen being elected: arrived in England with an army, 1139, defeated Stephen, and was declared queen, in a national synod, 1141; but Stephen afterwards vanquished the empress, and then the nation declared for him, and she was obliged to leave the kingdom, in 1142. After the death of the emperor, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had Henry II. king of England. Matilda died in 1167, ag. 67.

Mattaire, Michael, an Englishman, celeb. editor of the classics, d. 1747.

Matthæus, Sylvaticus, emin. phys. fl. ab. 1297. *Moreri.*

Matthew, of Westminster, English benedictine, Latin universal chron. from the creation to 1307, d. after 1378.

Matthews, Thomas, English admiral, d. 1751.

Mathurin, of Florence, emin. paint. d. 1526. *De Piles.*

Maty, Matthew, born in Holland, 1718, learned critic and miscel. writer, librarian to the British Museum, d. 1776.

Maty, Henry, son to the preceding, Eng. clergyman, who left the church, not agreeing with the subscription articles; learned crit. and author of a Review of books, principally foreign, b. 1744, d. 1787.

Mauduit, Israel, politie. and miscel. writer, d. 1787, ag. 79. *Gent. Mag.*

Maugin, John, learned French auth. and translator of the 16th century, b. and d. uncertain. *Biog. Diet.*

Maupertuis, Peter de, celeb. French mathemat. philos. astronom. and geog. author, b. 1698, d. 1759. *Nouv. Diet.*

Maurice, of Nassau, prince of Orange in 1584, after the assassination of his father. (See *William I. prince of Orange.*) This prince should be considered as the founder of the Dutch republic; for, by his personal valour, and great military skill, he entirely drove the Spaniards out of Holland, in 1597, d. 1625. See *Atxema's Hist. of Hol.*

Mauriceau, Francis, eminent French surgeon, chirurg. auth. d. 1709. *Nouv. Diet.*

Mauritius, emperor of the East, renowned warrior, d. 1602. *Tillemont.*

Mauryloco, Francis, Ital. mathem. philosoph. and astronom. author, b. 1494, d. 1575. *Moreri.*

Maxentius, emperor and tyrant of Rome, d. 312. *Tillemont.*

Maximian, Hercules, from a private soldier became emperor of Rome; a brave general, but a tyrannical emperor, d. 310. *Ibid.*

Maximilian I. emperor of Germany, signalized himself against the French while he was king of the Romans, and after he was emperor entered into the army of Henry VIII. of England, as a volunteer, against that nation: he was a protector of learned men, and abolished an iniquitous tribunal, styled, *Judicium occultum Westphaliae*: he composed some poems, and the memoirs of his own life, d. 1519, ag. 60, *Barre Hist. de Allemagne.*

Maximinus

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Maximinus, Calus Julius Verus, from a shepherd became emper. of Rome, a brave general, but a tyrannical emperor, and persecutor of the christians; put to death by his own soldiery, 238. *Tillemont.*

Maximus, of Tyre, Platonic philosoph. philos. author, d. ab. 180.

May, Thomas, English dram. poet, hist. and crit. in Latin and English, d. 1650, ag. 55. *Biog. Britan.*

Mayer, Tobias, celeb. Germ. mat. and astron. geom. and astronom. author, d. 1762, ag. 39. *Nouvo. Dic.*

Mayerne, Lewis de, a French refugee at Geneva, hist. of Spain, &c. d. aet. 1580. *Niceron.*

Mayerne, Sir Theodore de, his son, a celeb. physic, first to Henry IV. of France, then to James I. and Cha. I. of England, med. author, d. at Chelsea, 1655. *Freind's Hist. of Physic.*

Mayhew, Dr. emin. dis. div. of New England, and theol. author, d. 1766.

Maynard, Francis, French poet, b. 1582, d. 1646. *Biog. Dic.*

Maynard, Sir John, emin. Eng. lawyer, b. 1602, d. 1690. *Biog. Brit.*

Mayne, Jasper, English div. and poet, b. 1604, d. 1672. *Ibid.*

Maynwaring, Arthur, English politic. author and poet, b. 1668, d. 1712. *Ibid.*

Mazarine, Julius, cardinal, an Italian, celeb. statesman and prime minister of France, in the minority of Louis XIV. but was obliged to resign, and quit the kingdom, charged with being the occasion of the civil war in 1648. In 1652, the king, then of age, recalled him, and from that time to his death he governed France uncontroled, b. 1602, d. 1661. See *Henault.*

Mazzouli, Francis, of Parma, emin. painter, b. 1504, d. 1540. [the reputed inventor of the art of etching with aqua fortis.] *De Piles.*

Mead, Richard, celeb. English phys. and med. author, b. 1673, d. 1754. *Biog. Brit.*

Medes, Joseph, English div. theol. au-

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thor and comment. b. 1586, d. 1638. *Ibid.*

Medicis de. See *Cosmo.*

Megasthenes, Greek historian of the Indies, fl. ab. 292. *Vossius.*

Mehagan, William de, a French gentleman, of Irish extraction, critic. and hist. author, b. 1721, d. 1766. *Nouvo. Dic.*

Meibomius, John, of Lubec, eminent Germ. phys. discoverer of some minute vessels of the eye-lids, to which his name is given; med. and crit. Latin author, d. after 1670. *Freind's Hist. of Phys.*

Meibomius, Henry, his son, eminent phys. med. and hist. Latin author, b. 1638, d. 1700. *Ibid.*

Mela, Pomponius, a Spaniard, Latin geog. auth. fl. ab. A.D. 45. *Vossius.*

Melancthon, the celeb. German div. cotemporary and coadjutor with Luther, in the reformation. Latin theol. and polem. author, b. 1492, d. 1560. *Bayle.*

Melctil, Arnold de, Swiss patriot, one of the founders of the Helvetic freedom. See *Tell.* fl. 1307.

Melissus, of Samos, Greek Eleat. philos. fl. 433 B. C. *Diog. Laertius.*

Melito, (canonized) bishop of Sardis, in Lydia, memorable for the apology he presented to the emperor Aurelius, in favour of the christians, in A. D. 171, d. uncertain. *Bibl. Patr.*

Melitus, Greek orator and poet, the accuser of Socrates: the Athenians, after the death of Socrates, discovering the iniquity of the sentence they had passed against that great philosopher, put Melitus to death, 400 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Melmoth, William, learned Englishman, and writer, lawyer, author of "The great importance of a religious life," b. 1666, d. 1743. *Aneccodes of Browyer.*

Melvill, Sir James, of Scotland, em. for his faithful attachment to the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots; he was one of her privy counsellors, and gentleman of her bed chamber, whole

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whose advice, if she had followed it, would have prevented most of her misfortunes. Author of hist. memoirs of his own times, d. ab. A. D. 1620. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers.*

Memnon, in fabulous history, king of Abydos, said to have been slain before Troy, for bringing succours to Priam. His statue was supposed to utter harmonious sounds at sun rising, and he was the reputed son of Tithon and Aurora.

Memnon, of Rhodes, a renowned warrior, one of the generals of Darius, d. 333 B. C.

Menage, Giles, French div. French and Ital. gram. and lexicog. Greek and Latin crit. and poet, b. A. D. 1613, d. 1692. *Bayle.*

Menander, celeb. Greek comic poet, d. 293 B. C. ag. 52. *Diog. Laert.*

Menandrius, Marcellus, of Padua, eminent philosopher, and writer, d. 1327. *Biog. Diet.*

Menasseh, king of Judah, d. 642 B. C. ag. 66. *Ufer.*

Menasseh, Ben Israel, Portuguese Jew rabbi, Latin crit. author. d. A. D. 1657. *Bayle.*

Mencke, Lewis Otho, Germ. div. principal author of the journal of Leipzig, editor of several Latin authors, &c. d. 1707. *Nouv. Diet.* Mencke, John, his son, Latin hist. of Germany, &c. b. 1674, d. 1732. *Nouv. Diet.*

Mencius, celeb. Chinese philos. fl. ab. 350 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Mendez, Moses, Eng. poet, and dram. writer, d. A. D. 1758.

Mendez, Gonzales, Peter, Spanish cardinal, and politician, b. 1428, d. 1495. *Mariana Hist. Espagnol.*

Mendez, Gonzales, John, Spanish friar, and historian of China, of the 16th cent. *Biog. Diet.*

Menedemus, Greek philos. and hist. fl. ab. 300 B. C. ag. 74. *Diog. Laert.*

Mendoza, Gonzales, Spanish friar, and envoy to China, Spanish hist.

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of China to A. D. 1583, d. after 1607. *Bayle.*

Menecrates, of Syracuse, Greek phys. fl. 360 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Menelaus, a Greek mathem. fl. ab. A. D. 98. *Moret.*

Menestrier, John Baptist le, celeb. French antiq. medal. hist. of the Rom. emperors and empresses, d. 1634. *Ibid.*

Menjot, Anthony, French phys. med. author, d. 1685. *Dufrejnoy.*

Menochius, Jacobus, of Pavia, civilian, Latin law author, d. 1607. *Niceron.*

Menzini, of Florence, Italian poet, b. 1646, d. 1704. *Ibid.*

Mercator, Marius, emin. father of the christian church, theol. author, d. 451. *Nouv. Diet.*

Mercator, Gerard, Flemish mathem. Latin geog. and philos. author, d. 1594, ag. 83. *Vossius.*

Mercator (Hauffman) Nicholas, of Holstein, mathem. astronom. and geog. author, d. at London, 1690. *Nouv. Diet.*

Mercury, Tresinigetes, king, high priest, and philos. of Egypt, supposed to have fl. ab. 1900, B. C. *Unit. Hist.*

Mercurialis, Jerome, emin. Ital. phys. and med. author, d. A. D. 1596. *Freind's Hist. of Phys.*

Merlin, Ambrose, famous Eng. poet, and reputed prophet, fl. 476.

Merovec, king of France, succeeded Clodion in 441; a renowned warrior, in honour of whose valour the kings of France of the first race were styled Merovingiens, d. uncertain. See *Mereray's Hist. of France.*

Merrick, James, English divine and poet, d. 1769.

Mersennus, Marin, celeb. French mathem. and philos. author, b. 1588, d. 1648. *Baillet Jugemens de Sagavans.*

Merville, Michael, French dram. author, d. 1756. *Nouv. Diet.*

Merula, George, Ital. Latin hist. and crit. d. 1494. *Vossius.*

Merula, Paul, Dutch civil. editor of Latin.

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Latin classic authors, *geog.* author, &c. b. 1558, d. 1607. *Ibid.*

Mery, John, emin. French surgeon, chirurg. auth. d. 1722. *Nouv. Diet.*

Metelli, Augustin, of Bologna, paint. d. at Madrid, 1660. *De Piles.*

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius, the renowned Roman tribune, who opposed Julius Cæsar's encroachments on the liberties of his country, and refused to surrender to him the keys of the temple of Saturn, where the public treasure was kept, which Cæsar was obliged to break open, d. 30 B. C. *Livy.*

Methodius, a Greek bishop of Tyre, put to death at Chalcis, in the persecution of Dioclesian, ab. 303. polem. author. *Carpe's Hist. Literat.*

Metius, James, of Alcmaer, in Holland, the inventor of telescopes with glasses. Tubes, extended by uniting them, to a great length, were known to the ancients; but Metius was the first who added glasses, and he was indebted to chance for the discovery: he had frequently observed some schoolboys playing upon the ice, who made use of their copy-books rolled up in the shape of tubes, to look at each other, to which they sometimes added pieces of glass at each end, to view distant objects: this led him to the invention of optic glasses, fl. 1609. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Meton, or Methon, of Athens, celeb. mathem. and astronomer, fl. 432. B. C. *Pliny.*

Metrodorus, of Chios, Greek phys. taught Hippocrates, fl. 444 B. C. *Diag. Laert.*

Metrodorus, Athenian philosoph. and painter, fl. 170 B. C. *Ibid.*

Meurhut, John, of Utrecht, Greek and Latin hist. crit. and antiqu. b. A. D. 1579, d. 1639. *Niceron.*

Meyer, James, of Bruges, Latin hist. of Flanders, d. 1552. *Vossius.*

Mezerai, François Eudes de, of Normandy, celeb. histor. of France to 1668, b. 1610, d. 1683.

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Meziflac, Claud, &c., Frenchman, Greek and Latin critic and poet, fl. in the 17th cent. *Bayle.*

Micah, the prophet, fl. ab. 715 B. C. See the *Bible*, and *Usher*.

Michael Angelo Buonarotti. See *Angelo.*

Microlius, John, emin. Germ. Luth. div. Latin theol. polem. and hist. author, b. A. D. 1597, d. 1658. *Bayle.*

Middleton, Sir Hugh, memorable for his public spirit in pursuing his laudable plan of supplying the city of London with plenty of water, by bringing the new river to Hillington, in which he met with the greatest opposition, and nearly expended his own fortune. This great work was completed in 1613, d. aft. 1636. *Biog. Britan.*

Middleton, Conyers, eminent English div. polem. and crit. author, &c. b. 1683, d. 1750. *Biog. Diet.*

Miel, John, celeb. Flemish painter, b. 1559, d. 1664. *De Piles.*

Mieres, Francis, of Leyden, emin. painter, d. 1681. *Ibid.*

Mignard, Peter, French painter, b. 1610, d. 1695. *Ibid.*

Mignon, Abraham, German painter, excelled in flowers and insects, d. 1660. *Ibid.*

Milbourne, Luke, English div. and miscel. writer, d. 1720. *Nicholl's Poems.*

Mildmay, Sir Walter, statesman under queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emanuel college, Cambridge, d. 1589. *Lloyd's State Worthies.*

Mildmay, Sir William, English polit. writer, d. 1771.

Miiich, James, German phys. Latin med. and crit. author, b. 1501, d. 1559. *Melchior Adam.*

Mill, John, English div. editor of a Greek new testament, with various readings and crit. notes, &c. b. 1645, d. 1707. *Biog. Britan.*

Mill, Henry, Englishman, ingenious mechanic, and learned in hydraulics, b. 1680, d. 1770. *Biog. Diet.*

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Miller, James, English div. and dram. poet, b. 1703, d. 1744. *Biog. Diet.*
Miller, Philip, English botanist, author of *The Gardener's Dictionary*, &c. d. 1771.

Miller, Lady, authoress of *Letters from Italy, an encourager of polite science*, d. 1781. *Biog. Diet.*

Milles, Jeremiah, learned Eng. div. and antiquary, b. 1713, d. 1784. *Biog. Diet.*

Milletiere, Theophilus Brachet Sieur de la, French theol. controv. writer, of the last century, b. and d. uncertain. *Biog. Diet.*

Millington, Sir Thomas, emin. Eng. phys. d. 1704.

Milner, Dr. John, diss. div. and poet, d. 1757.

Miltiades, the renowned Athenian general, d. 489 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Milton, John, the celeb. Eng. poet, hist. politic. and crit. auth. b. A. D. 1608, d. 1674. See *Biog. Britan.*

Mimnermus, Greek poet and music. A. ab. 600 B. C. *Strabo.*

Minos, the celeb. king and legislator of Crete, fl. 1432 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*

Minutius, Felix, celeb. Rom. orator, and writer in favour of christianity. fl. A. D. 220. *Vossius.*

Mire, or Miræus, Flemish div. Lat. hist. and crit. author, d. 1640.

Misson, Francis Maximilian, French advocate for the protestants, author of *voyages*, &c. d. 1721. *Biog. Diet.*

Mitchel, Joseph, a Scotchman, Eng. poet, b. 1684, d. 1738. *Biog. Brit.*

Mithridates, king of Pontus, and tyrant; a renowned general, and at first victorious against the Romans; but being finally conquered by Pompey, and his son Pharnaces raised to the throne, who treated him with unnatural barbarity, he took poison; but this proving ineffectual, owing to a salutary medicine, which he had almost continually used, (still called by his name) he was slain at his own request, by one of his attendants, 63 B. C. ag. 72. *Univ. Hist.*

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Moavia I. caliph of the Saracens; took the isle of Rhodes, and destroyed the famous colossus, in 653. besieged Constantinople, defeated the emperor Constantius, and obliged him to sue for peace, 658. Ravaged Sicily, and destroyed the ancient city of Syracuse, 669, d. A. D. 679, ag. 75. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Modrevius, Andreas, Polish statesman, Latin, politic. and polem. author, fl. ab. 1554. *Bayle.*

Moebius, Godfrey, Germ. phys. med. author, d. 1664, ag. 63. *Moreri.*

Moenius, Caius, celeb. Roman consul, conqueror of the ancient Latins: he was the first who hung up the prows, &c. of the gallies he had taken at the naval engagement of Actium, upon the place where the tribunes harangued the people, from whence it was called The Rostra, fl. 338 B. C. See *Livy.*

Moine, Peter le, French prot. d. A. D. 1672. *Ibid.*

Moine, Stephen le, French poet, div. Greek and Latin crit. and miscel. author, d. 1689. *Bayle.*

Moine, Francis le, eminent French painter, b. 1688, d. 1737. *Univ. Diet.*

Mola, Pietro Francisco, emin. Italian painter, b. 1621, d. 1666. *De Piles.*

Molay, or Mole, James de, the last grand master of the order of the knights templars; burnt in France by order of Philip le bel, and Clement V. in 1313. See *Gutberi Hist. Temp.*

Molesworth, Robert, viscount Molesworth of Ireland, statesman under William III. eminent for his patriotism, hist. of Denmark, &c. b. 1656, d. 1725. *Biog. Britan.*

Moliere, (John Baptist Poquelin) de, celeb. French dram. poet and actor, b. 1620, d. 1673. See *Bayle, Moreri, Niceron, and Voltaire.*

Molina, Spanish jesuit, polem. auth. d. 1600, ag. 65. *Niceron.*

Molinetti, Antonio, Venetian phys. and anatomist. med. auth. d. 1675. *Ibid.*

Molino;

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Molinos, Spanish div. author of *The Spiritual Guide*, for which he was put into the inquisition: this book was the foundation of the sect of Quietists in France. Molinos recanted his errors, and died in prison, 1696, ag. 70. *Bayle.*

Moll, Herman, eminent English geographer, d. 1732.

Molloy, Charles, Irish dram. and politic. writer, d. 1767. *Biog. Dram.*

Molza, Francis, of Modena, Lat. and Italian poet, d. 1544. *Vossius.*

Molta, Tarquinia, his grand-daughter, a lady of such extensive learning, that the Roman senate complimented her and her family with all the honours and privileges of Roman citizens in 1600. She was mistress of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; she was likewise an excellent poetess and musician, d. uncertain. *Hilarion, Eloge des Dames Illustres.*

Molyneux, William, of Ireland, eminent mathem. and astronom. improver of telescopes, mathemat. author, b. 1656, d. 1698. *Biog. Britan.*

Mardes, Nicholas, Spanish phys. author of a treatise on the American drugs, and other med. works Latin and Spanish, d. 1577. *Antonio Bibl. Script. Hispan.*

Mongault, Nicholas, l'abbé, of Paris, Latin editor of Tully's Letters to Atticus; crit. &c. d. 1746. *Nouve. Dict.*

Monk, George, duke of Albemarle, a brave English general; the projector and accomplisher of the restoration of Charles II. author of some military and political tracts. b. 1608, d. 1670. See *Skinner's Life of Monk.*

Monk, Mrs. daughter of lord Molefworth, poetess, d. 1715. *Biog. Diet.*

Monnoye, Bernard de, celeb. French poet, b. 1641, d. 1728. *Niceron.*

Monoyer, John Baptist, Flemish paint. excelled in flower-pieces, died at London, 1699. *De Piles.*

Monro, Dr. James, eminent Scotch phys. and anatomist, med. and anatom. author, d. 1752.

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Monro, Dr. Alex. eminent English phys. d. 1767.

Monson, Sir William, a famous Eng. admiral, in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. author of naval tracts, b. 1569, d. 1642. *Biog. Britan.*

Montaigne, or Montagne, Michael de, celeb. French philosoph. and miscel. author and critic, b. 1533, d. 1592. *Niceron.*

Montague, Walter, Eng. dram. writer, d. 1653.

Montague, Edward, Earl of Sandwich, and illustrious English general, admiral, and statesman, politic, and philos. author, blown up in his ship by the Dutch, in the engagement off Southwell Bay, 1672. See *Walpole's Catal. of Royal and Noble Authors.*

Montague, Richard, Eng. bishop and theol. writer, b. 1577, d. 1641. *Atben. Oxon.*

Montague, Charles, earl of Hailfax, statesm. under William III, queen Anne, and George I. and, while member of the house of commons, a zealous promoter of the revolution; politic. author and poet, b. 1664, d. 1715. *Biog. Britan.*

Montague, lady Mary Wortley, eminent by her letters, d. 1762.

Montanus, of Ardaba, in Myia, a christian enthusiast, who founded a new sect styled Montanists: they pretended to the gift of prophecy, and held a number of absurd tenets, particularly forbidding second marriages, fl. ab. 175. *Cave's Hist. Lit.*

Montanus, John Baptist, of Verona, celeb. Ital. phys. and med. author, d. 1551. *Moreri.*

Montanus, Benedict Arias, Spanish div. Syriac and Hebrew crit. and commentat. editor of a Polyglot Bible, d. ab. 1600. *De Pim.*

Montarroyo, Mascarenhas de, of Lisb. Portuguese politic. and hist. auth. b. 1670, d. 1730. *Nouve. Diet.*

Montcalm, Louis Joseph, marquis of, a brave French general, who fell fighting in the defence of Quebec, 1759, ag. 48. See *Wolfe.*

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Montchretien, de Vatteville, French dram. poet, d. 1621. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Montclair, Michael, French music. and composer, d. 1737. *Ibid.*

Montecuculi, Raimond de, famous Ital. general in the Imperial service, d. 1680, ag. 72.

Montezuma, or Montezuma, the last king of Mexico; conquered by Cortez, the Spanish invader of America: stoned to death by his own subjects, for his submission to the Spaniards, in 1520. *Herera Hist. of Indies.*

Montepan, Madam de, celeb. French lady, mistress to Louis XIV. d. 1717. *Siecle de Louis XIV.*

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, celeb. French politic. philos. and satiric. author, b. 1689. d. 1755. See *D'Alembert de eloge de Montesq.*

Montfaucon, the famous French antiquary, antiq. hist. and crit. author, b. 1655, d. 1741. *Niceron.*

Montfleury, Anthony, French dram. author, d. 1685. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Montford, Simon de, a renowned French general, slain at the siege of Toulouse, by a stone flung at him by a woman, in 1218. *Henault.*

Montford, earl of Leicester, chief of the barons who revolted from Hen. III. slain in battle by the royalists, 1265. *Salmon.*

Montgalliard, Bernard de, learned French friar, and preacher, b. 1553, d. 1628. *Bayle.*

Montmaur, Peter de, eminent Greek professor, in the reign of Louis XIII. d. 1648. *Biog. Dicq.*

Montmorency, Matthew de, styled The Great, a famous French general, under Philip Augustus; and the first who was honoured with the title of General of the French armies, d. 1230. See *Henault.*

Montmorency, Anne de, another brave French general, slain at the battle of St. Denis, in the civil war against the Huguenots, 1567, ag. 72. *Ibid.*

Monmouth, James duke of, natural son of Charles II. king of England,

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distinguished himself by his valour and military skill, as lieutenant general, in the service of France: he returned to England, and was sent in quality of his father's general, to quell an insurrection in Scotland, which he effected; but soon after he fell into disgrace; for, being a protestant, he was deluded into ambitious schemes, upon the hopes of the exclusion of the duke of York: he conspired against his father and the duke; and when the latter came to the crown by the title of James II. he openly appeared in arms, encouraged by the protestant party; but coming to a decisive battle, before he had sufficient forces to oppose the royal army, he was defeated, taken soon after, concealed in a ditch; tried for high treason, condemned, and beheaded, in 1685, ag. 36.

Montper, Flemish landscape painter, d. 1650. *Du Piles.*

Montrose, James Graham, marquis of, memorable for his valour and military abilities as a general; and for his attachment to Charles I. and II. Being defeated by the parliamentary forces, he concealed himself, disguised in the habit of a peasant; but being betrayed, and delivered up to general Leslie, to the eternal disgrace of the Scots republicans, he was hanged and quartered at Edinburgh, in 1650.

Moore, Anthony, Dutch portrait and hist. painter, d. 1597, ag. 56. *De Piles.*

Moore, Edward, Eng. dram. writer, d. 1757.

Moore, Philip, Eng. div. who translated the Bible, Book of Common Prayer, and some religious pieces into Manx, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the island of Man, b. 1705, d. 1783. *Biog. Dicq.*

Moore, James, Eng. dram. and miscel. writer, d. 1734. *Biog. Dicq.*

Morales, Ambrose, Spanish div. author of a general chronicle of Spain, begun by Zamora, and of the antiquities

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equities of Spain, d. 1590, ag. 77.
Niceron.
Morant, Philip, English hist. of Essex, b. 1700, d. 1770. *Anecdotes of Bourges.*
Morata Olympia Fulvia, learned Ital. lady. Her works are in Latin, and consist of orations, dialogues, and translations, d. 1555. *Vestitus.*
Mordaunt, Charles, earl of Peterborough, English statesman, renowned general, politic. writer, and poet, d. 1735.
More, Sir Thomas, lord chancellor of England under Henry VIII. an emin. statesman, lawyer, and philos. beheaded for refusing to take the oath of supremacy, in 1535, ag. 55. His *Utopia* is the only work of his still held in esteem. *Biog. Brit.*
More, Henry, English div. and philos. theor. and philosoph. auth. b. 1614, d. 1687.
More, Alexander, French protestant preacher, and theor. writer, b. 1616, d. 1670. *Biog. Dict.*
Morel, Andrew, of Berne, celeb. antiqu. Latin author on the Roman coins, &c. d. 1703.
Morel, the name of several celeb. printers in the 16th century.
Morel, Andreas, a Swiss, em. antiqu. and writer, d. 1703. *Biog. Dict.*
Morell, Dr. Thomas, learned Eng. div. lexicographer, and classical editor, b. 1701, d. 1784.
Moreau, James, emin. French phys. med. and chymic. author, b. 1647, d. 1729. *Nouv. Dict.*
Moreri, Lewis, French div. author of the General Biog. and Hist. Dictionary, in French. Moreri's own work was only one vol. in fol. He d. in 1680, ag. 38. It was augmented to 5 vol. fol. in 1718: another edition came out in 1725, in 6 vol. and another in 1732. These are the most esteemed. The abbé Goujet has published a supplement, 4 vol. fol. and in 1759, M. Drouet gave a new edition, 10 vol. folio. *L'Avocat.*
Mores, Edward Rowe, Eng. antiqu.

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and writer, b. 1730, d. 1778. *Preface to his Hist. of Turnfall.*
Morgagni, Italian surgeon, celeb. anatom. auth. d. 1762. *Nouv. Dict.*
Morgan, Thomas, English phys. and moral writer, d. 1743.
Morgues, Matthew de, French preacher, and politic. writer, b. 1582, d. 1670. *Biog. Dict.*
Morhof, Daniel, a learned Germ. crit. Latin hist. and crit. auth. d. 1661, ag. 53. *Niceron.*
Morin, John Baptist, French phys. and mathem. author of *Astrologia Gallica, &c.* d. 1656. *Morel.*
Morin, John, French div. theor. and polem. author, b. 1591, d. 1659. *Niceron.*
Morin, Simon, celeb. French fanatic of the last century, executed 1663. *Biog. Dict.*
Moriniere de la, celeb. French poet and trit. d. 1768. *Nouv. Dict.*
Morinus, Stephanus, celeb. French protest. theor. and bibliog. writer, b. 1625, d. 1700. *Ibid.*
Morison, Robert, of Aberdeen, phys. and botanist, Latin botanic. auth. b. 1620, d. 1683. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers.*
Morley, George, bishop of Winchester, memorable for negotiating the restoration, b. 1597, d. 1684. *Biog. Britan.*
Morley, David, emin. English mathematic. fl. ab. 1190. *Ibid.*
Mornay, Philip de, baron du Plessis, an illustrious French protestant gentleman, who attached himself to Henry IV. while he was king of Navarre, and served him equally with his pen and his sword: he was sent to England by that prince, to implore the assistance of queen Elizabeth, in defence of the French protestants; but when his master changed his religion, to obtain the crown of France, he retired from court. Polem. and politic. author, d. 1623, ag. 74. *Baillet Jugement des Scavans.*
Morofini, or Mauroceno, Francisco, a renowned Venetian general, memorable

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memorable for his signal victories against the Turks, and his integrity, having been offered several principalities by the Turks to enter into their service, b. 1618, d. 1694. *Nouv. Dict.*

Mortimer, John, an English gentleman, author of an esteemed Treatise on Husbandry, d. 1736.

Mortimer, Thomas, son of John Mortimer, secretary to Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, and to his successor, John Verney, Esq; and father to the compiler of this work: an able lawyer, and a good man, d. 1741, ag. 35.

Mortimer, John, Eng. history painter, esteemed the greatest master in design this country ever produced, d. 1778.

Morton, cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord high chancellor; an eminent statesman, d. 1502. *Biog. Brit.*

Morton, Thomas, bishop of Durham, polym. author, d. 1659, aged 95. *Biog. Britan.*

Morton, Dr. —, em. Eng. phys. and med. writer, cotemporary with Sydenham, b. and d. uncertain.

Motchus, of Syracuse, Greek bucolic poet: his poems have generally been printed with those of Bion, another pastoral poet of Smyrna, fl. ab. 177 B. C. *Suidas.*

Moses, the celeb. Jewish legislator, and sacred historian, b. 1571, d. 1451 B. C. See *The Bible.*

Mosheim, Germ. div. eccles. hist. and crit. d. A. D. 1755. *Biog. Dict.*

Moss, Robert, Eng. div. theol. auth. and Latin poet, b. 1667, d. 1729.

Mosley, Henry, celeb. English actor, d. 1774.

Motianor II. caliph of the Saracens 1225, a renowned warrior, d. A. D. 1242. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Mothc, le-Vayer, Francis de la, of Paris, celeb. French miscel. auth. b. 1588, d. 1672. *Moreri.*

Motte, Antoine Houdart de la, French crit. and miscel. writer, b. 1672, d. 1731.

Motterville, Madame, French hist. of

the regency of Ann of Austria, d. 1689, aged 74. *Ibid.*

Motteaux, Peter, French refugee, settled in England, English dram. author and poet, d. 1718. *Biog. Dict.*

Mottley, John, Eng. dram. writer, d. 1750. *Biog. Dram.*

Moulin, Charles du, emin. French civilian, and law author, b. 1500, d. 1566.

Moulin, Peter du, French prot. div. theol. and polem. author, d. 1658, aged 90. *Bayle.*

Moulin, Peter du, his son, chaplain to Charles II. king of England, English theol. author, d. 1684, ag. 80. *Ibid.*

Mouatford, William, English dram. author and actor; killed by captain Hill, 1692. *Biog. Dict.*

Mouret, John Joseph, French music. and composer, d. 1738. *Nouv. Dict.*

Moyle, Walter, Eng. polit. and miscel. auth. d. 1721, ag. 49. *Biog. Brit.*

Muet, Peter, emin. French architect, and editor of Vignoli and Palladio, d. 1669. *Felibien.*

Muller. See *Regio-montanus.*

Muller, Andrew, of Pomerania crit. in the oriental languages, and Chinese literature: settled in England, and assisted in the Polyglot Bible, d. 1694. *Bayle.*

Mummius, famous Roman general and consul, conqueror of Achaia; destroyed Corinth, fl. 146 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Muncer, Thomas, Saxon div. one of the disciples of Luther; and chief of the German anabaptists. In conjunction with Storck, he pulled down all the images in the churches, which Luther had left standing; and then, finding an army in his followers, he commenced leveller, and openly taught, that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, he wrote to the sovereign princes of Germany, and to the magistrates of cities, to resign their authority; and on his march, to enforce these principles of equality and reformation, his followers

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followers ravaged the country. The Landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest, with their leader, fled: he was taken, and beheaded at Mulhausen in A. D. 1525. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*
 Munckley, Dr. Nicholas, emin. Eng. phys. d. 1771.
 Munday, Antony, Eng. dram. poet, of the 16th century, b. and d. uncertain. *Biog. Dram.*
 Mundinus, of Milan, surgeon; reviver of the study of anatomy, anatom. author, fl. 1515. *Moreri.*
 Munster, Sebastian, Germ. Rom. cath. div. then a cordelier; and lastly a disciple of Luther: eminent for his skill in the Chaldee and Hebrew languages, the mathem. and nat. philosophy. His works are upon all these subjects, b. 1489, d. 1552. *Melch. Adam. in Vitis Philos. Germ.*
 Munting, Abraham, German phys. med. and botanic. author, d. 1683. *Ibid.*
 Muratori, famous Italian antiquary, and librarian to the duke of Modena; Latin hist. antiqu. and crit. author, b. 1672, d. 1750. *Nouv. Diet.*
 Muret, Marc Anthony, or Muretius, French div. Greek and Latin auth. crit. and poet, d. 1585. *Niceron.*
 Murs, John de, French musician, and composer; by some authors said to be the inventor of written music, or notes, fl. 1330. *Moreri.*
 Murillo, of Seville, eminent Spanish painter, d. 1685. *De Piles.*
 Murtola, Gaspard, of Genoa, Italian poet, d. 1624. *Vossius.*
 Museus, celeb. Greek poet, said to have lived in the time of Orpheus,

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and before Homer, fl. 1180 B. C. *Diod. Sicul.*
 Musculus, Wolfgang, Germ. divine, and reformer, Lat. comment. of The Bible, &c. d. A. D. 1563. *Melch. Adam.*
 Musonius, Caius Rufus, Stoic philos. banished by Nero for censuring his conduct; recalled by Vespasian, d. aft. A. D. 71. *Stanley's Lives of Philosophers.*
 Muffati, of Padua, Latin and Italian poet and hist. of the emperor Hen. VII. d. 1329. *Vossius.*
 Musgrave, William, eminent English phys. and antiqu. Latin med. and antiqu. author, d. 1721. *Wood's Atben. Oxon. and Friend.*
 Muschenbroeck, Peter, of Utrecht, emin. mathem. and philos. mathem. and philos. author, d. 1761, ag. 69. *Nouv. Diet.*
 Musurus, Marcus, of Candia, celeb. Greek epigram. poet and critic, d. 1512, ag. 49. *Bayle.*
 Mutian, of Lombardy, emin. painter, projector of the academy of St. Luke at Rome, of which he was made first president by pope Sixtus V. d. 1589. *De Piles.*
 Myron, celeb. Greek sculptor, fl. 442 B. C. *Pliny.*
 Myso, the Lacedemonian philosopher, fl. 590 B. C. *Diod. Laertii.*
 Mycon, an Athenian painter, fl. 422 B. C. *Pliny.*
 Mytens, Daniel, Dutch portrait and landscape painter; he practised with great success in England, in the reign of Charles I. but grew out of vogue on the arrival of Vanuyck, b. and d. uncert. He was living in Holland in A. D. 1656. *Walp. and Granger.*

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NABONADIUS, or Balthazar, king of Assyria and Babylon: (the Balaam of Scripture,) slain

538 B. C. and Babylon taken by Cyrus. See *The Bible and Usher.*
 Nabonassar, king of the Chaldeans, memorable

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memorable for the Jewish *era* which bears his name; it commenced with his reign, 747 B. C. d. 733 B. C. *Usher.*

Nabopolassar, king of Babylon: he joined with Astyages the Mede, to destroy the empire of Assyria; which having accomplished, they founded the two empires of the Medes under Astyages, and the Chaldeans under Nabopolassar, 627 B. C. d. 604 B. C. *The Bible* and *Usher.*

Nabuchadnezzar, or Nabuchodonosor II, king of Assyria, son of Nabopolassar, and styled The Great, was associated by his father in the empire, 607 B. C. and the following year he took Jehoiakim, king of Judah, prisoner, and proposed to carry him and his subjects in captivity into Babylon; but upon his submission, and promising to hold his kingdom under Nabuchodonosor, he is permitted to remain at Jerusalem: in 603 B. C. Jehoiakim attempted to shake off the Assyrian yoke, but without success; and this revolt brought on the general captivity. See *Jews* and *Jerusalem*, PART I. Nabuchadnezzar d. 562 B. C. in the 43d of his reign.

Nadal, Augustine, French dram. poet and critic, d. A. D. 1741, ag. 82. *Nozze. Diet.*

Nævius, Cneius, celeb. Latin comic poet and hist. d. 202 B. C. *Vossius.* Nahem, the prophet, fl. ab. 758 B. C. See *the Bible.*

Nain, Louis Sebastian le, de Tillemont, usually styled Tillemont, from the place of his birth; French eccles. historian of the first six centuries, hist. of the emperors to the death of Anastasius, A. D. 518, b. 1637, d. 1688. *Niceron.*

Nani, John Baptist, a noble Venetian and statesman, Italian hist. of the Venetian republic, from 1613 to 1676, b. 1616, d. 1678. *Ibid.* Nennius, Peter, of Alcmaer in Holland, Latin crit. and poet, and Latin

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transl. of Greek authors, b. 1500 d. 1557. *Vossius.*

Nanteuil, Robert, eminent French designer and engraver, b. 1630, d. 1678. *Moreri.*

Nantigni, Lewis, French general, chronolog. and historian, d. 1755. *Nouv. Diet.*

Napier, John lord, of Scotland, celeb. mathem. and inventor of logarithms for the use of navigators; mathem. and philos. author, d. 1617, ag. 67. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Authors.*

Nares, James, Eng. musician and composer, d. 1783. *Biog. Diet.*

Narses, a Persian eunuch, and a renowned general: he commanded the Roman armies against the Goths, defeated them, and slew Totila their king, 552, d. 605. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Nash, Richard, commonly called Beau Nash, or King of Bath: an English gentleman, who for several years presided over the public amusements at Bath and Tewkesbury, under the title of Master of the Ceremonies, b. 1674, d. 1761.

Nathan, famous Jew rabbi; author of an esteemed Heb. Concordance, fl. in the 15th cent. *Bayle.*

Nattiville, Peter, eminent French architect. His works, 2 vol. fol. d. aft. 1729. *Felibien.*

Nattier, John Marc, eminent French painter, d. 1766. *Nouv. Diet.*

Navagero, Andrew, a noble Venetian and statesman, Latin orator, Latin and Ital. poet, d. 1519. *Vossius.*

Nauclerates, Greek poet, fl. 352 B. C. *Suidas.*

Naudé, Gabriel, French phys. celeb. theol. hist. politic. and crit. Latin and French author, b. A. D. 1600, d. 1653. *Niceron.*

Naylor, James, remarkable English enthusiast, b. 1616, d. 1660. *Biog. Diet.*

Neal, Daniel, emin. div. auth. of the Hist. of the Puritans, d. 1743. *B. & S.* *Nealges.*

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Nealces, Greek paint. fl. 250 B. C.
Pliny Nat. Hist.

Neander, Michael, German protestant div. and learned scholar, b. 1523, d. 1595. *Biog. Diet.*

Nechoah II. king of Egypt, a renowned warrior, d. 600 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Needham, Marchamont, English politic. and miscel. author, d. A. D. 1673. *Biog. Diet.*

Needler, Henry, English poet, b. 1690, d. 1718.

Neefs, Peter, eminent Flemish paint. b. and d. uncert. *Art of Painting.*

Nehemiah, the famous Jewish chief, who obtained leave of Artaxerxes to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, d. 430 B. C. *Josephus.*

Nelson, Robert, an English gentleman, who bequeathed his whole fortune to charitable and pious uses; theol. and polem. auth. &c. b. 1656, d. 1715. *Biog. Britan.*

Nemesian, Aurelius Olympius, celeb. Latin poet, fl. ab. 281. *Vossius.*

Nemesius, a Greek philos. and convert to christianity; Latin philos. author, d. ab. 510. *Ibid.*

Nemours, Marie d'Orleans, French lady of learning, author of "Memoirs of the war of the Fronde," b. 1625, d. 1707. *Biog. Diet.*

Nepos Cornelius, Latin biog. hist. of the Greek and Roman generals, d. 25 B. C. *Ibid.*

Nero, emperor and tyrant of Rome, A. D. 54. Slew himself in despair, 68. *Suetonius.*

Nerva, Cocceius, emperor of Rome, 96, memorable for his public virtues, d. 98. *Ibid.*

Nesbit, Dr. eminent English physician, d. 1761.

Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople, famous for his singular opinions, which caused a schism in the Greek church: he maintained the existence of two persons, as well as two natures in Christ. d. aft. A. D. 439. *Du Pin.*

Nestor, a Russian monk, chronol. hist. of Russia, from 860 to the

time of his death, ab. 1176. *Niceron.*

Netscher, Gaspard, a Bohemian, eminent painter, excelled in portraits, d. at the Hague, 1684. *De Piles.*

Neuhoff, Theodore de, a German gentleman, better known by the style of Theodore I. king of Corsica. Being at Leghorn in 1736, he was encouraged by the English ministry to go over to Corsica, and head the malecontents against the Genoese government. At Tunis he negotiated for arms and ammunition, and vessels, with which he embarked for Corsica, where he was crowned king of the island with a laurel crown, and exercised all the usual acts of sovereignty; and gained such advantages over the Genoese, that they were obliged to quit his new kingdom; but the Genoese having applied to the French, they sent a powerful army to oppose, and the English neglecting to succour him, he was obliged to abandon Corsica in 1737; the conclusion of a peace this year had checked the ardour of the British court for this enterprise. The unfortunate Theodore retired to England; was for many years confined in prison for debt; and subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Being released by an act of insolvency, in 1756, he gave, in a schedule, the kingdom of Corsica, as his estate, to his creditors, d. 1757.

Neve, Timothy, English divine and theol. writer, d. 1740. *Memoirs of the Spalding Society.*

Nevil, Richard, the famous earl of Warwick, commonly called The King Maker, from his having deposed Henry VI. to place the crown on the head of Edward IV. and then taking arms against Edward, and placing Henry again upon the throne. Slain in arms against Edward, 1471. *Biog. Brit.*

Newcomb, Thomas, English divine, poet, and translator, of the present century, b. and d. uncert.

Newcourt,

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Newcourt, Richard, author of *Reper-torium*, d. 1715.

Newton, John, English div. and mathem. astronom. geom. and arithmetic. author, b. 1622, d. 1678. *Ib.*

Newton, Sir Isaac, an illustrious Eng. gentleman; the prince of modern philosophers and mathematicians. His correspondence was general with all the learned men of his time in Europe; and as fast as his works were published, they were translated into foreign languages; nor did his difference in opinion with some of his celebrated cotemporary philosophers lessen their esteem for this great man. His discoveries in optics, (particularly his invention or improvement of the reflecting telescope) and in other branches of natural philosophy and the mathematics, are so generally known, that it is needless to insert them. Of his numerous works, the two following are most esteemed abroad, as well as in his own country; his *Treatise on Optics*, and *Naturalis Philosophiae Principia Mathematica*, b. 1642, d. 1727. See *Eng. Britan.*

Newton, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Bristol; emin. theolog. writer; his chief work, a *Dissertation on the prophecies*, b. 1703, d. 1782.

Nicaise, Claude, l'abbé, celeb. French antiquary, d. 1701. *Moreri.*

Nicander, of Colophon, Greek gram. phys. and poet, fl. 140 B. C. *Pliny.*

Nicophorus, Calistus, Greek ecclesi. hist. from Christ to A. D. 610. fl. in the 14th cent. *Du Pin.*

Nicophorus, (canonized) patriarch of Constantinople; Latin chronal and hist. author, d. 828, ag. 70. *Moreri.*

Nicophorus I. Logothetes, emperor of the East, and tyrant; slain in battle in 811. See *Burigni's Revolution of Constantinople.*

Nicophorus II. Phocas, emperor of the East, and tyrant; a great warrior; assassinated by his subjects in 963. *Ibid.*

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Nicéphorus, Gregoras, Greek hist. of the Greek emperors, from 1204 to 1341, d. 1350. *Moreri.*

Niceron, John Francis, French friar and mathemat. Latin mathem. auth. d. 1646.

Niceron, John Peter, commonly called Father Niceron, author of an esteemed Biographical History of illustrious men, with a catalogue of their works, &c. b. 1645, d. 1738. *Nouv. Dict.*

Nicetas, Acominatus, Greek hist. of the Greek empire, from 1118 to 1205, d. 1206. *Moreri.*

Nicetas, Serron, of Constantinople, div. Greek comment. on sacred hist. fl. in the 11th cent.

Nicholas de Cusa, styled also Cusanus, a Frenchman; from the son of a fisherman became an eminent div. cardinal and celeb. theor. auth. b. 1403, d. 1454.

Nicholas de Lyra, French Jew rabbi, a convert to christianity, and a writer in its defence against the Jews, d. 1340.

Nichols, William, English divine and controv. writer, b. 1664, d. 1716. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Nicias, the renowned Athenian general, put to death by the Syracusans, 413 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Nicias, Greek painter, fl. 300 B. C. *Pliny Nat. Hist.*

Nicole, Peter, emin. French div. and philos. theol. polem. and moral philos. volumin. writer, b. A. D. 1625, d. 1695. *Moreri.*

Nicole, Claude, president in France, and miscel. writer, b. 1611, d. 1685.

Nicochanes, Greek comic poet, fl. ab. 426 B. C.

Nicol del Abbate, of Modena, emin. painter, b. A. D. 1512, d. at Paris, 1552. *De Piles.*

Nicolas, of Damascus, Peripat. philos. and historian, fl. ab. 30 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Nicolas de Pisa, celeb. architect, and sculp. fl. 1250. *Felibien.*

Nicoli,

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Nicoli, Nicolas, of Florence, one of the restorers of learning in Europe, d. 1436, ag. 73. *Tiraboschi*.

Nicolls, Dr. Samuel, emin. Eng. div. d. 1763.

Nicolson, William, archbp. of Cashel, English hist. and antiqu. and crit. auth. b. 1655, d. 1727. *Biog. Brit.*

Nicomachus, Greek tragic poet, fl. 437 B. C. *Pliny*.

Nicomedes, of Thessaly, archit. and engineer to Mithridates, king of Pontus, fl. 88 B. C.

Nicomedes, of Crete, lyric poet, fl. ab. A. D. 145. *Vossius de Poet. Graec.*

Nicomedes, celeb. mathem. inventor of the geom. curve called Conchoides, fl. ab. 220. *Vossius de Scient. Matem.*

Nieuwentyt, Bernard, eminent Dutch mathem. and philos. mathemat. and philosophic. author, b. 1664, d. 1718. *Mereri*.

Niger, Pescennius, a Roman general, raised for his valour and public virtues to the imperial dignity, by the legions in Syria, 193; but was defeated and slain by Severus, 194. *Tillemont. Vies des Emp.*

Nigidius, Figulus, Pythag. philosoph. cotemporary with Cicero, who consulted him upon the measures to be taken with respect to Cataline's conspiracy, d. 45 B. C. *Diag. Laert.*

Nigrisoli, phys. of Ferrara, Ital. med. author, d. A. D. 1727. *Mereri*.

Nimrod, the reputed founder of the Babylonish monarchy, 2237 B. C. *Uni. Hist.*

Ninus, the son of Belus, king of Assyria, a renowned warrior and conqueror; extended his dominions from Egypt to India; and built the famous city of Nineveh, d. 1150, B. C. in the 52d of his reign. *Uni. Hist.*

Nizolius, Marius, Ital. gram. philos. author and critic; composed a Lat. vocabulary of the most elegant words made use of by Cicero, d. ab. A. D. 1560. *Niceron*.

Noailles, Adrian Maurice, duke of and marshal of France, a celeb.

French general under Louis XIV. and Louis XV. d. 1766, ag. 88.

Noah, the son of Lamech, the famous patriarch, b. 2948 B. C. Preaches repentance to mankind, and warns them of the flood, 2468 B. C. See *Deluge*, PART I. d. in the 950th of his age, 1993 B. C. See *the Bible*.

Noldius, Christian, Danish div. Latin polem. and sacred histor. writer, b. A. D. 1626, d. 1673. *Bayle*.

Nollet, John Anthony, Fabbe, celeb. French nat. philos. well known in the learned world for his experiments and writings on electricity, b. 1700, d. 1770.

Nonius, or Nunne, Spanish phys. and mathem. Latin writer on mechanics and navigation, and hist. said to be the inventor of the angles of 45 degrees in every meridian, which he called in his language Rhumbs, d. 1577, ag. 80. *Thefaurus*.

Nonnius, of Panopolita, Greek and Latin poet, fl. ab. 410. *Vossius*.

Nonnius, Lewis, of Antwerp, phys. and antiqu. Latin med. and antiqu. author, d. aft. 620. *Mereri*.

Noodt, Gerard, eminent Dutch civil. and politic. auth. b. 1647, d. 1725. *Niceron*.

Norden, Frederick, of Holstein, memorable for his skill as a designer, navigator, and mathematician. He was sent to Egypt, by the king of Denmark, and made designs of the ruins of the ancient city of Thebes, and of other monuments of antiquity; and being recommended to the English naval service, he published his drawings at London, which gained him great applause, d. 1742.

Notes, Jason de, of Nicosia, in the isle of Cyprus, which place being taken by the Turks, Notes retired to Padua, and taught moral philosophy, Latin and Ital. philos. and politic. auth. and poet, d. 1590. *Nous. Diff.*

Noris, Henry, cardinal, of Verona, Latin polem. and hist. auth. b. 1631, d. 1704. *Niceron*.

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Norris, John, emin. English div. and philosoph. moral phil. soph. writer and poet, b. 1657, d. 1711. *Biog. Britan.*

Norris, Sir John, a brave English admiral, d. 1749.

North, Francis, lord Guildford, keeper of the great seal under Charles II. and James II. an eminent lawyer, and nat. philosopher, author of an esteemed Philosophical Essay on Music, &c. d. 1685. *Walpole's Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors.*

North, Sir Dudley, his brother, an emin. Turkey merchant, and traveller; president of the English factory at Smyrna and Constantinople; and afterwards one of the lords of the treasury under Charles II. He wrote observations on the manners, customs, and jurisprudence of the Turks; to be found in his life, by Roger North, d. 1691.

North, John, brother to Lord Guildford, Eng. div. and learned editor of Plato, &c. b. 1645, d. 1683. *Life by Roger North.*

North, Roger, attorney general under James II. Biog. of the family, and miscel. writer, d. uncert. supposed to be ab. 1700.

North, George, English divine and antiquarian, b. 1707, d. 1772. *Anecdotes of Boawyer.*

Norton, Thomas, English lawyer and dram. writer, d. ab. 1584. *Biog. Dram.*

Nostradamus, Michael, celeb. French phys. astrologer, and pretended prophet (in the style of Merlin.) His predictions were published in verse. d. 1566, ag. 63. *Dufresnoy.*

Novatian, a Pagan philos. and con-

vert to christianity: he aspired to the see of Rome, and being disappointed, formed a schism in the church, in conjunction with Novatus: their disciples were styled Novatians, fl. ab. 251. *Da Piz.*

Novatus, of Carthage, div. and co-adjutor with Novatian, fl. ab. 251. Nowel, Alexander, emin. English div. and polem. writer, b. 1511, d. 1602. *Biog. Brit.*

Noy, William, emin. English lawyer, but ignorant of the British constitution, or venal; for it was he who advised Charles I. to levy ship-money: law author, d. 1634.

Nugent, Dr. Thomas, English miscel. writer and translator, d. 1772.

Numa, Pompilius, the second king of the Romans, succeeded Romulus, 714 B. C. celeb. for his political abilities, and his public virtues, d. 672 B. C. See *Livy.*

Numenius, Greek philosopher, who taught a mixed philosophy, consisting of the Pythagorean and Platonic system, fl. in the 2d cent.

Numitor, the famous king of Alba, fl. 754 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Nunez, or Nonius, Ferdinand, styled Pincianus, from the place of his birth; Spanish crit. He was the first introducer of a taste for the study of the Greek and Latin languages in Spain; comment. of Gr. and Latin authors, d. A. D. 1552, ag. 80. *Niceron.*

Nuroddin, or Noradin, sultan of Aleppo, a great warrior, whose conquests occasioned a crusade against him, d. 1173, ag. 56.

Nye, Philip, eminent. Eng. nonconformist divine, and contr. writer, b. 1596, d. 1672. *Biog. Diet.*

O.

OANNES, king and legislator of the Syrians, by whom he was worshipped as a God, for ages after his death, fl. ab. 1048 B. C. *Unr. Hist.*

Obadiah, the prophet, fl. ab. 590 B. C. See *the Bible*.

Obrecht, Ulric, a learned German, who was styled, on account of his general knowledge, The Epitome of Human Science; Latin hist. and crit. author, d. A. D. 1701. *Niceron.*

Obsequens, Julius, Latin crit. author of a treatise, *De Prodigis*, fl. ab. 395. *Wossius.*

Obsopeus, John, Germ. phys. Latin med. and critic. author, b. 1556, d. 1619. *Melchior Adam.*

Occam, William, English cordelier, polem. author, d. 1347. *Moreni.*

Occellus, Lucanus, Greek Pythag. philos. author of a philosoph. tract intitled, *The Universe*, in which he attempts to prove the eternity of the world, fl. ab. 450 B. C. *Stanley.*

Occleve, Thomas, English poet, successor to Chaucer and Gower, fl. ab. 1420. *Warton.*

Ochinus, Italian div. and one of the early reformers: he settled in England, by the invitation of archbp. Cranmer, and was made a prebend of Canterbury; but on the accession of queen Mary, he retired, first to Strasburgh, and then to Moravia. Italian theol. and polem. author, b. A. D. 1487, d. 1564. *Bayle.*

Ockley, Simon, Engl. div. professor of the oriental languages at Cambridge, hist. of the Saracens from 632 to 705, &c. d. aft. 1717. *Biog. Diet.*

Oetavia, sister of Octavius Cæsar, and wife to Marc Antony, memorable for her amiable virtues, her endeavours to restore public tranquility, by reconciling her brother and her

husband; and for the fortitude with which she bore the infidelity and ill usage of her husband, d. 10 B. C. with grief for the death of her son, Marcellus, who was married to Julia, the daughter of Augustus, and was considered as heir to the empire. See *Suetonius* and *Dion Cassius.*

Odazzi, John, of Rome, emin. paint. and engraver, b. A. D. 1663, d. 1731. *Nouv. Diet.*

Odeacer, king of the Heruli, conqueror of Italy, and destroyer of the Roman empire in the West, in 476, when Rome was obliged to acknowledge him as king of Italy. Vanquished and slain by Theodosic, in 493. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Odell, Thomas, Eng. dramat. writer, d. 1749. *Biog. Dram.*

Odenatus, king of the Palmyrenians, a renowned warrior, took part with the Romans, and defeated Sapor, king of Persia; in recompence for which service Gallienus, the Rom. emperor, associated him in the empire. Assassinated at a banquet, in 297. *Tillemont.*

Odingfell, Gabriel, English dramatic writer, d. 1734.

Odo, (canonized) emin. French abbot, theol. author, d. 948. *Niceron.*

Odo, Cantanus, or of Kent, English Benedictine monk and abbot, theol. author, d. 1171. *Ibid.*

Odoran, French monk, annalist, and chronicler, fl. 1045. *Biog. Diet.*

Oecolampadius, John, emin. Germ. div. and convert to the reformation: he was a disciple of Zwinglius; polem. author, b. 1482, d. 1531, ag. 49. *Melchior Adam.*

Oecumenius, Greek div. theol. auth. and comment. d. ab. 990. *Niceron.*

Oedipus, the unfortunate king of Thebes, whose history is partly fabulous, fl. ab. 1266. B. C. *Unr. Hist.*

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Oenotrus, prince of Arcadia, founder of the first colony of Greeks in Italy, fl. 1028 B. C.

Offa, king of Mercia, in England, a great warrior, but a tyrant, d. A. D. 796.

Ogden, Samuel, learned English div. and writer, b. 1716, d. 1778. *Life prefixed to his Sermons.*

Ogilby, John, of Scotland, emin. geograph. crit. and poet, &c. d. 1676, ag. 74. *Biog. Britan.*

Ogle, John, Eng. poet; he modernised Chaucer, d. 1746.

Ogle, Sir Chaloner, a brave English admiral, d. 1750.

Ogyges, king of Beotia, whose reign is memorable only for a partial deluge, which overflowed his dominions: some authors say he perished in it; others that he fled, 1796 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Onara, Kene, Irishman, dram. writ. d. 1784.

Okolski, Simon, a Polish Jacobine, Latin hist. of Poland, d. aft. A. D. 1641. *Moretti.*

Olaus, Magnus, archbishop of Upsal, in Sweden, hist. of the Northern nations, d. aft. 1546. *Niceron.*

Oldcastle, Sir John, lord Cobham, a gallant officer, and worthy English patriot: the first author on the reformation from popery, and the first noble martyr to the same cause, being burnt for heresy, 5 Hen. V. 1418.

Oldenburg, Henry, a German gentleman, and philos. Being consul in England for the city of Bremen, he settled in London, and became first secretary to the Royal Society; and editor of *The Philosoph. Transactions*, from numb. 1 to 36, &c. d. 1677. *Moretti.*

Oldendorp, of Hamburg, civilian, emin. law author, d. 1567. *Meleb. Adam.*

Oldfield, Anne, celebrated English actress, b. 1683, d. 1730. *Life of &c.*

Oldham, John, emin. English poet, b. 1653, d. 1683. *Biog. Britan.*

Olderman, John, a Saxon, professor of Greek, miscel. Latin author b. 1686, d. 1723. *Moretti.*

Oldisworth, William, political and miscellaneous writer in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. d. 1734. *Biog. Dict.*

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Olearius, Godfrey, Germ. div. theol. and hist. author, d. 1715. *Ibid.*

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Olen, Greek poet and musician, said to be more ancient than Orpheus, and one of the projectors of the Delphic oracle, fl. ab. 1255. B. C.

Oliva, Alexander, general of the Austin monks, and a learned cardinal, and theol. writer, b. at Sacerato, 1408, d. 1483. *Biog. Dict.*

Oliver, Isaac, emin. English portrait painter, d. A. D. 1617. ag. 61. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England.*

Oliver, Peter, his son, eminent in the same art, d. about 1664, aged 60. *Granger.*

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Olympiodorus, of Alexandria, peri-
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pat. philos. auth. of a Life of Plato, and commentator on Aristotle and Plato, fl. ab. 443.

Olympus, Greek mathemat. fl. 340 B. C.

Olzofski, Andrew, eminent Polish divine, and miscel. writer, b. 1618, d. 1678. *Biog. Dict.*

Omar I. caliph of the Saracens, the second after Mahomet; one of the most rapid conquerors of modern history. He drove the Greeks from Syria and Phoenicia; Jerusalem was surrendered to him; his generals took the capital of Persia; and soon after, Memphis and Alexandria submitted to his victorious troops; and in this conquest the famous Alexandrian library was burnt by these savages, who heated their stoves with its valuable books. Omar was assassinated by a Persian slave, in 643, the 10th of his reign and 63d of his age. See *Libraries*, PART I. and *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Onesicratus, Cynic philosopher, fl. 332 B. C. *Biog. Laert.*

Onias I. celeb. high priest of the Jews, when Ptolemy Soter took Jerusalem, d. 304 B. C. [There were two more of the same name.] See *Josephus*.

Onkelos, the proselyte, famous Jew rabbi, author of the first Chaldee paraphrase on the Pentateuch, fl. A. D. 20. *Bayle.*

Onomacrites, Greek poet, supposed to be the author of the verses attributed to Orpheus and Musæus, fl. 516 B. C.

Onosander, Platonic philosopher, fl. ab. A. D. 50. *Stanley.*

Onslow, Arthur, lord Onslow, many years speaker of the British house of commons, d. 1768.

Onuphrius, Panvinius, Italian monk, Latin, eccles. and prof. hist. d. 1568, ag. 39. *Moreri.*

Oliab and Befaleel, archit. sculpt. and painters of the tabernacle in the desert, fl. 1490 B. C. See *Exodus*, c. 31.

Opitius, Henry, learned Lutheran

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divine, and gramat. writer, b. 1643, d. 1712.

Opitius, Martin, of Breslaw, celeb. Latin and Germ. poet, d. A. D. 1636. *Vossius.*

Oporinus, John, of Basle, eminent printer, editor and comment. of Greek and Latin authors, b. 1507, d. 1568. *Moreri.*

Oppian, celeb. Greek philosoph. and poet, d. 213, ag. 30. *Vossius.*

Optalus, an African prelate, hist. of the Donatists and geog. of Africa, fl. in the 4th cent.

Ordonio II. king of Asturia and Galicia, a renowned warrior; he made war against the Saracens, in possession of Spain, and slew 70000 in one battle, d. 923. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Organus, Andrea, eminent Florentine archit. sculpt. and painter, d. 1389, ag. 60. *Felibien.*

Oribasius, of Pergamos, physic. and philos. med. author, d. 398.

Origen, of Alexandria, one of the primitive fathers of the christian church; theol. and polem. author, and comment. b. 185, d. 254. *Caecil. Hist. Literat.*

Orlando, a famous Italian warrior, styled Furioso, d. 778.

Orleans, Peter Joseph, French jesuit, and historian of English affairs, b. 1641, d. 1698. *Biog. Dict.*

Orobie, famous Spanish Jew phys. and pretended convert to christianity. At Amsterdam he was circumcised, and there he published a Latin treatise against Spinoza, and engaged in a controversy with the famous Limborch, against christianity, d. 1687. *Bajnage's Hist. of the Jews.*

Orodes, king of Parthia, a renowned warrior, signalized himself by a victory over Crassus, the Roman general. He had 30 sons by different women, who all solicited to succeed him; he made choice of Phraates, the eldest, whom he admitted to a share in the government,

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ment, and was soon after put to death by him, 35 B. C. *Univ. Hist.* Oronitus, celeb. Mathem. fl. at Paris ab. 1555.

Orosius, Spanish div. Latin univ. hist. from Christ to 416, and polem. writer, d. aft. 420. *Cambefius Bibl. Patrum.*

Orpheus, of Thrace, Greek poet, and inventor of music in Greece, fl. 328 B. C. *Univ. Hist.* and *Vossius.*

Orpheus, of Cretona, epic poet, fl. 576 B. C. *Vossius.*

Orsato, Sertorio, of Padua, philos. Latin hist. antiq. and crit. author and poet, b. A. D. 1617, d. 1673. *Morsa.*

Orsi, cardinal, a Tuscan, Ital. eccles. hist. from 587 to 600, d. 1761.

Ortelius, Abraham, celeb. German geog. and antiq. settled at Antwerp, where he published his works in Latin, b. 1527, d. 1598. *Melch. Adam.*

Orus, or Horus, Egyptian philosoph. author of a treatise on Hieroglyphics, fl. 1540 B. C.

Orville, James Philip, learned Dutch critic and writer, b. 1696, d. uncertain. *Biog. Diff.*

Ostria, Jerome, eminent Portuguese div. Latin politic. author, hist. &c. div. A. D. 1580, ag. 45. *Du Pin.*

Osborne, Francis, English hist. polit. and moral writer, b. 1589, d. 1659. *Biog. Brit.*

Ossat, cardinal, French statesman to Henry IV. politic. writer, d. 1604. ag. 68. *Niceron.*

Ossian, a celeb. Northern poet, fl. ab. 300.

Ostade, Adriaan Van, emin. Dutch painter, b. 1610, d. 1685. *De Piles.*

Ostanes, or Hostenes, Persian philos. who conducted Xerxes into Greece. 486 B. C.

Osterwald, John Frederic, celebrated Swiss protestant divine and writer, b. 1663, d. 1747.

Othman, or Orthoman, famous warrior and conqueror, the founder of the Turkish emp. d. A. D. 1327.

ag. 63. See *Ottoman*, PART I. and *Leuenelavius Hist. of the Ottom. Emp.* Otho, emperor of Rome; being defeated by Vitellius, slew himself. A. D. 69, ag. 37. *Tillemont.*

Otho I. emperor of Germany, styled The Great; a renowned warrior, who by his conquests considerably extended the German empire, and by his policy greatly improved its internal government, d. 973, in the 58th of his age, and 37th of his reign. *Mainbourg.*

Otho, Frisingensis, bishop of Frisingen in Germany, univ. chron. hist. from the creation to A. D. 1146, continued by Otho de St. Blaize to 1210. *Frisingensis d. 1158.*

Otho, or Octavius, Venius, of Leyden, emin. painter, b. 1556, d. at Brussels 1634. *De Piles.*

Otho, Venius, celeb. Dutch painter. See *Venius*.

Ott, Henry, emin. Swiss div. Latin hist. and crit. author, b. 1617, d. 1682. *Bayle.*

Otway, Thomas, celeb. English poet and dram. author, b. 1651, d. 1685. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Oudin, Catimir, French Norbertine monk, Latin crit. and comment. on the sacred writings and eccles. hist. d. 1717, ag. 79. *Niceron.*

Oudinet, Marc Anthony, French lawyer and antiquary, medal. author, d. 1712, ag. 68. *Nouv. Diff.*

Overall, John, bishop of Norwich, author of a tract on the divine institution of governments, d. 1619. *Biog. Diff.*

Oughtred, William, English div. and emin. mathemat. Greek and Latin mathemat. author, b. 1573, d. 1660. *Biog. Britan.*

Overbury, Sir Thomas, a learned and worthy English gentleman, who fell a sacrifice to the intrigues of an infamous statesman, and his lascivious maîtresses, afterwards his wife; being poisoned in the Tower, in 1613, by order of Robert Carr, earl of Rochester, and the countess

Cc of

of Essex, for opposing the scheme of divorcing the countess from the earl of Essex, and marrying her to Rochester, which was accomplished after Overbury's murder: miscel. author in prose and verse. *Biog. Brit.*

Ovid, or Ovidius Publius Naso, a Roman knight, and celeb. Latin poet, d. A. D. 17, ag. 59. *Vossius.* Oviedo, Gonzalez, a Spaniard, inspector of the commerce of America under Charles V. Span. hist. of the West-Indies, d. after 1534. *Moreri.*

Oviedo, John Goncalvo, the first discoverer, (according to Fallopius,) of the virtues of Guaiacum, in the cure of the venereal disease, fl. ab. 1490. *Ibid.*

Owen, John, styled Audeonus, b. in Wales, but in what year is not known; and was obliged to accept

the place of master of the free-school at Warwick, where he lived, and d. in great indigence, 1622. celeb. Latin epigram. poet. *New. Dict. Hist.*

Owen, John, emin. English dissent. minister, voluminous theol. and polem. author, d. 1683, ag. 67. *Biog. Briton.*

Oxenstiern, Axel de, statesman to Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and famous for his administration of the Swedish government after the death of that hero. He is the reputed author of the second vol. of the History of Sweden in German, fl. 1633. *Niceron.*

Ozanam, James, emin. French math. mathemat. and philosoph. author, b. 1640, d. 1717. *New. Hist.*

Ozell, John, Eng. Dramat. and miscel. writer, d. 1743. *Biog. Dram.*

PAAS, Crispin, of Cologne, celebrated engraver, fl. ab. 1610. *Moreri.*

Paaffer, Italian painter, disciple of Carlo Maratti, b. and d. uncert.

Paaw, Peter, Dutch phys. anatom. and botan. auth, b. 1564, d. 1617. *Niceron.*

Pace, Richard, English div. and polem. author, b. 1482, d. 1532. *Biog. Dict.*

Pachymerus, George, a Greek, Byzantine hist. to his own time, fl. ab. 1280.

Pacius, Julius, Ital. celeb. civ. and arithmet. Latin civil law auth. b. 1550, d. 1635. *Niceron.*

Pacorus, Parthian general, nephew to Mithridates; signalized himself by the defeat of Crassus, the celeb. Rom. general, whose army he cut

to pieces, 53 B. C. After having ravaged Syria and Judea, he was defeated and slain by Ventidius, 59 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Pacuvius, Marcus, Latin dram. poet and painter, d. 150 B. C. ag. 90. *Vossius.*

Padouan, Louis Leo, the, so called, celeb. portrait painter and engraver of medals, d. ab. A. D. 1613. *De Piles.*

Pagan, Plaïse François, count of, a valiant French officer, and an able engineer, milit. mathem. and astronom. author, b. 1604, d. 1655. *Moreri.*

Pagi, Gio-Battista, eminent Genoese painter and engraver, b. 1556, d. 1629. *De Piles.*

Pagi, Anthony, French cordelier, editor and critic of the annals of Bononius,

P A L

ronius, ending in 1198, b. 1624, d. 1699. *Niceron.*

Pagi, Francis, his nephew, cordelier, assisted his uncle in the Critique on Baronius; author of a chron. hist. of the Popes, in Latin, b. 1654, d. 1723. *Ibid.*

—, Anthony, his nephew, finished the history of the popes, and is himself known in the republic of letters, by his histories of Cyrus the Younger, and of the Revolutions of the Netherlands: he died suddenly, ab. 1730. *Ibid.*

Pajon, Claude, French Calvin. div. and polem. author, b. 1626, d. 1685. *Bayle.*

Pagninus, Sanctes, an Italian dominican, Hebrew crit. comment. on the Bible, and Heb. lexicographer, b. 1460, d. 1536. *Niceron.*

Palæmon, Q. Rhemnius, celebrated gram. who taught at Rome, about A. D. 40. He is likewise mentioned as a poet. *Vossius.*

Palefox, John de, emin. Spanish prelate, and missionary to America, Theol. and hist. author, b. 1600, d. 1659. *Moret.*

Paliprat, John, French dram. poet, b. 1650, d. 1721. *Ibid.*

Palati, John, an Italian, Lat. hist. of the West. Emp. to 1670, d. 1680. *Nova. Dict.*

Palæphatus, ancient Greek philos. and hist. chief. work, *De Incredibilibus*. The Cambridge edit. of 1671, and that of Amsterdam, 1678, are most esteemed. Writers differ widely about the time in which he lived; some place him long before, and others after Aristotle, ab. 300 B. C.

Palearius, Aonius, a learned Roman, Latin author in prose and verse; but chiefly distinguished for his poem, *De Immortalitate Animæ*. He was condemned by the inquisition for favouring the opinions of Luther, and burnt by pope Pius V. in A. D. 1566. *Moret.*

Paleologue, Michael, emperor of the East; took Constantinople from

P A M

the Latins, and put an end to their empire, d. 1283.

Palfin, John, eminent Flem. surgeon, anatom. author, d. 1730. *Moret.*

Palingenius, Marcellus, Italian poet, d. aft. 1537. *Ibid.*

Palladio, Andrew, emin. Ital. archit. d. 1580. *Felibien.*

Palladius, of Cappadocia, Greek prelate and Anchorite, and hist. of the Anchorites, &c. d. in the 5th cent. *Bibl. Patrum.*

Pallavicini, Ferrante, Ital. friar, miscel. satir. writer, chiefly against the corruptions of the court of Rome, for which he was put to death by pope Urban VII. in 1644. *Bayle.*

Pallavicini, Sforza, cardinal, hist. of The Council of Trent, and polem. author, b. 1607, d. 1667. *Moret.*

Palma, James, the elder, Ital. paint. disciple of Titian, b. 1548, d. 1588. *De Piles.*

Palma, James, the younger, his nephew, Ital. painter in the style of Tintoret, and engraver, b. 1544, d. 1628. *Ibid.*

Palmer, Samuel, emin. Eng. printer, author of the History of Printing, d. 1732.

Palmieri, Matteo, statesman under pope Sixtus IV. Ital. historian and poet. His chronicle from the creation to 1449, is much esteemed, b. at Florence ab. 1400, d. 1475. *Tiraboschi.*

Palmiere, Mattia, Florentine historian, of his own time, from 1449 to 1482, fl. ab. 1500. This work is printed in the supplement to the *Scriptores Italiani*, of Muratori.

Palsgrave, John, learned Eng. crit. gram. and dram. writer, fl. 1531, b. and d. uncert. *Biog. Dram.*

Paludanus, John, Flemish div. Lat. theol. author, d. 1630. *Niceron.*

Pamelius, James, Flem. div. crit. and comment. on the fathers, b. 1536, d. 1587. *Du Pin.*

Pamphila, a Roman lady, wrote thirty three books of mixed history, but they are lost, fl. ab. A. D. 64. *Suid.*

Pamphilus, a Macedonian painter,

P A P

and mathemat. fl. ab. 350 B. C.
Priestley's Biog. Chart.

Panard, Charles François, French dram. comic poet, d. A. D. 1765. *Nouv. Dict.*

Pancirollus, Guy, famous Italian lawyer, Latin law author, b. A. D. 1523, d. 1599. *Moreti.*

Pangenus, antient Greek painter, fl. ab. 457 B. C.

Pan-Kou, celeb. Chinese historian, fl. 85 B. C. *Dufresnoy.*

Pannon, or Janus Pannonius, Hungarian prelate and poet, d. 1490. *Ibid.*

Panoetius, Greek, Stoic philos. fl. ab. 127 B. C. *Dio. Laert.*

Panteenus, a Stoic philos. and convert to Christianity, which he taught at Alexandria, comment. on the Bible in Greek, d. ab. A. D. 213. *Bibl. Patrum.*

Panyasis, ancient Greek poet, fl. ab. 476 B. C. *Vossius.*

Pape, Guy, emin. French lawyer, law author, d. A. D. 1487. *Dufresnoy.*

Papias, a Phrygian bishop, Greek theolog. author, d. in 1500. *Eusebius.*

Papillon, Almaque, celeb. Fr. poet, b. 1487, d. 1559. *Moreti.*

Papillon, Thomas, his nephew, emin. French lawyer, Latin law author, b. 1514, d. 1596. *Ibid.*

Papillon, Philibert, l'abbé, miscel. writer, b. 1666, d. 1738. *Ibid.*

Papin, Isaac, a Frenchman, took orders in the church of England in the reign of James II. afterwards professor of theology in the church of the French refugees at Dantzick, and finally a Roman catholic, and a writer in its defence; theolog. and polem. auth. d. 1709. *Moreti.*

Papinian, celeb. Roman lawyer, beheaded by the emp. Caracalla, in 212, for refusing to write him an apology to be delivered to the senate, for his having murdered his brother Geta. *Zosimus.*

Papirius, Praetextatus, celeb. Roman lawyer, fl. ab. 550 B. C.

Papirius-Curso, the Rom. dictator,

P A R

a renowned warrior, fl. ab. 320 B. C. See *Livy.*

Papius, Andrew, Flemish div. Latin poet, d. A. D. 1581. *Vossius.*

Pappus, celeb. Greek philosoph. and mathem. mathemat. author, fl. ab. 383. *Suidas.*

Papyrius-Maison, John, or Papire, French lawyer, miscel. Lat. auth. chiefly biog. and chronol. b. 1544, d. 1611. *Niceron.*

Paracelsus, celeb. Swiss phys. med. and philos. auth. b. 1493, d. 1534. *Moreti.*

Paradim, William, French historian, d. aft. 1581. *Ibid.*

Pardies, Iguatius Gaffon, French jesuit, mathemat. author, b. 1616, d. 1673. *Niceron.*

Pare, David, or Pareus, of Silsfi, prot. div. Latin polem. author, b. 1548, d. 1622. *Baye.*

Pare, Philip, his son, celeb. gram. Greek and Lat. grammatt. and crit. author, b. 1576, d. 1647. *Ibid.*

Pare, Daniel, his son, gram. crit. work, "Historia Palatina;" murdered by robbers in 1635. *Ibid.*

Pare, Ambrose, French surg. anatom. author, d. 1592. *Moreti.*

Parent, Anthony, French mathem. mathemat. auth. b. 1665, d. 1716. *Ibid.*

Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy, memorable in history for carrying off Helen, the daughter of Menelaüs, king of Mycena, in his absence, which occasioned the famous siege of Troy; slain at the siege ab. 1188 B. C. See *Un. H.*

Paris, Matthew, an Eng. Benedictine friar, of the monastery of St. Albans; a man possessed of a most extraordinary genius: for, it is said, that he professed theol. hist. eloquence, architect. mathemat. painting, and poetry, and acquired reputation in all. He is, however, only memorable at this time for his Universal History, from the Creation to A. D. 1259, the year of his death. It was continued by Rishauger,

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auger, another friar of the same convent, to 1273. The best editions are those of 1571, and 1640, Lond. in fol.

Parker, Matthew, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, an able statesman under queen Elizabeth, eccles. hist. and polem. author, b. 1504, d. 1575. *Strype's Life of Parker.*

Parker, Thomas, first earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor of England under Geo. I. and II. d. 1732.

Parker, George, second earl of Macclesfield, president of the Royal Society; the promoter of the alteration in the style, on which subject he published his speech in the house of lords, and another pamphlet, d. 1766.

Parker, Samuel, English div. polem. philos. and politie. writer, b. 1640, d. 1687. *Biog. Diet.*

Parkinson, John, eminent English botanist, Latin botan. author, fl. in the last cent. *Nouv. Diet.*

Parmenides, of Elea, Greek philos. fl. ab. 436 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Parmenion, a celeb. general under Alexander the Great, to whose military skill and valour he was indebted for many of his signal victories; yet, upon a groundless suspicion of aspiring to the crown, the tyrant cut off him and his son, 392 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Parnell, Thomas, English div. and poet, b. A. D. 1679, d. 1718.

Par, Thomas, a remarkable Englishman; he lived in the reigns of ten kings and queen; he married his second wife when he was 120 years of age, and had a child by her, d. 1635, ag. 152.

Parre, Catherine, the last queen to Henry VIII. whose prudence and moderation preserved her from the effects of his cruelty and caprice; she survived Henry, and was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Seymour, lord high admiral of England. *Authoress of pious meditations, prayers, psalms, and other*

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religious pieces, d. 1548. *Walpole's Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors.*

Parthasius, of Ephesus, celeb. paint. of antiquity; according to Pliny, the first who gave symmetry to his figures, fl. ab. 436 B. C. *Pliny Hist. Nat.*

Parrhasius, Janus, an Italian, eminent. Latin miscel. auth. b. A. D. 1470, d. 1518. *Bayle.*

Parroccl, Joseph, eminent French hist. painter and engraver, b. 1648, d. 1704. *De Piles.*

Parroccl, Peter, nephew to Joseph, pupil of Carlo Maratti, hist. paint. d. 1739. *Ibid.*

Parroccl, Charles, son of Joseph, painted the victories of Louis XIV. d. 1752. *Ibid.*

Parry, Richard, English divine and theol. and controv. writer, d. 1780. *Anecdotes of Bewyer.*

Parsons, or Persons, Robert, an intriguing English jesuit, who made himself formidable to the English court, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by the various plots contrived by him for the destruction of that princess, and the subversion of the protestant religion. Polem. and theol. author in defence of the Rom. catholic religion, b. 1546, d. 1610. See *Biog. Diet.*

Parsons, Dr. James, Eng. physician, and med. writ, d. 1770.

Parthenay, Catharine de, eminent for her courage and constancy in the protestant cause; being reduced (with her daughter) in the siege of Rochelle, to live upon horse-flesh and four ounces of bread *per diem*, upwards of three months, they constantly animated the citizens to persist in their defence of the place; and when it was taken, they refused to be included in the articles of capitulation, and were therefore sent to the castle of Niort, as prisoners of war, where she died in 1631, ag. 77. [This lady wrote several tragedies and other poems.] *Bayle.*

Parthenay, John de, lord of Sou-

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bise, father to the preceding, famous leader among the Protestants, b. 1512, d. 1566.

Paruta, Paul, a noble Venetian, hist. of Venice from 1513 to 1572; and political auth. d. 1595, ag. 58. *Ib.*

Pas, Manasses de, marquis de Feuquieres, a renowned French general, slain at the siege of Thionville, 1640. *Nouv. Ditt.*

Pas, Anthony, marquis de Feuquieres, a brave general in the service of Louis XIV. author of esteemed Military Memoirs, d. 1711, ag. 63. *Ibid.*

Pas, Crispin, of Cologne, celeb. engraver, d. ab. 1610.

Pascal, Blaise, a celebrated Frenchman; esteemed for his mathematical knowledge; but more so, as the author of the famous letters called "Lettres Provinciales," which are considered by the French critics as a model of eloquence and humour in this language. Mathem. and miscel. auth. b. 1623, d. 1662. *Bayle.*

Pascal II. pope, famous for his dispute with Henry I. of England, and Henry IV. emp. of Germany, concerning the right of investitures. A great number of his letters are still extant, d. 1118. *Tillemont.*

Paschasius, Radbertus, abbot of Corbie in France, first advanced the doctrine of transubstantiation in the ninth century. *Bp. Newton.*

Paschius, George, a learned German, author of a scarce but valuable tract, intitled, "Tractatus de novis inventis, quorum accuratiori cultui facem præstulit Antiquitas;" printed at Leipzick, in 4to, 1700, b. and d. uncert. *Nouv. Ditt.*

Pasor, Matthias, of Nassau, professor of mathem. at Heidelberg; of the oriental languages and mathem. at Oxford; and finally, professor of divinity, mathem. and moral philosophy, at Groningen: miscel. Latin author, b. 1559, d. 1658. *Bayle.*

Pasqualigus, Zacharus, of Verona, of

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the sect of Theatines; remarkable for having written a moral treatise in defence of the cruel custom of castrating infants, fl. about 1650. *Nouv. Ditt.*

Pasquier, Stephen, French lawyer, Latin and French poet, b. 1508, d. 1615. *Ibid.*

Passerat, John, professor of eloquence at Paris, Latin poet and critic, b. 1534, d. 1602. *Niceron.*

Passignani, Florentine painter, fl. ab. 1620. *De Piles.*

Passionei, Dominico, cardinal, an Ital. celeb. for his universal learning. Miscel. author in Greek and Latin, d. 1761. *Nouv. Ditt.*

Paterculus, Caius Velleius, a Roman, hist. of Greece and Rome, from the defeat of Perseus, king of Macedonia, by the Romans, 168 B. C. to the 6th year of the reign of Tiberius, A. D. 8. See *Velleius.*

Patin, Guy, French phys. med. and miscel. author, b. 1602, d. 1672. *Bayle.*

Patin, Charles, of Paris, celeb. antiqu. voluminous author in Lat. French, and Ital. on antiquities; medico hist. and voyages, and of some medical tracts, b. 1633, d. 1693. *Niceron.*

Pattison, William, Eng. poet, b. 1706, d. 1727. *Biog. Ditt.*

Patrices, or Patrice, Francois, French prelate, philos. and polit. author and Latin poet, d. 1464. *Niceron.*

Patricius, or Patrice, Francois, author of an esteemed work intitled, *Paralleli Militari*, a Parallel between the ancient and modern Military Art. Italian poet, &c. d. at Rome, 1597. *Ibid.*

Patrick, (canonized) a primitive father of the church, and patron of Ireland; founder of the bishopric of Armagh, d. 460. *Bibl. Patrum.*

Patrick, Simon, bishop of Ely, polem. author, and comment. b. 1626, d. 1707. *Biog. Ditt.*

Patrick, Dr. Samuel, translator of Terence, d. 1748.

Patin, Olivier, a learned French law-

yer

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yer; according to Voltaire, the first who introduced correctness and purity of language in pleadings, miscel. writer, b. 1604, d. 1681.

Niceron.

Paul, the apostle, was beheaded by order of Nero, 66. *Uster.*

Paul, of Tyre, Greek rhetor. auth. fl. ab. 120. *Vessius.*

Paul, Eginetta, Greek phys. medical auth. fl. in the 7th cent. *Moreri.*

Paul III. Alexander, Farneze, pope, memorable for refusing to divorce Henry VIII. of England from his queen, Catharine, of Arragon, by which the popish writers say, he lost the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of England. He was a patron of learning, and some of his letters to Sardouet and Erasmus are still extant, d. 1549. *Bower's Lives of the Popes.*

Paul, Veronese. See *Veronese.*

Paul, of Venice, commonly called Father Paul, whose real name was Peter Sarpi. A man of universal learning, but particularly skilled in the canon and civil law, and physic. It is by some writers asserted, that he first discovered the circulation of the blood, but Dr. Freind, in his *History of Physic*, has proved that the sole discovery of the circulation ought to be ascribed to Dr. Harvey: however, Father Paul certainly discovered the valves, which serve for the circulation. His chief work is, *The History of the Council of Trent*. Besides which he wrote some anatom. and politic. tracts, b. 1552, d. 1622. *Bayle.*

Paulinus, (canonized) descended from an illustrious Roman family, but born in France about the year 353. Elected bishop of Nola, in Campania, ab. 400. Theol. writer and poet, d. 431. *Cave's Hist. Lit.* Pauli, Simon, eminent Danish phys. med. and botan. author, b. 1603, d. 1680. *Moreri.*

Paulus, Emilius, renowned Roman general, d. 160 B. C. *Paterculus.*

Paulus, Samosatenus, primitive father

P E I

of the church, founder of the sect of Paulinists, fl. 270.

Paulus, Silentarius, Greek eccles. hist. and poet, fl. ab. 558.

Paululio, Anafesto, the first doge, or duke of Venice. Elected ab. 697, d. 717.

Pausanias, celeb. Greek orator, geographer, and hist. of Greece, fl. ab. 174. *Vessius.*

Paulias, of Sicyon, Greek painter, said to be the inventor of that branch of the art styled, *The Caustic*, a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory. It must be observed, that the ancients considered the city of Sicyon as the nursery of painters, fl. ab. 335 B. C. See *Plini Hist. Nat.*

Pautre, Anthony le, of Paris, celeb. architect, d. 1691. *Felton's Memo de Archit.*

— Peter and John, his sons, well eminent sculptors and engravers. Peter lived till 1744. *Dufresnoy.*

Pearce, Zachary, bishop of Rochester, editor of *Longinus* and *Cicero*, d. 1774.

Pearson, John, bishop of Chester, theol. polem. and critic. author, b. 1612, d. 1686. *Biog. Brit.*

Peck, Francis, English antiqu. b. 1692, d. 1743.

Pechantre, Nicholas de, French dram. poet, b. 1638, d. 1708. *Moreri.*

Pecquet, John, French phys. med. and anatom. auth. d. A. D. 1674. *Nauv. Dic.*

Pedmontanus, physic. fl. ab. 1310.

Peele, George, English poet, and dram. writer, in the time of queen Elizabeth, b. and d. uncertain. *Biog. Dram.*

Pekah, king of Israel, a renowned warrior, d. 738 B. C. *Uster.*

Priestley's Biog. Chart.

Peere Williams, William, English law author, d. 1736.

Pegasus, Manuel, Portuguese, law author, d. 1696.

Peiresc, Nicholas Claude Fabricius, Seigneur de, a French gentleman, eminent for his being the patron of learned

P E L

learned men, and a general correspondent with all the literati of his time. *Miscl. Latin auth.* b. 1580, d. 1737. *Bayle.*

Pelagius, founder of the sect of Pelagians; was born in Britain, and is said to have been abbot of the monastery of Bangor. He taught his doctrines first at Rome, about the year 400; at Carthage in 412; and afterwards in the East and Western empires. Being banished finally from Rome, and his heresy condemned by pope Zosinus, it is thought he returned to England, and lived obscurely: but we have no certain account when or where he died. *Pole.* writer. *Moreci.*

Pelagius II. p^{pe}, succeeded Benedict I. in 525; was the son of Wingil a Gnd. In his time a plague raged at Rome of so fatal a nature, that persons seized with it died sneezing or gaping; whence, according to some historians came the custom of saying "God bless you," when a person sneezes, and of making the sign of the cross upon the mouth when any one gapes. *Nouv. Di^g.*

Pelicanis, mathematician, fl. ab. 1378. *Priestley.*

Pelham, Henry, English statesman, d. 1754, ag. 60.

Pell, John, eminent English div. and mathem. theor. and mathemat. author, b. 1610, d. 1685. *Biog. Di^g.*

Pelegrin, Simon, Joseph, French dram. poet, d. 1745, ag. 82. *Nouv. Di^g.*

Pellegrino, Tiffaldi, of Bologna, architect and painter, d. 1591, ag. 70. *Felibien.*

Pellegrino, of Modena, celeb. paint. disciple of Raphael; killed in a fray in that city, ab. 1530. *De Piles.*

Pelletier, James, French phys. med. and mathem. author, b. 1517, d. 1582. *Dufresnoy.*

Pellisson, (Fontanier) Paul, a French gentleman of universal learning; hist. of The French Academy, mis. writer and poet, b. 1624, d. 1693. *Niceron.*

P E P

Pelopidas, the renowned Theban general; slain in battle, after he had gained the victory over Alexander, tyrant of Phares, 364 B. C. *Pausanias.*

Pelopos, or Pelops, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia; conqueror of that part of Greece situated beyond the East, and called after him Peloponnesus, fl. 1322 B. C. See *Univ. Hist.*

Pemberton, Dr. Henry, eminent English phys. and philos. author of a View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy, d. A. D. 1771.

Pembroke, (William Marshal) earl of, protector of England during part of the minority of Henry III. celeb. statesman and general, d. 1219. See *Rapin.*

Pembroke, Thomas, English portrait and hist. painter, d. ab. 1732. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

Penn, Sir William, a brave English admiral, b. 1621, d. 1670. *Campbell.*

Penn, William, his son, the celeb. Eng. quaker, and founder of the flourishing colony of Pennsylvania, in N. America: polem. writer, b. 1644, d. 1718. *Biog. Britan.*

Penni, John Francis, Florentine paint. disciple of Raphael, and sometimes styled, "Il Fattore," from having had the management of his master's affairs. Excelled in landscapes, b. 1488, d. 1528. *De Piles.*

Pens, George, of Nuremberg, painter and engraver, fl. ab. 1510. *Ibid.*

Pepin, de Heristel, or le Gros, mayor of the palace under Clovis III. Childebert, and Dagobert. The power of these mayors in France was so great, that they left the sovereign only the empty title, and in the end, seized on the throne itself. Celeb. statesman. and warrior, d. 714. See *Henault.*

Pepin, le bref, or le Petit, grandson to Pepin le Gros, and first king of the second race of French monarchs. Mayor of the Palace to Childeric III. a weak prince: he contrived to confine

P E R

confine him and his son Thierri in different monasteries, and then, with the assistance of pope Stephen III. he usurped the crown. Renowned statesman and conqueror d. 768, ag. 54. *Ibid.*

Pepin, of Aquitaine, son of Louis I. warrior, d. 838.

Pepusch, John Christopher, emin. English musician and composer, d. 1752.

Pepperel, Sir William, a brave Eng. general; took Louisbourg, d. 1759.

Percy, William, a Dane, the origin of that noble and illustrious family in England, came over with William the Conqueror. He distinguished himself by signal military services against the Scots and the French. Henry Percy, the first earl of Northumberland, was created at the coronation of Richard II.

Percy, Henry, son of the above, earl of Northumberland, the Hotspur of the North; a brave general. Slain in arms against Henry IV. by the prince of Wales, (afterwards Henry V.) in 1408. See *Rapin*.

Perdiccas, one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great. He disputed the throne of Macedon with Antigonus, who entered into alliance with Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy; and Perdiccas opposed them with great valour, but behaving with great arrogance and severity to his army, his principal officers revolted, and slew him in his tent, 321 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Pere le Mathurin, French phys. med. and miscel. author, d. A. D. 1761. *Dufresney*.

Perefixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de, French historic. writer, d. 1670. *Biog. Dict.*

Perez, Antonio, Spanish statesman under Philip II. politic. and miscel. auth. d. 1611. See *Mariana's Hist. of Spain*.

Pergolese, Neapolitan, celeb. musician, composer, and poet, b. 1706, d. 1733. *Nouv. Dict.*

Periander, execrable tyrant of Co-

P E R

rinth, but extolled by some Greek historians, as a great politician and warrior, d. 588 B. C. See *Ubiu. Hist.*

Periander, Greek philosoph. d. 557 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Pericles, the celeb. Athenian statesm. and general. He gained several victories over the Lacedemonians, and other enemies of the Athenians; but he chiefly valued himself upon this circumstance, which points out his amiable character. That, during his administration, he had not been the cause of any citizens going into mourning, d. 428 B. C. See *Thucydides*.

Periniköld, John, a Swede, profes. of antiquities at Upsal; historian of the kings of the North; and author of *Hist. and Chronol. Tables*, from Adam to Jesus Christ, in the Swedish language, b. A. D. 1654, d. 1720. *Nouv. Dict.*

Perizonius, James, a Dutchman, profes. of hist. eloquence, and the Gr. language, at Leyden, crit. and hist. Lat. auth. b. 1651, d. 1717. *Moreri*.

Perpenna, the renowned Rom. general, d. 130 B. C. See *Livy*.

Perrault, Claude, of Paris, physician, which profession he quitted for that of an architect, and became very famous; he designed the entrance into the Louvre. He published a translation of Vitruvius into French with notes; also an Abridgement of the same; a Book of the five Orders of Architecture; a Collection of several Machines of his own Invention; also, Medical Essays, and Memoirs of the Natural Hist. of Animals, b. 1613, d. 1688. *Niceron*.

Perrault, Charles, his brother, miscel. prose writer and poet, b. 1633, d. 1703. *Ibid.*

Perrier, Francis, emin. French hist. painter and engraver, b. 1590, d. 1655. *De Piles*.

Perrier, Charles, of Aix, Latin poet, d. 1692. *Nouv. Dict.*

Perrin, Peter, of Lyons, poet, and father

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ther of the French opera, d. 1680.
Ibid.

Perron du, James Davy, cardinal, a Swiss, statesm. under Henry III. and IV. of France, theol. and polem. author, b. 1556, d. 1618.
Du Pin.

Perrot, Nicholas, d'Ablancourt, esteemed for his translations into the French language of the ancient Gr. and Latin authors, d. 1664.

Perry, John, an Englishman, histor. of Russia, d. ab. 1733. *Nouv. Diet.*

Perseus, king of the Mycenians, founder of the city of Mycæne, the first and most ancient of the Greek Heroes, fl. ab. 1348 B. C. according to most chronol. 1028 B. C. according to the Newtonian chronology.

Perseus, king of Macedon, a renowned warrior, d. aft. 168 B. C.

Perseus, Greek mathematician, fl. ab. A. D. 200. *Priestley.*

Persius, Aulus Placitus, a Roman knight, Latin satir. poet, d. A. D. 60, ag. 30. *Suetonius.*

Pertinax, an illustrious Roman, raised himself by his valour and merit to the consular dignity; and, upon the death of Commodus, was elected emperor by the praetorian band in 193. Though he owed his elevation to these soldiers, his first care was to repress their insolence, and to oblige them to observe strict discipline; upon which they revolted, and in the tumult one of the private men assassinated this renowned hero, who was the father of his people, after a reign of 87 days. *Crevier's Hist. of the Roman Emp.*

Perugia, Peter, of Perusia, cel. paint. taught Raphael, d. 1524. *De Piles.*

Peruzzi, Balthasar, of Sienna, archit. and painter, b. 1500, d. 1536. *Feilbien.*

Pesselier, Charles, French dram. poet and miscel. prose writer, b. 1712, d. 1763. *Nouv. Diet.*

Petavius, Dionysius, (his real name Denis Petau) a French jesuit, celeb.

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for his great learning. His chief work, which is in great repute to this day, he intitled "Rationarium Temporum." It is an abridgement of univ. hist. from the earliest times to 1632, in chronol. order, with references to proper authorities. It was improved, and several additions made to it by Perizonius, and others after his death. Also theol. and polem. author, &c. b. 1583, d. 1657. *Niceron.*

Peter, the apostle, was crucified at Rome, A. D. 66, by order of Nero: he petitioned to die with his head downwards, that he might not be thought to affect the honour of being crucified in the same manner as Christ. See *Spanheimii Summa Hist. Eccles. Lugd. 1689.*

Peter, bishop of Alexandria, suffered martyrdom ab. 310. *Ibid.*

Peter, of Sicily, fl. ab. the year 600, and is known by his History of the Manichees, to be found in "The Bibliotheca Patrum."

Peter, the hermit, a priest of the diocese of Amiens in France, author of the cruel, unjust religious wars, known in history by the appellation of The Crusades. See *Crofades, PART I.* fl. ab. 1092.

Peter, of Blois, celeb. French historical, polit. and theol. writer, b. at Blois, from whence he took his name, but invited over to England by Henry II. who made him his private secretary, and promoted him to the archdeaconry of Bath, d. in 1200. The best edition of his works was printed in 1667.

Peter Nolasque, (cauponized) founder of the order of Mercy in France, for the redemption of christian captives, formed into a regular society in 1218, b. 1189, d. 1253. *Niceron.*

Peter, Martyr, prot. div. d. 1562.

Peter I. justly styled Peter The Great, czar, and afterwards emperor of Russia, founder of the Russian empire; for though the country was well known, and of great antiquity. See *Ruffia, PART I.* yet it had

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so extent of power, of political influence, or of general commerce in Europe, till his time. It would greatly exceed the limits necessarily prescribed to a compendium of biography, to enumerate the various establishments for which the Russian nation is indebted to this renowned emperor: suffice it to observe, that he laid the basis of that glory to which we have now seen this great empire arrive, under a prince, who studiously imitates all his heroic virtues, and carefully avoids his vices. See *Catherine II.* Peter the Great was born in 1672, and d. 1725. The most interesting and entertaining account of this hero is given by Voltaire, in his History of Peter the Great, to which the reader is referred; likewise to Fontenelle's Eulogium, pronounced before the academy of arts and sciences at Paris, of which the emperor was a member; and finally to all the General Histories of England, in which the most important transactions of his reign are introduced. Peterens, of Antwerp, painter, excelled in representations of architecture and perspective, particularly the interior of churches, b. 1580, d. uncert. *De Piles.*

Petit, Samuel, French prot. div. Lat. sacred chronol. and miscel. writer, d. 1643, ag. 51. *Niceron.*

Petit de la Croix François, interpreter of the oriental languages to Louis XIV. translator of a variety of oriental works into the French language; chiefly Histories of the Ottoman Empire: of the Arabs, Mahometans, &c. d. 1713. *Nouv. Dic.*

Petit, Peter, French mathem. mathemat. and philosoph. author, d. 1677. *Niceron.*

Petit, John Lewis, emin. French surgeon, chirurg. author, b. 1674, d. 1750. *Nouv. Dic.*

Petitot, John, of Geneva, eminent painter and chemist. To him is ascribed the invention of painting

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in enamel; he chiefly worked on gold and silver plates. Bardier, who married his sister, assisted him in this art, and they were associated for fifty years, b. 1607, d. 1691. *De Piles.*

Petorfires, Greek mathemat. fl. 772 B. C. *Priestley.*

Petrarch, Francis, an Italian, celeb. Ital. and Latin poet, styled, The Father of Modern Poetry, b. A. D. 1304, d. 1374. *Niceron.*

Petronius, Arbiter (Titus) a Roman knight, celeb. Latin critic and satirist, d. A. D. 65. See *Tacitus.*

Petty, Sir William, em. Eng. phys. and mathematical writer on polit. arithmetic. and miscel. subjects, b. 1623, d. 1687. *Biog. Britan.*

Pettyt, William, English law writer, d. 1707.

Peucer, Jasper, Germ. phys. and math. med. astronom and philosoph. author, b. 1525, d. 1602. *Melcb. Ad.*

Puerbachius, celeb. mathemat. d. 1462. *Priestley.*

Peutinger, Conrad, of Augsбурgh, civilian, Latin writer on antiquities, &c. b. 1465, d. 1547. *Melcb. Ad.*

Peyrere, French protestant and heretical and miscel. writer, b. 1592, d. 1676. *Biog. Dic.*

Pezron, Paul, French abbe, hist. and antiq. auth. b. 1639, d. 1706. *Nice.*

Pfanner, Tobias, of Augsбурgh, professor of hist. and politics, Latin hist. of the Princes of Germany, The Peace of Westphalia, &c. d. 1717. *Nouv. Dic.*

Pfeffercorn, John, celebrated Jew, who was converted, and wrote some pieces relative to the Jewish religion, fl. 1500. *Biog. Dic.*

Phædo, Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Eteatic sect, fl. ab. 391 B. C. *Biog. Laert.*

Phædrus, Latin poet and fabulist, fl. ab. A. D. 16. *Vossius.*

Phædrus, Thomas, professor of eloquence at Rome, of whom Erasmus speaks highly, fl. 16th cent. *Bayle.*

Phalantus, celeb. general of the Parthenians, and founder of the ancient

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cient city of Tarentum, in Sicily, fl. 625 B. C.

Phalaris, a remarkable tyrant, born at Crete, where his ambitious designs occasioned his banishment: he took refuge in Agrigentum, a free city of Sicily, and there obtained the supreme power by stratagem. Two circumstances have contributed to preserve his name in history. His cruelty, in one act of which he gave an example of strict justice. It is thus related: Perillus, a brass founder at Athens, knowing the cruel disposition of Phalaris, contrived a new species of punishment for him to inflict on his subjects. He cast a brazen bull, bigger than the life, with an opening in the side, to admit the victims, who being shut up in the body, a fire was kindled under it to roast them to death, and the throat was so contrived, that their dying groans resembled the roaring of a bull. The artist brought it to the tyrant, expecting a great reward. Phalaris admired the invention and workmanship, but asked him if he had proved it: being answered in the negative, he told him it was but reasonable he should make the first experiment upon his own work, and instantly ordered the execution. Some letters, supposed to have been written under the name of Abaris, to him, and his answers, have occasioned great disputes in the learned world, respecting their authenticity; and indeed there rests an uncertainty on the whole history of this Sicilian tyrant. The manner of his death is variously reported: Ovid says that the Agrigentines revolted, seized him, cut his tongue out, and then roasted him in the brazen bull, by which he had put to death a great number of their fellow-citizens. Others say, he was stoned to death ab. 561 B. C. See *Vita Phalaris*, à Carolo Boyle. Oxon. 1695.

Pharamond, the first king of France,

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and institutor of the Salique law, which is a code on a variety of subjects; and, amongst others, it is declared, that no part of a real estate shall descend to women, on which is founded the law which excludes them from inheriting the throne of France, d. A. D. 428.

Pherecrates, Greek comic poet, contemporary with Plato and Aristophanes. He was the author of a measure of verses, called after him *Pherecretians*: they were composed of the three last feet of the hexameter verse, and the first of these three feet was always a spondee fl. ab. 330 B. C. *Vossius*.

Pherecydes, Greek philos. master to Pythagoras: he first taught the strange doctrine, that all animals are mere machines, fl. 560 B. C. *Diog. Laertius*.

Pherecydides, of Athens, Greek hist. fl. 500 B. C. *Friesley*.

Phidias, of Athens, celeb. sculptor, fl. 448 B. C. See *Quintilian*.

Philadelphus, an Italian, celeb. Latin critic, and miscel. author, b. A. D. 1391, d. 1488. *Niceron*.

Philemon, Greek comic poet, fl. 346 B. C. *Vossius*.

Philetas, Greek poet and gram. d. ab. 280 B. C. *Ibid.*

Philip II. king of Macedon, and father of Alexander the Great; equally renowned as a legislator, politician, and warrior. After having conquered Greece, he meditated the conquest of Persia; but while he was preparing for this expedition, he was assassinated at a banquet by Pausanias, a captain of his guards, 336 B. C. *Unit. Hist.*

Philip V. king of Macedon, a renowned warrior, d. 179 B. C. *Ibid.*

Philip II. king of France, celeb. legislator, politician, and warrior, b. A. D. 1165, d. 1223. *Henault*.

Philip, styled, The Good, duke of Burgundy; memorable for his valour and other princely virtues, d. 1467.

Philip II. king of Spain, celeb. politician,

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tician, but a cruel tyrant through bigotry, by which he lost the seventeen provinces of Flanders belonging to the crown of Spain, seven of which form the republic of Holland, and the other ten are subject to France and Austria. [For his marriage with queen Mary of England, his invading this kingdom under Elizabeth, &c. the reader is referred to the general histories of England.] b. 1527, d. 1598. See *Mariana's Hist. of Spain*.

Philip, of Leyden, or Philippus, eminent lawyer, political author, d. 1380. *Bayle*.

Philippicus, renowned Roman general, d. 1602.

Philippides, Athenian comic poet, d. 330 B. C.

Philippo, Jacob, Ital. hist. d. 1520, ag. 56. *Tiraboschi*.

Philips, Catharine, English poetess, and miscel. prose writer, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1664. *Langbaine's Hist. of Dram. Poets*.

Philip Fabian, English lawyer, hist. and politic. writer, b. 1601, d. 1692. *Biog. Brit.*

Philips, John, English poet, b. 1676, d. 1703. *Ibid.*

Philip, Ambrose, English dram. poet, and politic. writer, d. 1749.

Philiston, Greek comic poet, fl. ab. A. D. 15. *Vossius*.

Philisten, of Syracuse, Greek hist. of Sicily, d. 367 B. C. *Cicero*.

Philo, Dialeticus, Greek philos. d. ab. 260 B. C. *Priestley*.

Philo, Academicus, Greek philosoph. fl. 100 B. C. *Ibid.*

Philo, Pythagoras, mathematic. fl. 100 B. C. *Ibid.*

Philo, Judeus, a Jew, of Alexandria, Greek writer on moral philosophy, d. A. D. 39. *Cave's Hist. Literar.*

Philo, of Byblos, Greek gram. and hist. d. in 133.

Philo, of Thyane, mathematician, fl. ab. 200.

Philochorus, of Athens, Greek hist. of that city, and poet, d. 22 B. C. *Vossius*.

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Philocles, Greek comic poet, fl. 434 B. C. *Ibid.*

Philolaus, of Crotona, Pythag. philos. and astron. supposed to be the author of the System of the World, revived by Copernicus, fl. 392 B. C. *Stanley*.

Philopæmen, a renowned general of the Achæans, taken by the Messenians, and poisoned by them, 185 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Philoponus, of Alexandria, one of the heads of the sect of Tritheists. Greek gram. crit. and comment, fl. A. D. 536. —

Philostorgius, Greek divine, of Cappadocia, eccles. hist. fl. ab. 388.

Philostratus, Fabius, of Lemnos, or Athens, a Greek sophist and crit. chiefly known by his Life of Apollonius, d. ab. 244. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

Philoxenus, of Cytherea, Greek poet, d. 380 B. C. *Vossius*.

Phlegon, Trajanus, auth. of a Hist. of the Olympiads, and other historical fragments, in Greek, d. aft. A. D. 156. *Suidas Lexicon*.

Phocas, emperor of the East, usurper and tyrant, put to death by Heraclius, general of the Asiatics, in 610, who succeeded him as emperor of the East. *Univ. Hist.*

Phocion, the renowned Athenian general and philosopher, the disciple of Platō: after having resisted all the offers of Alexander the Great, and Antipater, his successor, to desert the Athenian service, was at last condemned on a false accusation of treason, by his ungrateful fellow citizens, and put to death 318 B. C. *Sigonius de Republica Atheniens.*

Phocylides, of Miletus, Greek moral poet, fl. 547. B. C. *Stephani Opera Poetas Græcos*.

Phœnix, of Alexandria, architect and engineer to Ptolemy Philopater, fl. 1210 B. C.

Phoroneus, second king of Argos, founder of the city of Phoronum, afterwards called Argos, and legislator,

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icator, fl. 2773 B. C. See Univ.
Hist.

Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, celeb. statesm. and Greek author. His chief work is, his *Bibliotheca*, containing the argument, or abstracts from 280 ancient writers of every class, whose works are scarce, or only in fragments. His *Nomocanon*, a collection of canons, is also highly esteemed; as are his letters, which were published at London in 1651, with a Latin version and notes, by Richard Mantage, bishop of London, from a MS. in the Bodleian library, d. aft. A. D. 886. *Cave's Hist. Literar.*

Phraortes, king of the Medes, a renowned warrior, slain at the siege of Nineveh, 636 B. C. Univ. Hist.

Phrynicus, Arabius, Greek orator and critic, fl. at Rome, ab. A. D. 190.

Phrynis, of Mytilene, Greek music, fl. 457 B. C. *Pliny.*

Phul, or Pul, king of Assyria, by some historians said to be Ninus, under another name; and the first founder of that monarchy. A renowned warrior; he invaded Israel in the reign of Manahem, who became tributary to him, and paid him 1000 talents of silver for a peace, fl. 771 B. C. On this critical part of ancient history. See *The Bible, 2 Kings, c. 19*, and *Univ. Hist. vol. 4.*

Piazza, Hieron. Bartholomew, Ital. historian, d. 1745. *Biog. Dict.*

Piazzetta, John Baptist, of Venice, emin. painter, d. A. D. 1754. *Dufresny.*

Pic, or Picus, prince of Mirandola, memorable for his extraordinary genius: it is asserted, that at eighteen years of age he understood twenty two languages. He took a fancy, at twenty-three years of age to publish theses upon all the sciences at Rome, and to support them on a public theatre; but being accused of heresy, and thirteen of his propositions censured by pope Juno-

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cent VIII. he was silenced: at length he renounced his principality, to give himself up wholly to study, and shut himself up in one of his castles near Florence, where he d. in 1494, ag. 32. Theol. polem. and philosoph. writer. *Boyle.* Pic, John Francois, his nephew, philosoph. writer and poet, d. 1533. *Ibid.*

Picard, or Picart, John, French div. and celeb. astron. mathemat. and astronom. auth. d. 1683. *Moreri.* Picard, John, English paint. d. 1768. Picart, Michael, of Nuremberg, crit. author, b. 1574, d. 1720. *New. Dict.*

Picart, Stephen, of Paris, styled The Roman, emin. engraver, d. 1721. *Dufresny.*

Picart, Bernard, of Paris, emin. engraver, b. 1673, d. 1733. *Ibid.*

Piccinino, Nicholas, famous Florentine general and states. d. 1446, ag. 58. *Machiavel. Istori. Floren.*

Piccolomini, Francis, of Sienna, philosoph. author, d. 1604. *Niceron.* Pictet, of Geneva, divine, theol. and hist. author, b. 1655, d. 1724. *New. Dict.*

Pierce, Edward, emin. Eng. painter, d. ab. 1712. *Walp. Anecd. of Paint.*

Pierino del Vaga, emin. Tosc. paint. disciple of Raphael, b. 1500, d. 1547. *De Piles.*

Pierius, Valerianus, an Italian, celeb. for his universal learning, antiqu. hist. and critic. writer in Latin, and poet, d. 1558, ag. 81. *Niceron.*

Pietro della Francisca, Florentine painter, arithm. and geom. author, d. 1443. *Vasari.*

Pietro Cosmo, emin. Italian painter, d. 1521. *Ibid.*

Pietro Longo. See *Aersens Peter.*

Pighius, Stephanus, a learned German. His chief work, which is deservedly esteemed, is intitled, "Annales, seu fasti Romanorum, Magistratum et Provinciarum." b. 1510, d. 1604. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

Pignorius, Laurentius, of Padua, div. Latin

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Latin crit. and hist. auth. b. 1571, d. 1631. *Ibid.*

Pilate, Pontius, governor of Judea under Tiberius; well known in sacred history. Slew himself in exile, A. D. 39. See *The Evangelists* and *Josephus*.

Pilatus, Leontius, of Thessalonica, one of the eminent restorers of Greek learning in Italy; preceptor of Boccace and Petrarch, d. 1364. *Radius de Græc. Illust.*

Piles, Roger de, eminent French painter, and author of the Lives of the Painters, often referred to as an authority in this **COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY**. His work is translated into English. He published likewise some treatises on the art of painting, b. 1635, d. 1709, *Moreri*.

Pilkington, Laetitia, English dramat. poetess, and miscel. prose writer, d. 1750. *Biog. Dict.*

Pilon, Germain, of Paris, eminent architect and sculptor, d. 1590. *Feilletien*.

Pilpay, or Bidpay, an Indian bramin, gynnosophist, and celeb. philos. moral fabulist: lived a few centuries B. C.

Pindar, of Thebes, the prince of Lyric poets, d. 439 B. C. *Vossius*.

Pineus, Severinus, real name Pineau, eminent French surgeon, author of a curious chirurgical tract, intitled, "De Notis Integritatis et Corruptionis Virginum," d. 1619. *Niceron*.

Pineau, Gabriel, eminent French lawyer, French law writer, d. 1644. *Ibid.*

Pinturicchio, Bernardino, Ital. paint. d. 1513, ag. 59. *Vasari*.

Pinckheimer, Germ. statefm. politic author and poet, d. 1530. *Melcb. Adam*.

Piper, Francis le, eminent Eng. painter, d. ab. 1742. *Walpole*.

Pisander, Greek poet, fl. 648 B. C. *Vossius*.

Pisani, Thomas de, of Bologna, celeb. astrologer, d. ab. 1383.

Pisani, Christine de, his daughter, hist. and poetess, b. 1363, d. ab. 1407. *Niceron*.

Pisani, Andrew, of Florence, archit. sculpt. and paint. d. A. D. 1389. *Vasari*.

Pisidius, George, Greek div. and Gr. poet. fl. ab. 640. *Vossius*.

Pisistratus, famous general of the Athenians; usurped the supreme power, and, in order to accomplish it, was a cruel tyrant; but having gained it, became a wise legislator, and an excellent governor, d. 327 B. C. See *Sigonius de Republica Atheniensis*.

Piso, Lucius Calpurnius, surnamed Frugi, on account of his frugality; celeb. Roman tribune and consul, institutor of the Lex Calpurnia de Pecuniis repetendis; and a valiant general, fl. ab. 140 B. C. *Livy*.

Pitau, Nicholas, of Antwerp, eminent engraver, d. A. D. 1671. *Moreri*.

Pitcairne, Archibald, eminent Scotch phys. med. auth. and poet, b. 1652, d. 1713. *Biog. Dict.*

Pithou, Peter, or Pithouer, a learned Frenchman, canon and civil law author, &c. b. 1539, d. 1596. *Niceron*.

Pitiscus, Samuel, Dutch div. Latin author on Rom. antiquit. b. 1637, d. 1717. *Nouv. Dict.*

Pits, or Pitseus, John, an Englishman, who left Oxford, embraced the Romish religion, and went to Flanders, where he was ordained, became canon residentiary of a church in Lorraine, where he published his chief work, "De Illustribus Angliae Scriptoribus," d. 1616. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Pitt, Christopher, Eng. poet, b. 1699, d. 1748. *Biog. Dict.*

Pitt, Thomas, formerly governor of Madras, and father to the earl of Chatham, d. 1726.

Pitt, William, See Chatham.

Pittacus, one of the seven sages of Greece; governor of Mytilene, in the isle of Lesbos, the place of his nativity. He delivered his country from the yoke of the Athenians, by defeating

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defeating their army, and killing Phrynon, their general; and after having drawn up several excellent laws in verse, he resigned the government, d. 570 B. C. ag. 82. *Diog. Laert.*

Pius II. (pope) Eneas Sylvius Piccolomini, of Sienna, hist. and poet, b. A. D. 1405, d. 1464. *Bower.*

Pizarro, Francis, celeb. Spanish general the discoverer and conqueror of Peru, in conjunction with Diego Almagro, a Spanish navigator. They are both charged with horrid cruelties to the inhabitants; and they fell victims to their own ambition, jealousy, and avarice. Almagro revolting, was defeated, and beheaded by Pizarro, who was assassinated by Almagro's friends, in 1541. *Herera.*

Placcius, Vincent, German lawyer, law and miscel. writer. His chief work *A Dictionary of Anonymous Authors*, b. 1642, d. 1699. *Moreri.*

Placette, John, Swiss divine, theolog. and polem. auth. b. 1639, d. 1718. *Ibid.*

Plantin, Christopher, of Antwerp, emin. printer, d. 1598. *Ibid.*

Plautus, Maximus, a Greek monk, fabulist, and epigram. poet, fl. ab. 1327. *Vossius.*

Platina, Bartholomew, a learned Ital. His chief work *A Latin History of the Popes*, from St. Peter to pope Sixtus IV. 1467; continued by Panvinius to Pius IV. 1559. Also, historian of Mantua, &c. b. 1421, d. 1481. *Bayle.*

Plato, the celebrated philosopher of Athens, chief of the academic sect, d. 348 B. C. See *Stanley's Lives of the Philosophers*.

Plato, Greek comic poet, of whom we have only some fragments, fl. ab. 250 B. C. *Vossius.*

Plautus, Marcus Accius, Roman comic poet, d. 184 B. C. *Crucius's Lives of the Roman Poets.*

Playford, John, Eng. musician and composer, b. 1613, d. 1693. *Hawkins Hist. of Music.*

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Pliny, the elder, or Plinius Caius Secundus, native of Verona, a celeb. lawyer and nat. philosopher who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the emperors Vespasian and Titus, and distinguished himself by his valour in the field and his eloquence at the bar. Being too curious in observing the effects of a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and staying too long in his friend's house near it, he was suffocated with the sulphureous smoke, A. D. 79. His natural history, in 37 books, is the only work remaining of this great man, the best edition of which is that of Paris, by father Hardouin, 3 vols. fol. 1723.

Pliny Junior, or Plinius Caecilius Secundus, his nephew, equally celebrated for his abilities as a lawyer, in which profession his eloquence was greatly admired; and is not less conspicuous in his epistles, which are historical, moral, and entertaining. He attained the dignity of consul under Trajan, whose panegyric he pronounced in the senate. This master piece of eloquence, and his letters, are all the remains of this author, though he wrote several other things, particularly an history of his own time, d. ab. 113. [We have two excellent translations of Pliny's letters, one by Melmoth, and the other by lord Orrery, with notes.]

Plot, Dr. Robert, a learned English antiquary, secretary to the Royal Society. He was also professor of chemistry at Oxford, philosoph. nat. hist. and antiqu. auth. d. 1696. *Biog. Diet.*

Plotinus, celeb. Platonic philos. of Lycopolis in Egypt; philos. auth. d. in 270. *Fabrius Bib. Graec.*

Plotius, Lucius, or Callus, being a Gaul, celeb. crit. fl. at Rome ab. 180 B. C.

Plowden, Edmund, Eng. law author, d. A. D. 1584.

Pluche, l'abbé, a celebrated French natural historian. His chief work

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is *Le Spectacle de la Nature*, 9 tom in 12 mō. which was translated into English, under the title of *Nature displayed*, and is held in greatest estimation. Miscel. and theol. writer, b. 1688, d. 1761. *Nouv. Diff.*

Plutarch, of Charonea, celeb. philos. and historian, d. 119. See *Fabricii Bibl. Graec.*

Potocke, Edward, English div. profes. of Hebrew at Oxford, histor. and crit. author, and comment. on the prophets, &c. b. 1604, d. 1691. *Bio. Diff.*

Potocke, Dr. Richard, bishop of Meath in Ireland, traveller into the East, author of a description of that country, d. 1765.

Peetersbourg, Cornelius, emin. Dutch landscape painter, settled some years in England, d. 1660. *De Piles.*

Poggius, Bracciolinus, Florentine; he was a principal reviver of Greek and Latin literature in Europe, and the discoverer of several ancient works that had been given over for lost: amongst others, Quintilian Hist. of Florence: & miscel. Gr. and Lat. author, b. 1380, d. 1459. *Niceron.*

Poids, Anthony le, French phys. and antiqu. author of an esteemed treatise on medals and antique engravings, chiefly Roman, d. aft. 1579.

Poilly, Francis, emin. French engrav. b. 1622, d. 1693. *Moreri.*

Poilly, Nicholas, his brother, engrav. b. 1696. *Ibid.*

Poiret, Peter, Germ. div. theol. auth. d. 1719. *Nouv. Diff.*

Pois, Nicholas and Charles, eminent French physicians. They published medical treatises separately, which the celebrated Boerhaave thought worthy of collecting, and forming into a complete body of physic. He published an edition at Leyden. They fl. at Nancy, ab. 1620. *Dufresnoy.*

Poillon, Nicholas, French div. miscel. author. His chief work, A Sum-

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mary of the Councils, 2 vol. folio, d. 1710. *Niceron.*

Poisson, Raimond, Fr. comic poet and actor, d. 1690.

Poisson, Philip, his nephew, comic poet and actor, d. 1743.

Pole, Reginald, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury, statesman under queen Mary of England; polem. author, b. 1500, d. 1558. See *Wood's Atben. Oxon. and Rapin's Hist. of England.*

Polemon, of Athens, academic philos. d. 270 B. C.

Poleni, Giovanni, the marquis, of Padua, celeb. mathemat. and antiqu. author of a Supplement, in 5 vol. to the Works of Grævius and Gronovius, b. at Padua A. D. 1638, d. 1761. *Nouv. Diff.*

Poli, Martin, of Lucca, eminent chemist, author of a famous treatise in Italian, intitled, "Il Trionfo de gli Acidi," in which he makes acids a sovereign remedy, b. 1662, d. 1714. *Moreri.*

Polidoro, de Caravagio, the place of his birth; eminent Ital. painter, disciple of Raphael, b. 1495, d. 1543. *Vasari.*

Polignac, Melchior de, cardinal, Fr. statesman under Louis XIV. and Latin poet, d. 1741, ag. 80. See *Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XIV.*

Politian, Angelo, or Politianus, a learned Tuscan; hist. and miscel. Latin auth. crit. and poet, b. 1454, d. 1494. *Bayle.*

Pollio, Caius Asinius, a Roman, of consular dignity, celeb. orator and poet, and the occasion of the first library being opened at Rome for public use, fl. ab. A. D. 42. *Vossius.*

Pollio, Trebellius, Latin historian, fl. ab. 305. *Priestley.*

Pollux, Julius, celeb. Greek gram. Greek lexicog, fl. ab. 180. *Vossius.*

Polo, Nicolo, Matteo and Marco, famous travellers, chiefly to the East; their travels were published in Ramusio's collect. fl. ab. 1262. See *Ramusio.*

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Polyænus, Greek author on the stratagems of war, practised by the ancient Greek generals. The best edition is that of Leyden, 1690, 8vo, intitled, "Polyæni Strategatum, Libri octo, &c." d. ab. 164.

Polybius, celeb. Greek univ. histor. from the beginning of the Punic wars to the end of the Macedonian. His history contained 45 books, but only the five first, and some fragments of the twelve following have been recovered from the ruins of time, d. 121 B. C. See *Vellius de Grac. Historicis*.

Polycarp, (canonized) bishop of Smyrna, and martyr; author of an Epistle in Greek to the Philippians. Polycarp was burnt at Smyrna, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 167, ag. 66.

Polycletus, celeb. Greek sculpt. fl. ab. 432 B. C. *Pliny*.

Polyrates, tyrant of Samos, crucified by Orestes, governor of Sardis, for Cambyses, king of Persia, 524 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Polydore, See *Virgil*.

Polygnotus, ancient Greek hist. paint. chiefly of the principal events of Troy, d. ab. 410 B. C. *Pliny*.

Polyhistor, (real name Alexander Cornelius) author of an univ. history, cited by many authors, but not preserved, fl. 88 B. C. *Suid. Lexic.*

Polypercon, renowned Grecian chief, deliverer of many cities in Greece from the usurpations of Eumenes and Antigonus, two of Alexander's generals and successors, fl. 320 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Pomfret, John, English div. and poet, d. A. D. 1667, d. 1702. *Biog. D. G.*

Pompey the Great, (Cneius Pompeius Magnus) the renowned rival of Julius Caesar: being defeated by him at the battle of Pharsalia, owing to the defection of his cavalry, he fled to Egypt by sea. He was basely assassinated by order of Theodosius, prime minister to Ptolemy the Younger, then a minor, 48 B. C. See *Livy* and *Sallust*.

P O M

Pompeys, Cneius and Sextus, his sons, commanded a powerful army when they lost their illustrious father. Julius Caesar pursued them into Spain, and defeated them at the battle of Munda, in which Cneius was slain, 45 B. C. Sextus made himself master of Sicily, but being defeated in the celebrated naval engagement at Actium, by Augustus and Lepidus, he fled to Asia, with only 7 ships, the remains of his fleet, which consisted of more than 350; and from thence, unable to continue the war, he was obliged to retire to Lebros, where renewing the war by raising an army, and seizing on some considerable cities, Marcus Titius, in the interest of Marc Antony, gave him battle, defeated him, took him prisoner, and basely put him to death, 35 B. C. *Univ. Hist.* and *Liv.*

Pomponatius, Peter, Ital. philos. best known by his famous treatise, "De Immortalitate Animæ," in which he denies that the immortality of the soul can be proved on philosophical principles, but affirms it as an article of faith. Latin philos. writer, d. 1225. *Bayle*.

Pomponius, Mela, a Spaniard, emin. geographer. His chief work, "De Situ Orbis;" the best edition that of Leyden, 1722, cum notis variorum, fl. ab. A. D. 40.

Pomponius, Secundus, Roman consul, and Latin tragic poet, mentioned by Pliny and Quintilian, but his works are lost, fl. ab. A. D. 40.

Pomponius, Sextus, celeb. Rom. lawyer, d. aft. 161. *Priestly*.

Pomponius, Lætus Julius, of Calabria, sometimes improperly called Peter of Calabria, a learned philosopher, author of several Latin works respecting the hist. and antiquities of Rome; an Abridgement of the Lives of the Cæsars, from the death of Gordian to that of Justinian III. editor of Sallust, Pliny junior, and Cicero, and comment.

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en Quintilian, &c. d. 1495, ag. 70. *Vossius.*

Ponce, Paul, Florentine sculpt. fl. ab. 1562. *Dufresnoy.*

Pontanus, Joannes, Jovianus, Italian statesman under Alfonsum the younger, king of Arragon; hist. of the wars of Ferdinand I. and John of Anjou; and Latin poet, b. 1426, d. 1503. *Niceron.*

Pontanus, Joannes Isaacus, of Denmark, phys. and mathem. Latin hist. of Denmark down to 1548, and of Amsterdam, &c. and poet, d. 1540. *Ibid.*

Postorne, James, Florentine painter, b. 1493, d. 1556. *Vasari.*

Poole, Matthew, English div. author of *Synopsis Criticorum*, 5 vol. fol. being an abridgement of the best commentators on the sacred writings, b. 1624, d. 1669. *Biog. Brit.*

Pope, Sir Thomas, statesman under Henry VIII. and Mary, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, d. 1559.

Pope, Alexander, celeb. English poet and miscel. prose writer, b. 1688, d. 1744. *Biog. Brit.*

Popple, William, Eng. dram. auth. d. 1764.

Porc, Charles, a learned French jesuit, miscel. and dram. writer, b. 1605, d. 1741. *Voltaire Essai sur l'Histoiré.*

Porphyrius, of Tyre, Platonic philos. philos. author, d. ab. 304, ag. 71. *Holstenius in Vita Porphyrii.*

Porfenna, king of Etruria, famous for his siege of Rome, in order to restore the exiled king Tarquin the Proud, d. 505 B. C. See *Livy.*

Potti, John Baptist, a learned Neapolitan, nat. hist. dram. poet and crit. d. A. D. 1515. *Moreri.*

Poxa, Simon, professor of philos. at Pisa, moral philosoph. author, d. 1554. *Ibid.*

Porte, Pierre de la, French political writer, on the affairs of the regency of Anna of Austria, d. 1680, ag. 77.

Portes, Philip des, French poet, b. 1546, d. 1606.

Porteus, Gregory, an Italian, elegant Greek and Latin poet, fl. ab. 1630. *Niceron.*

Porus, the renowned Indian emperor, conquered by Alexander the Great, who was so charmed with his undaunted valour and fortitude, that he restored him his dominions, and became his ally, fl. ab. 328 B. C. See *Quintus Curtius.*

Posidonius, celeb. Stoic philosopher, d. ab. 50 B. C. ag. 84. *Diog. Laert.*

Posidippus, of Callandria, com. poet, fl. ab. 530 B. C. *Vossius.*

Posthumius, celeb. sculptor of Rome, fl. ab. A. D. 20.

Postlethwayte, Malachy, emin. Eng. commercial writer, d. 1767.

Potamo, of Alexandria, philos. fl. A. D. 1.

Potenger, John, English barrister, poet, and miscel. writer, b. 1647, d. 1733. *Nicholl's Collection of Poems.*

Poter, Paul, Dutch landscape painter, d. 1654. *De Piles.*

Potter, Christopher, bishop of Carlisle. polem. writer, b. 1591, d. 1646. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Potter, John, archbishop of Canterbury, celeb. antiqu. and critic. hist. of the antiqu. of Greece, theol. and critic. Latin and English writer, b. 1674, d. 1747. *Biog. Britan.*

Pourbus, Peter, of Antwerp, landscape painter, d. 1580, ag. 40. *De Piles.*

Pourbus, Francis, his son, portrait painter, d. 1622. *Ibid.*

Poussin, Nicholas, celeb. Fr. landscape and hist. painter, b. 1594, d. 1665. *Ibid.*

Powell, George, Eng. actor and dram. writer, d. 1714. *Biog. Dram.*

Powell, William Samuel, learned Eng. divine, and writer, b. 1717, d. 1775. *Biog. Dict.*

Pradon, Nicholas, French poet and dram. writer, d. 1698. *Ibid.*

Pratinas, Greek tragic poet, fl. ab. 500 B. C. *Vossius.*

Pratt, Sir John, chief justice of the King's Bench under Geo. I. father to

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to the great lord Camden, now living, d. A. D. 1725.

Praxagoras, of Athens, Greek hist. of the Kings of Athens, fl. ab. A. D. 345.

Praxilla, Greek poetess, fl. ab. 492 B. C. *Vossius*.

Praxiteles, famous Greek sculptor, fl. ab. 340 B. C. *Pliny*.

Praxiteles, famous Roman engraver, fl. 55 B. C. *Ibid.*

Prestet, John, French mathemat. author, d. A. D. 1690. *Moreri*.

Preston, Thomas, Eng. dram. writer, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, b. and d. uncert. *Biog. Dram.*

Prestre, Sebastian. See *Vauban*.

Preti, Jerome, Ital. poet, d. 1626. *Niceron*.

Prevot, d'exiles, Anthony François, French abbé, a voluminous French historical and miscel. author, also novelist, and translator of novels from the English, b. 1667, d. 1763. *Neuv. Dif.*

Priam, the famous king of Troy, slain by Pyrrhus, 1184 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Price, or Pricæus, John, a learned Englishman, born a protestant, but became a Roman Catholic at Florence, comment. on different parts of the Bible, and on the *Apology* and *Metamorphoses* of Apuleius, d. at Rome, A. D. 1676. *Niceron*.

Price, Francis, Eng. archit. d. 1753.

Prichard, Mrs. celeb. English actress, excelled both in tragedy and comedy, d. 1769.

Prideaux, John, bishop of Worcester, theol. writer in Latin and English, b. 1578, d. 1650. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Prideaux, Dr. Humphrey, a learned English divine, histor. and critic. writer. His chief work, *The Connection of the Old and New Testament*, which may be considered as a body of ancient universal history, it comprises the affairs of Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, as well as those of the Jews, and illustrates many parts of profane history, which before were obscure, b. 1648, d.

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1724. See *Life of Prideaux*, edit. 1748, 8vo.

Priezac, Daniel de, eminent French lawyer, politic. and miscel. writer, d. 1662. *Niceron*.

Primatticcio, Francisco, of Bologna, emin. painter, chiefly in basso rilievo, and modeller in stucco, excelled in battles, d. at Paris, 1570. *De Piles*.

Pringle, Sir John, em. phys. and med. author, b. in Scotland, 1707, d. 1782. *Life by Dr. Kipps*.

Priolo, or Priolus, a Venetian, but settled in France; statesm. and hist. of France in Latin, from the death of Louis XIII. to the 21st of Louis XIV. 1664, b. 1602, d. 1667. *Bayle*.

Prior, Matthew, statesm. celeb. Eng. poet, and miscel. prose writer, b. 1664, d. 1721. *Biog. Brit.*

Priscian, or Priscianus, of Cæsarea, emin. grammarian, critic. author and Lat. poet, fl. ab. 525. *Vossius*.

Priscilian, one of the fathers of the primitive Christian church; a favourer of the opinions of the Gnostics and Manichees, put to death as a heretic, by sentence of a council of bishops at Bourdeaux, who suffered personally at the execution, in 386. *Du Pin*.

Priscus, of Thrace, wrote the lives of Attila, Genseric, &c. of which only some fragments are preserved, fl. ab. 475. *Vossius*.

Probus, Marcus Aurelius; from the son of a gardener, became, by his great valour as a soldier, and his eminent virtues, emperor of Rome, to which dignity he was raised by the army. After having subdued the barbarous nations that had made incursions into different parts of the empire, where they committed horrid cruelties, and governed with great wisdom and clemency, he was massacred in the 7th year of his reign, by some soldiers who were weary of the public works at which he made them labour, in 282.

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232. See *Crevier's Hist. of the Rom. Emperors.*

Probus, Valerius, emin. Latin gram. of whose works we have only fragments, published in the catalogue of ancient grammarians, by Putschius, fl. ab. 160.

Procaccini, Camillus, of Bologna, emin. painter, b. 1546, d. 1626.

De Pilis.

Procaccini, Julius Cæsar, his brother, emin. painter, b. 1548, d. 1626.

Ib. — There are likewise Carlo Antonio, youngest brother, who excelled in fruit and flower-pieces; and Ercole Juniore, his son, who painted several history pieces for the city of Turin, and d. there in 1676.

Proclus, Diodorus, of Lycea, Platonic philos. and mathem. Greek comment. on Plato, &c. writer against the Christian religion, and Latin poet, d. in 485. *Vossius.*

Proclus, (canonized) patriarch of Constantinople, Gr. theolog. writer, d. 447. *Bibl. Patrum.*

Procopius, of Cesarea, celeb. Greek historian. His history commences towards the end of the reign of Anastasius, emperor of the East, ab. 407, and is carried down to the year 649. It contains the Persian war, and the irruptions of the Vandals and Ostrogoths. There is likewise a secret history, or anecdotes illustrative of the general history, ascribed to him, but its authenticity is suspected by the learned, fl. ab. 534. *Vossius de Gr. Hist.*

Procopius, Gazeus, Greek rhet. and sophist, comment. on different parts of the Bible, fl. ab. 520. *Bayle.*

Prodicus, Greek philosoph. disciple of Pythagoras, fl. 400 B. C.

Prodicus, chief of the sect of Adamites, who assembled naked in their places of worship, fl. ab. A. D. 130. *Eusebius.*

Prometheus, the son of Japhet, supposed to have been the first discoverer of the art of striking fire by flint and steel, which gave rise to

the fable of his stealing fire from heaven. A renowned warrior, but whose history is involved in fable, fl. ab. 1687 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Pronapides, of Athens, Greek poet, supposed to be Homer's master, fl. ab. 950 B. C. *Diodorus Siculus.*

Pronomus, of Thebes, Greek tragic and comic poet; said to be the inventor of flutes, fl. ab. 274 B. C. *Vossius.*

Propertius, Sextus Aurelius, a Roman, celeb. Latin poet, d. ab. 7 B. C. *Crusius's Lives of Rom. Poets.*

Propertia de Rossi, of Bologna, became emin. for sculpture under the pontificate of Clement VII. ab. A. D. 1530. *Nouv. Diet.*

Prosper, (canonized) called also Tiro Prosper, of Aquitaine. After having passed his youth in debauchery, he became a great penitent; made pilgrimages to Rome, and led an austere life, exhorting the people to penitence; but whether he was a priest or a layman is uncertain; but he has left several works, some theol. others polem. and critic. and some poems on pious subjects, d. 456.

Protagoras, of Abdera, Greek Eleatic philos. d. ab. 400 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Protogenes, of Caunus, in the isle of Rhodes, celeb. painter, memorable for refusing to paint the battles of Alexander, because he loved only to paint tranquil scenes, fl. 308 B. C. *Pliny.*

Prudentius, Quintus Aurelius, native of Spain, Latin poet on pious subjects, and polem. author, b. A. D. 348, d. ab. 412. *Bayle.*

Prynne, William, emin. Eng. lawyer, hist. polit. and miscel. author, so voluminous that his works consist of forty vol. in fol. and 4to, b. 1600, d. 1669. For the particulars of his life, and of the persecutions he suffered for his writings and political conduct. See *the general Histories of England.*

Psalmazan, George, the fictitious name of a very extraordinary man, born

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born in one of the Southern provinces of France, and designed for a friar; who, after various adventures, arrived at London, under the character of a Japanese converted to Christianity; and there, under the patronage and sanction of the pious and learned Dr. Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, he wrote a fabulous history of the island of Formosa, translated the church catechism into his pretended Formosan language, and was greatly caressed by all the nobility and gentry as a prodigy; and the better to support his imposture, he lived chiefly on raw meat. He was sent to Oxford to pursue his studies, and in the end, being forsaken by his patrons, on account of some discoveries they made respecting the history of Formosa, he had recourse to his pen in a more honourable way; and was concerned in writing and compiling works of repute, particularly, *The Universal History*, d. 1763, ag. ab. 86. See *Memoirs of his Life, written by himself, and published after his death*.

Phammeticus, or Pammictichus, a renowned conqueror, who subduing eleven other petty kings of Egypt, became the founder of the kingdom of Egypt, ab. 670 B. C. He is memorable likewise for taking the city of Azot, after a siege of 29 years; and discovering the sources of the river Nile. *Univ. Hist.*

Psellus, Michael, Greek philos. phys. and mathem. writer on those sciences, fl. 1060.

Ptolemy, Soter, or Lagus, king of Egypt, a renowned warrior, and an excellent prince: he established an academy at Alexandria, and was himself a man of letters, d. 284 B. C. ag. 92. *Univ. Hist.*

Ptolemy, Philadelphus, his second son; succeeds him to the exclusion of Ptolemy Ceraunus. Renowned as a conqueror, but more revered for his great virtues and political abilities, he established and aug-

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mented the famous Alexandrian library, which had been begun by his father. He greatly increased the commerce of Egypt, and granted considerable privileges to the Jews, from whom he obtained a copy of the Old Testament, which he caused to be translated into Greek, and deposited in his library. This is supposed to have been the version called *The Septuagint*, d. 246 B. C. ag. 64. See *Univ. Hist.* and *Josephus*.

— Ceraunus, the elder brother, fled to Seleucus, king of Macdon, who received him hospitably, in return for which he assassinated him and usurped his crown. He then invited Arsinoe, who was his widow and his own sister, to share the government with him; but as soon as he got her in his power, he murdered her and her children. He was at length defeated, killed, and torn limb from limb by the Gauls, 279 B. C. *Ibid.*

Ptolemy, Claudius, of Petushium in Egypt, astron. geog. and mathem. d. ab. A. D. 162, ag. 78. See *Vossius de Scient. Mathem.*

Publicola. See *Valerius*.

Publius, Serus, celeb. mimic poet, fl. ab. 40 E. C. *Vossius de Poet. Graec.*

Pucci, Antonio, Ital. poet, fl. 1370. *Tiraboschi*.

Puffendorf, Samuel, eminent German civil. and hist. law, histor. and politic. author in Latin, b. A. D. 1631, d. 1694. *Niceron*.

Puget, Peter, French archit. sculpt. and painter, b. 1623, d. 1693. *Feilibien*.

Pulteney, William, the celeb. English patriot under that name, afterwards earl of Bath, politic. writer, d. 1764.

Purchas, Samuel, English div. and hist. b. 1557, d. 1604. *Eng. Britan.*

Purcell, Henry, celeb. musician, and composer, b. 1658, d. 1695.

Puteanus, Erycius, native of Guelderland, emin. lawyer, rhet. hist. politic.

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politic. and mathem. author, b. 1574, d. 1646. *Bayle.*

Putchius, Elias, of Antwerp, editor of Sallust, and author of a Catalogue, or collection of the Fragments of thirty-three ancient grammarians, with notes, b. 1580, d. 1606. *Nouv. Dict.*

Puy, Peter de, learned Frenchman and antiquarian writer, and historian, b. 1583, d. 1652. *Voltaire* *Essai de l'Histoire, Biog. Dict.*

Pyle, Thomas, Eng. div. and theologian, b. 1674, d. 1757. *Biog. Dict.*

Pyrho, celeb. Greek Sceptic philosopher, b. 304 B. C. *Stanley.*

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Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, a renowned conqueror, and able politician; slain before Argos, by a tile flung upon his head from the walls, by a woman with whose son he was fighting, 272 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Pythagoras, of Sidon, founder of the Pythagorean sect of philosophers. All we have remaining of this celebrated sage are, his Maxims, and his Golden Verses, translated into English by Rowe, d. 497 B. C. ag. 71. See *Stanley's Lives of the Philosophers.*

Pytheas, of Athens, celeb. rhetorician and orator, fl. 330 B. C. *Suidas Lexicon.*

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QUADRATUS, (canonized) said to be a disciple of the apostles, and bishop of Athens; composed an apology for the christians, which he presented to the emperor Adrian, and thereby put an end to the persecution, ab. A. D. 125. *Euseb.*

Quarles, Francis, English poet, author of the emblems, b. 1592, d. 1644.

Quattromani, Sertorio, of Naples, Lat. and Ital. poet, d. 1606. *Dufresnoy.*

Quellinus, Erasmus, of Antwerp, eminent painter, disciple of Reubens, b. 1607, d. **uncert.** He left a son, John Erasmus Quellinus, who followed the same profession, and painted some pictures in Italy, which are esteemed. *De Piles.*—His nephew, Arthur Quellinus, was an eminent sculptor, and executed the admired carved work in the town-house at Amsterdam, after designs of Hubert Quellinus, of the same family. *Nouv. Dict.*

Querengi, Anthony, of Padua, Latin and Ital. poet, b. 1546, d. 1633. *Moreri.*

Querno, Camillus, Ital. poet, d. 1528. *Paul Jovius.*

Quesne, Abraham du, a brave French admiral, signalized himself by three victories obtained over the united fleets of Spain and Holland in 1676, &c. b. 1610, d. 1688. See *Hennault's Hist. of France.*

Quesnel, Pasquier, French div. and, after the death of Anthony Arnauld, chief of the sect of Jansenists in France. Theol. and polem. author. His chief work, *Moral Reflections on the New Testament*, b. 1634, d. 1719. *Niceron.*

Quesnoy, Francois de, of Bruxelles, celeb. sculptor, known also by the name of Francis the Fleming, d. 1644, ag. 52. *Moreri.*

Queveijo, Francisco de, of Madrid, excellent Spanish poet, and moral and satirical prose writer, b. 1570, d. 1645. *Nicolas Antonio de Script. Hispan.*

Quien (de la neuf-ville) Jacques de, a French officer, who quitted the military life, and became eminent at

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at the bar. Historian of Portugal, to the death of Emanuel I, in 1521, b. 1647, d. 1728. *Niceron.*

Quien, Michael Le, a learned French Dominican, editor of *Johannes Damascenus*, b. 1661, d. 1733.

Quillet, Claudius, a French physician, and elegant Latin poet, author of “*Callipædia, seu de pulchæ et proliis habendæ Ratione.*” Translated into English by Armstrong, b. 1602, d. 1661. *Bayle.*

Quin, James, a celeb. English comedian, and so just and harmonious in his pronunciation of the English language, that he was engaged by Frederick prince of Wales, to teach his royal family the true pronunciation of their native tongue: the pupil who profited most by his instructions was the present king of Great Britain, George III. whose graceful address, and correct delivery of his speeches from the throne, are greatly admired, b. in London, d. 1766.

Quinault, Philip, celeb. French dram. poet, b. 1635, d. 1688. *Dufresnoy.*

Quincy, Le marquis de, French officer and engineer, author of *The Military History of Louis XIV.* a work proper to be read by young gentlemen educated for the military life; even useful to officers of every nation, d. ab. 1720.

Quincy, Dr. John, emin. Eng. phys. and med. author, d. 1723.

Quintilian, (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus) celeb. lawyer, rhetorician, and orator; by some supposed to be a Spaniard, by others a Roman. The latter is most likely; for it is certain he was at Rome in his childhood, received his education there, and taught rhetoric at the expence of the government. His chief work, which has rendered him famous in all ages, is, his “*Institutiones Oratoriae.*” d. ab. A. D. 110.

Quintin, John, French civilian, author of a Description of the Isle of Malta, in Latin, d. 1561. *Moret.*

Quintin, Mefius, or Matys, sometimes

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called the Blacksmith of Antwerp. After having followed that business near twenty years, he fell in love with a painter’s daughter, who refused to marry her to any person but a painter; upon which Quintin studied the art, learned to draw, and the first portrait he painted was that of his mistress, which pleased the father so well, that he gave him his daughter, and afterwards became eminent in his new profession, d. 1529. *D. P. D.*

Quintinie, John de la, famous French gardener, and writer on that subject, b. 1626, d. uncert. *B. f. D. G.*

Quintus Curtius, (Q. Curtius Rufus) author of the celeb. Latin history of Alexander the Great, which has at once immortalized the hero and the historian. The learned are divided in opinion, and totally at a loss about his country, and the time in which he lived: some affirm that he flourished under Vespasian or Trajan, ab. A. D. 68. Others, particularly Lenglet Dufresnoy, place him under Theodosius the Great, ab. A. D. 378. As to his country, from the elegance of his Latin it is most probable he was a Roman.

Quintus, Calabar, ancient Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to Homer’s Iliad. A copy of his poem in 14 books was found by Cardinal Bessarion, in St. Nicholas’ church, near Otranto in Calabria, from whence he was called *Quintus Calabar.* No conjecture is formed of the time in which he lived.

Quirini, cardinal, a noble Venetian, and a very learned man, who visited all parts of Europe, to converse with the literati, and resided for some time in London, where he formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton, bishop Burnet, and other learned Englishmen. *Antiq. hist. and phil. auth. b. 1680, d. 1755. Nova. D. G.*

Quod, vult Deus, was bishop of Carthage when that city was taken by Genseric, king of the Goths, in 439. *the*

the year 439. Those barbarians put the prelate and his clergy in old leaky ships, without any provision,

yet they miraculously arrived safe at Naples. *Nouv. Dict.*

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RABAN, Maut Magnentius, arch. bishop of Mentz, theol. auth. b. 788, d. 856. *Da Pin.*

Rabel, John, emin. French painter, fl. in the 16th cent. *De Piles.*

Rabelais, Francis, the celeb. French satirist, was both a priest and physician. His chief work is a satirical romance, intitled, *The History of Gargantua and Pantagruel.* The objects ridiculed are monks, priests, popes; and knaves and fools of every class, b. 1483, d. 1553. *Niceron.*

Rabirius, emin. Roman architect, fl. ab. A. D. 90. *Felibien.*

Rabetin, Fran^cois, (de Buffi) author of esteemed Military Memoirs, fl. ab. 1555. *Niceron.*

Rabutin, Roger, (comte de Buffi) French mil^cel. writer and poet, b. 1618, d. 1693. *Ibid.*

Racan, (Honorat de Bevil) marquis of, French poet, b. 1589, d. 1670. *Bayle.*

Rachel, Joachim, Germ. satir. poet, d. 1669. *Dufresnoy.*

Racine, John, celeb. French dram. poet, b. 1639, d. 1699. *Bayle.*

Racine, Louis, his youngest son, poet, chiefly on pious subjects; critic on poetry, translator of Milton, &c. b. 1692, d. 1763. *Nouv. Dict.*

Radcliffe, Dr. John, eminent English phys. founder of the Radclifffian library at Oxford, b. 1650, d. 1714. See *Memoirs of his Life, London, 1715.* 8vo.

Raderus, Matthew, Germ. jesuit, antiqu. and critic. writer, editor of the *Chronicle of Alexandria*, d. 1634. *Niceron.*

Raguenet, Fran^cois, French abb^e, hist. and miscel. writer. His chief work "Monumens de Rome," a description of every thing curious to be seen in that famous city, d. 1722. *Dufresnoy.*

Rainolds, John, English div. and theol. author, b. 1549, d. 1607. *Biog. Diet.*

Raleigh, Sir Walter, a renowned English admiral; and a worthy patriot, writer of an esteemed History of the World, to the end of the Macedonian empire, 323 B. C. This great man was sacrificed to the resentment of the court of Spain, by that pusillanimous prince James I. upon an ill-grounded charge of treason. The losses the Spaniards had sustained by his valour, were so many services performed for his country, which ought to have gained him the protection of his sovereign, instead of an ignominious death, b. 1552, beheaded 1618. See *Oldys's Life of Sir W. R.*

Ralph, de Diceto, hist. fl. ab. 1209. *Blair.*

Ralph, James, English hist. and poet, d. 1762. *Biog. Diet.*

Ramazzini, Bernardin, emin. Ital. phys. med. author, b. 1633, d. 1714. *Moreri.*

Rambouts, Theodore, of Antwerp, miniature paint. d. 1642. *De Piles.*

Rameau, John Philip, emin. French musician and composer, b. 1683, d. 1764. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ramirius, of Leon, king of Spain, a renowned warrior; put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle, d. 850. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

E e Ramfay,

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Ramsay, Andrew Michael, styled also The Chevalier Ramsay; hist. polit. and moral philosoph. writer, b. 1686, d. 1743. *Biog. Brit.*

Ramsay, Allan, Scotch pastoral poet, d. 1758.

Ramus, Peter, celeb. French professor of philosophy, eloquence, and mathematics, mathem. auth. b. 1515. fell in the massacre of Paris, 1572.

Ramusio, or Ramnusio, of Venice, author of a Collection of Voyages in Italian, 3 vol. fol. d. 1557. *Dufresnoy.*

Ranby, John, emin. English surgeon, chirurg. writer, d. 1773, ag. 73.

Ranc, John, French portrait painter, b. 1674, d. 1735. *De Piles.*

Randolph, Sir Thomas, emin. Eng. statesman under queen Elizabeth, b. 1523, d. 1590.

Randolph, Thomas, English dramatic poet, b. 1605, d. 1634. *Langbaine's Account of Dram. Poets.*

Raoux, Peter, French paint. b. 1677, d. 1734. *Nouv. Ditt.*

Raphael-Sanzio, of Urbino, the chief of the Italian, and by connoisseurs in the art, styled, The Prince of modern Painters. Also, an excellent architect; St. Peter's at Rome was built from his design, and under his direction, b. 1483, d. 1520. *Wafari.*

Rapin, Nicholas, of Poitou, Lat. and French poet, d. 1608. *Dufresnoy.*

Rapin, René, of Tours, French jesuit, celeb. Latin poet, and elegant prose writer on various subjects of literature; chiefly critical. Basil Kennet published a translation into English of his critical works in 1705, b. 1621, d. 1687. *Bayle.*

Rapin de Thoyras, Paul, native of Languedoc; fled to England soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantz; he afterwards went to Holland, and entered into the military service, but came back to England with king William, under whom he served, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, and at the siege of Limerick; but not being promoted ac-

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cording to his expectations, he retired to Wezel, in the duchy of Cleves, where he employed the remainder of his life (near seventeen years) in compiling his History of England, down to the accession of William and Mary, 1689. It was written by the author in French, and is esteemed the most impartial history of England yet extant. It has, besides, the advantage of the proper documents to authenticate doubtful events, which he took the pains to collate from Rymer's *Fœdera*: for this reason I have referred to it so frequently in this compendium. It was translated by the Rev. N. Tindal, who continued the history to 1760, with notes to the whole. Rapin was b. in 1661, d. 1725.

Rafis, or Rhafes, celeb. Arabian phys. known also by the name of Almansor, and Aubecre Arazi. He was the Galen of the Arabians; his medical works have been translated into Latin. Rafis was the first writer on the small pox, &c. in the 10th cent. *Le Clerc's Hist. de la Medicine.*

Ratramnes, a monk of Corbie in France, who fl. in the ninth cent. and was the opponent of Hincmar, against whom he published two books upon predestination. But his famous Latin treatise on the body and blood of Christ gained him the highest reputation with the Roman Catholics, as it laid the foundation for introducing the doctrine of transubstantiation into the creed. *Nouv. Ditt.*

Ravius, native of Berlin, professor of the oriental languages, author of a Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, and English grammar, &c. b. 1613, d. 1677. *Niceron.*

Rawlinson, Dr. Richard, English antiquary, d. 1755, ag. 65. *Biog. Brit.*

Rawlinson, Thomas, a learned collector of books, d. 1725, aged 44. *Biog. Ditt.*

Rawlinson,

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Rawlinson, Christopher, antiquarian and crit. writer, b. 1677, d. 1732. *Collier's Dict.*

Ray, or Wray, John, English divine, and celeb. nat. philosopher, nat. histor. and critic, b. 1628, d. 1705. *Biog. Brit.*

Ray, Benjamin, ingenious Eng. div. and author of some miscel. pieces, d. 1760. *Hist. of the Spalding Society.*

Raymond, Robert lord, chief justice of the King's Bench, law writer, d. 1733.

Raynaldi, Oderic, Roman friar, continuator of the ecclesiastical annals of Baronius, d. ab. 1670.

Razi, Mahomed Ben Zacharia, celeb. Arabian phys. chemist, and astronomer, d. ab. 922. *Dufresnoy.*

Real, Cæsar Richard de St. eminent French miscel. writer, d. 1692. *Niceron.*

Real, Gaspar de, French political writer, b. 1682, d. 1752. *Nouv. Dict.*

Reaumur, René Antoine Ferchault sieur de, celeb. French mathemat. philos. and nat. hist. the first inventor of the art of making steel and tin in France, which before his time were imported into that kingdom from other countries. He likewise gave a new construction to the thermometer, which bears his name to this day, b. 1683, d. 1757. *Nouv. Dict.*

Reboulet, Simon, French jesuit, and historian of Louis XIV. pope Clement XI. &c. b. 1687, d. 1752. *Ibid.*

Rebuffe, Peter, French civil. and law writer, b. 1487, d. 1557. *Niceron.*

Recared I. a renowned king of the Visigoths, born at Castile, succeeded Louvigild his father in the throne of that kingdom in 586: became a convert to christianity, and signalized himself as a great general, and the beneficent father of his people, d. 601.

Rechenberg, Adam, Saxon prot. div.

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and polem. writer, b. 1642, d. 1727. *Nouv. Dict.*

Rechenberg, Charles Ortho, his son, of Leipzick, emin. civil. and civil law author, b. 1689, d. 1751. *Ibid.*

Rechiarus, king of the Suevi, a renowned warrior, taken prisoner by Theodosic II. king of the Goths, and put to death in 456. *De Guine's Histoire des Huns.*

Redi, Francis, emin. Ital. phys. hist. nat. philos. and poet, b. 1626, d. 1697. *Niceron.*

Reginon, a French benedictine, chronologist of his time, d. in 915.

Regiomontanus, of Konisberg in Franconia, (real name John Muller) celebr. astronomer, inventor of some mathemat. instruments, and astronomical writer, b. 1436, d. 1476. *Vossius de Scientia Math.*

Regis, Peter Sylvanus, French philos. b. 1632, d. 1707. *Niceron.*

Regis, Peter, French phys. med. auth. b. 1636, d. 1726. *Nouv. Dict.*

Regner, king of Denmark, a renowned conqueror, d. 849.

Regnard, John Francis, celeb. French traveller, hist. of his own voyages and travels, and dramatic poet, b. 1647, d. 1709. *Niceron.*

Regnaldin, Thomas, Fren. statuary. His works are chiefly in the gardens of the Tuilleries at Paris, and at Versailles, d. 1706, ag. 79. *Nouv. Dict.*

Regnier, Mathurin, French satir. poet, b. 1573, d. 1613. *Niceron.*

Regnier, Desmarests, French abbé, French, Latin, Italian, and Spanish poet and translator, b. 1632, d. 1713.

Regulus, Attilius, a renowned Roman general and admiral, d. about 251 B. C. See *Livy*.

Rehoboam, king of Judah, d. 953 B. C. See *The Bible*.

Reidanus, Everhard, of Arnheim, Lat. hist. of Flanders from 1566 to 1601, d. 1602, ag. 53.

Reinbeck, John Gustavus, Hanoverian d.v.

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div. metaphys. and theol. author in Germ. b. 1682, d. 1741. *Nouv. Diet.*

Reineccius, Renier, a German Latin hist. chronologift; b. 1525. *Melc. Adam.*

Reinecaus, Thomas, German phys. and antiquary, med. and philos. and critical auth. in Latin, b. 1587, d. 1667. *Bayle.*

Reland, Hadrian, a Dutchman, celeb. professor of the oriental languages, philos. and poet, miscel. Latin author on historical and critical subjects, b. 1676, d. 1718. *Niceron.*

Rembrandt Van Rein, celeb. Dutch painter and engraver, b. near Leyden, 1606, d. 1688. *De Piles.*

Remigius, a div. d. ab. 900. *Priestley.*

Renaudot, Theophrastus, French phys. the first author of news-papers in France, for which he had an exclusive licence from Louis XIII. continued to him by Louis XIV. Miscel. writer, b. 1623, d. 1653. *Niceron.*

Renaudot, Eusebius, his grandson, professor of oriental languages; hist. crit. and theol. author, b. 1646, d. 1720. *Ibid.*

Restaut, Peter, French grammarian, auth. of the best grammar extant of that language, intitled, "Principes généraux & Raisonnés de la Grammaire Françoise," d. 1764. *Nouv. Diet.*

Restout, John, emin. French painter, b. 1692, d. 1768. *Ibid.*

Retz, cardinal de, See *Gondi.*

Reuchlin, John, a learned German, who greatly contributed to the restoration of literature in Europe. At the request of several learned men at Rome, he changed his name to Capnio. He first introduced the study of the Hebrew tongue amongst modern christians. His chief publication was, "Epistolæ obscurorum Virorum." b. 1450, d. 1522. *Melc. Adam.*

Reys, Antonio Dos, celeb. Portuguese poet, b. 1690, d. 1738.

Rhazes, celeb. Arabian phys. d. 952, ag. 80.

Rhenamus, Beatus, German critic on ancient Latin authors, and hist. of Germ. in Latin, b. 1485, d. 1547. *Melc. Adam.*

Rhodius, Ambrose, Germ. phys. and mathem. med. and mathemat. author, b. 1577, d. 1633.

Rhodius, John, Danish phys. and med. author, b. 1587, d. 1631.

Rhodoman, Laurentius, a learned German, Greek poet and critic, b. 1546, d. 1606. *Melc. Adam.*

Rhæcus, of Samos, ancient Greek archit. and sculptor, fl. 730 B.C.

Rhotenamer, John, of Munich, emin. painter in the style of Tintoret, b. A. D. 1564, d. uncertain.

Ribera, Anastasius Pantaloondo, Span. satir. poet, fl. ab. 1633. *De Piles.*

Ribera Joseph, called also L. T. T. Paganon, emin. Span. painter, d. 1650. *De Piles.*

Ricaut, or **Rycaut**, Sir Paul, emin. English politic. and critic. writer, hist. of the Ottoman empire, continuator of Knolles's History of the Turks, from 1623 to 1700; and of Platina's Lives of the Popes; Translator from the Spanish, &c. d. 1700. *Gen. Biog. Diet.*

Ricci, Michael Angelus, cardinal; mathem. writer, b. at Rome, 1619, d. 1681. *Niceron.*

Ricci, Sebastian, Venetian painter, b. 1659, d. 1734. *Nouv. Diet.*

Riccio, Michael, Ital. Historian, d. 1515.

Riccioli, Joannes Baptista, celebrated Ital. jesuit, astronom. mathemat. and philosoph. author, b. 1598, d. 1671. *Weidleri Astronom. Hist.*

Riccoboni, Lewis of Modena, celeb. actor, dram. author and dram. crit. d. 1753, ag. 79. *Nouv. Diet.*

Rich, John, English actor, d. 1761, aged 69.

Richard I. king of England, b. 1157: ascended the throne, upon the demise of his father Hen. II. in 1189. He became heir to the crown by the

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the death of his elder brother Henry, in 1183. Richard, for his signal valour and personal intrepidity, was called *Cœur de Lion*. The epidemical rage of crusading agitated all Europe when he came to the throne, and determined him to have a share in the false glory of these barbarous invasions of the rights of mankind. He joined in a crusade with Philip Augustus, king of France, in 1191. The same year he set sail from Messina, and was driven by a storm into the isle of Crete; and part of his fleet being stranded in the isle of Cyprus, the people who escaped on shore were stripped and imprisoned by Isaac the tyrant, styling himself Emperor of Cyprus: he likewise refused to let the ship which had the queen-dowager of Sicily, Richard's sister, and Berengera, princess of Navare, his future queen, enter the harbour, though in great distress: upon which Richard directed his whole force against Cyprus, took, and obliged Isaac to surrender at discretion, whom he sent in silver chains to Tripoli. The armies of the crusaders joined at the siege of Acon, which was surrendered to the christian princes; and Leopold, duke of Austria, setting up his standard in one quarter of the town, Richard ordered it to be pulled down by his soldiers, and trod under foot. Leopold afterwards resented this affront. Philip envying the glory Richard had acquired at the siege of Acon, after much solicitation prevailed on the confederate princes to let him return with his army to France. The defection of Philip caused that of a multitude of other nations, grown tired of the crusades; so that Richard found himself at the head, indeed, of the christian armies, but with diminished forces; yet his valour seemed to increase with his difficulties, and Saladin, sultan of Egypt opposing his march to Joppa, with

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an army of 300,000 men, he gave him battle; performed prodigies of valour; personally engaged with the sultan; dismounted him; and gained a complete victory: 40,000 of the enemy were left dead in the field of battle; and the victorious Richard marched to Jerusalem, but the confederate princes growing still more and more jealous of his fame, on slight pretences, resolved, in a council of war, to defer the siege to another year: the dukes of Burgundy and Austria likewise drew off their forces to Tyre; and thus abandoned, Richard thought proper to make a peace with Saladin, on advantageous terms, for three years, and in the month of October 1192, he embarked at Acon for the isle of Corfu, from whence he set sail for Ragusa, and from that port he intended to travel through Germany privately, and so to return to England not caring to trust himself in any part of France. In a village near Vienna, he was discovered by some officers belonging to Leopold, duke of Austria, who in return for the affront put upon him at Acon, seized the king on the 20th of December, and sent him to Henry VI. emperor of Germany, who basely detained him prisoner till the year 1194, when he was ransomed by his subjects for 400,000l. Richard landed at Sandwich on the 13th of March 1194, and was received by his subjects with all possible demonstrations of joy; and, upon this occasion he was crowned a second time, by his own desire, with great pomp and solemnity, on the 17th of April. The following month he invaded France with a powerful fleet and army. Philip Augustus, on his part, made depredations on Richard's domains in Normandy; the campaign, however, ended in a truce, and in the beginning of the year 1196 a peace was signed between these two great competitors. The war was renewed

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ed in 1399, and Richard hearing of a treasure discovered by a peasant near Limoges, laid claim to it as lord paramount; but Aymar, the lord of the manor, getting possession of it, lodged it in the castle of Chaluze, and refused to deliver it up. Richard thereupon invested the castle, and, as he was reconnoitring one day, without his usual armour, he was wounded in the shoulder with an arrow; and, either by the unskilfulness of the surgeon, or his own intemperance, the wound, which was not dangerous, mortified, and put an end to his life, on the 6th of April, 1399, after a reign of 9 years and 9 months. *Repiz.*

Richard II. king of England, son of Edward the Black Prince, succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. in 1377, being then about eleven years of age. The Administration, during his minority, carried on a war against France, Spain, and Scotland. In 1381, Wat. Tyler rebelled, on account of a poll-tax, but was slain in Smithfield, by Walworth, mayor of London; upon this occasion the young king shewed great bravery and presence of mind, haranguing the rebel forces, and putting himself at their head after their leader was killed, under pretence of redressing their grievances, thereby gaining time, till the army, raised for the defence of his royal person, and to suppress the rebellion, came up with them, and obliged them to submit. In 1382, the king married Ann, daughter of Charles IV. emperor of Germany. He led a dissolute life, and committed the care of the government to Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and Robert de Vere, duke of Ireland, who oppressed his subjects, and in 1386 the parliament obliged him to dismiss them; but the king imprudently restored them to their offices after the rising of the parliament. The

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dukes of Lancaster, York, and Gloucester, the king's uncles, entered into a confederacy against his government: in 1388 they took possession of London: seized the judges; hanged up Tresilian, the chief justice of England, and several other persons of quality; tainted the archbishop of York, the duke of Ireland, and the earl of Suffolk; and compelled the king to renew his coronation oath, and to sign a general pardon. In 1390 the king declared himself of age, and made some changes in his ministry. In 1394 he went to Ireland, and subdued the rebels in that country. In 1396, he married Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. king of France, an infant but seven years old; but a treaty of peace and amity for thirty years, was the object of this alliance. In 1396, he ordered his uncle, the duke of Gloucester, to be arrested and imprisoned at Calais, on a charge of treasonable practices, during his minority, where he was murdered, it is said, by Richard's express orders. In 1397, the king became an absolute monarch, by means of a general parliament, which repealed the acts limiting the royal prerogative; and the following year delegated his authority to a select number of lords and commoners, to be nominated by the king. Henry of Bolingbroke, duke of Hereford, and eldest son of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster, the king's uncle, unjustly banished the kingdom, and upon the death of the duke of Lancaster, in 1399, Richard seized on the estates of the said Henry, the new duke of Lancaster, without the least colour of equity, and arbitrarily made his exile perpetual. This act of cruel oppression, and his extortions from all his subjects, roused the spirit of freedom in the nation; and a secret confederacy was formed to dethrone Richard, and to invite Henry, duke of Lancashire,

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eafer, to return home, and to lay claim to the crown. The same year, the king embarked for Ireland, to suppress a new rebellion in that country; and Henry, duke of Lancaster, took this opportunity to land in Yorkshire, where he was joined by the principal nobility and gentry in the kingdom. The guilty and unfortunate king returned to England; his army deserted; his subjects abandoned him; he was seized and sent prisoner to Flint Castle. A parliament is summoned by the duke of Lancaster, in the king's name, in which he exhibited articles of mal-administration against Richard, who was thereupon removed to the Tower, and compelled to sign a confession of his unworthiness and inability to govern, in an instrument of resignation of the crown: he likewise delivered up all the ensigns of royalty to Henry, duke of Lancaster, expressing a wish, that the parliament would raise him to the throne. Henry, however, standing up in the parliament house, laid claim to the crown by hereditary right, and this idle claim to an elective crown was tamely submitted to by a servile parliament. See *Henry IV*. Richard was removed to Pontefract castle, where he was inhumanly murdered, having first slain four of the eight ruffians who were hired to perpetrate this inhuman deed. He was only 33 years of age, and had reigned 22 years and 3 months. *Rapin, Carte, and Salmon.*

Richard III. king of England, usurped the throne, 2 months and 18 days after the demise of his brother, Edward IV. under pretence that his said brother and his issue were illegitimate; and being protector and regent of the kingdom for his nephew, the infant king Edward V. he procured his deposition on this idle forgery. He was proclaimed on the 22d of June, 1483; crowned on the 6th of July;

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and soon after, Edward V. and his brother, Richard duke of York, were put to death. See *Edw. V.* In 1484, a corrupt parliament recognized Richard's title, and declared his brothers, Edward IV. and the late duke of Clarence, illegitimate, as well as their issue. The same year, Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, Richard's principal favourite, and the chief instrument of his usurpation, revolted, and raised forces against him, in support of the title of Henry, earl of Richmond, to the crown; but the duke was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Shrewsbury. The nation being secretly in the interest of Henry, he landed in Wales, and being joined by a powerful party, he marched with his army to Leicester, and upon news of Richard's arrival with his forces to give him battle, he took possession of Bosworth Field, near that city, where the king attacked him, and, after an obstinate and bloody contest, which lasted two hours, and in which Richard performed prodigies of valour, he was slain, and Henry, with the victory, gained the crown. See *Henry VII*. Richard's usurpation continued only 2 years and 2 months. *Rapin, Carte.*

Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. a renowned general, and crusader. Elected and crowned king of the Romans in 1257, d. 1271, ag. 62.

Richard, Martin, of Antwerp, eminent landscape painter, d. 1635, ag. ab. 45. *De Piles.*

Richardson, Samuel, eminent English printer; but better known for his excellent moral romances, which restored the lost credit of novel-writing, and convinced the impartial, that this species of historical fable might be made to answer very valuable purposes to society, by inspiring virtuous sensibility, and by reforming the manners of a dissolute licentious age, b. 1688, d. 1761.

Richardus,

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Richardus, Scotus, emin. Scotch div. and theol. author, d. 1172.

Richelet, Cæsar Peter, French satirist and lexicograph. b. 1631, d. 1693. *Dufresny.*

Richelieu, (John Armand du Plessis de) cardinal, and prime minister of France under Louis XIII. Politic. and theol. auth. and poet, b. 1585, d. 1642. *Du Pin.*

Ricimer, a renowned Roman warrior, d. 472.

Ridley, Dr. Nicholas, bishop of London, suffered for the reformation, being burnt at Oxford in 1555. ag. 55.

Ridley, Gloster, Eng. divine, dram. and theol. writer, b. 1702, d. 1774. *Nichols's Collection of Poems.*

Ridley, James, son to the above, author of the tales of the Genii, &c. d. uncertain. *Ibid.*

Ridolfi, Charles, a Venetian; author of the Lives of the Venetian paint. 2 vol. 4to. fl. ab. 1570.

Rienzi, Nicholas Gabrini de, ambitious Roman, who from a low station raised himself to sovereign authority in Rome, fl. in the 14th cent. murdered 1354. *Life by Brummy and Cereau.*

Rigaud, Hyacinth, eminent French painter, called The Vandyck of France, b. 1663, d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict.*

Rigault, or Rigalius, Nicholas, Fr. critic. writer, chiefly on polemical subjects, b. 1577, d. 1654. *Nicer.*

Rimius, Henry, a German, polem. writer in English, against the Moravians; hist. of the house of Brunswick, &c. d. 1756.

Rinuccini, Octavio, of Florence, Ital. poet, inventor of operas, or of the custom (unknown to the ancients) of giving musical representations of comedy, tragedy, and other dram. pieces. This invention, however, is disputed between this poet, and Emilio del Cavalero, a Roman gentleman, who wrote an opera, in 1590. Rinuccini, d. ab. 1622. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Riolan, John, French phys. med. and anatom. author; d. 1605. *Dufres.*

Riolan, John, his son, phys. and botanist, anatom. author, d. 1657, ag. 77. *Ibid.*

Ripley, George, emin. Eng. mathem. d. 1490. *Priestley.*

Riquet, Peter Paul, eminent French mathem. and engineer, famous for having projected the canal of Languedoc, which is 74 leagues in length, and forms a communication between the Mediterranean sea and the ocean, d. 1680. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ritterhusius, Conradus, Germ. civil. and law author, b. 1560, d. 1615. *Milk. Adam.*

Rivalz, Anthony, French painter, d. 1735, ag. 68. *Nouv. Dict.*

Riviere, Lazarus, emin. Fr. phys. and med. author, d. 1656. *Dufres.*

Rivinus, Andrew, (real name Bachmann) a Saxon, editor of the ancient poets, and critic, d. 1636. *Ib.*

Riuperoux, Theodore de, French dramat. poet, b. 1664, d. 1706. *Nouv. Dict.*

Rizzio, David, or Ricci, Ital. mus. the favourite of Mary Queen of Scotland, murdered in 1566. *Hist. of Scotland.*

Robert I. duke of Normandy, whose name was Rollo, till he was converted to christianity, when, at his baptism, he took the name of his godfather, Robert duke of Paris. He is renowned for his bravery as a general, and for his wisdom and equity as a sovereign prince, d. ab. 920.

Robert, of Bavaria, prince palatine of the Rhine, and duke of Cumberland; the son of Frederick, elector Palatine, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. king of England. Distinguished himself by his valour as a general and admiral; first, in the Dutch, and then in the English service. He was unsuccessful in the cause of his uncle Charles I. against the parliament forces; but under Charles II. he defeated

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defeated the Dutch fleet, and was made lord high admiral of England in 1673. This prince was a lover of the sciences, and particularly skillful in chemistry, d. 1682. *Nouv. Dic.*

Robertson, William, Eng. div. and writer, b. 1705, d. 1783. *Gent. Mag.* 1783, and *Biog. Dic.*

Robin Hood, captain of a notorious band of robbers, who infested the forest of Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, and from thence made excursions to many parts of England, in search of booty; they approached to Sheene, now Richmond park, an outlet from it still bearing the name of Robin Hood's gate. Some historians assert, that this was only a name assumed by the then earl of Huntingdon, who was disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession, but we have no good authority for this tradition. Be it as it may, Robin Hood, Little John his friend and second in command, with their numerous followers, continued their depredations from about 1189 to 1247, when he died. *Stow's Chron.*

Robins, Benjamin, emin. Eng. math. and engineer general to the East India Company. Mathem. auth. and editor of Anion's Voyage round the World, generally attributed to the Rev. Mr. Walter, b. 1707, d. 1751.

Robinson, Dr. Tancerd, Eng. phys. and med. writer, d. 1748.

Robinson, Anastasia, a female singer of merit, who married to the earl of Peterborough, d. 1750. *Biog. Dic.*

Rochefocault, Francis, duke of, emin. French writer: his maxims and reflections, and his Memoirs of the Regency of Ann of Austria, have established his reputation as an author, b. 1613, d. 1680.

Rochester, John Wilmot, earl of, a celebrated English wit and poet; but whose works are too obscene to be recommended, b. 1648, d. 1680.

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See Burnet's *Account of his Life and Death*, edit. 1700.

Roderick Ximenes, histor. d. 1245. *Priestley.*

Rodolphus I. of Hapsburgh, emperor of Germany, and founder of the house of Austria; a renowned warrior and politician, d. 1291, ag. 73. *Cuspiniani Vitæ Imperat.*

Roe, Sir Thomas, emin. Eng. statesm. under James I. and Charles I. b. 1580, d. 1644. His negotiations, in his embassy to the Ottoman Porte, from 1621 to 1628, were printed in 1740. *Gen. Biog. Dic.*

Roemer, Olaus, emin. Danish astron. and mathemat, b. 1644, d. 1710. *Weidleri Hist. Astron.*

Roestrate, Peter, Dutch painter, excelled in still life, fl. at London, ab. 1670. *Granger.*

Rogatus, bishop of Africa, chief of a sect of Donatists, who distinguished themselves by the name of Rogatists, fl. ab. 372.

Rogers, Dr. John, emin. English div. and controversial writer, b. 1679, d. 1729. *Gen. Dic.*

Rogers, captain Woods, English navigator, writer of his voyages round the globe, d. 1732.

Rogers, Charles, famous imitator of paintings, and virtuoso, b. 1711, d. 1784. *Biog. Dic.*

Rohan, Henry duke of, chief of the Huguenots in France; whose party he supported in three civil wars against Louis XIII. and obtained for them an honourable peace in 1629. He likewise distinguished himself as a political and polite writer, b. 1579, d. 1638. *Nouv. Dic. Hist.*

Rohault, James, French philosophical writer, b. 1620, d. 1675. *Niceron.*

Rollin, Charles, emin. French profel. of polite learning, crit. and histor. His Roman History was continued by Crevier to the time of Constantine the Great, b. 1661, d. 1741. *Ibid.*

Rolt, Richard, English miscel. and dram.

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dram. writer of little note, d. 1773. *Biog. Dram.*

Romano, Julio, (his family name Pippi) celeb. Ital. hist. painter, disciple of Raphael, b. 1492, d. 1546. *De Piles.*

Romanelli, John Francis, Ital. paint. b. 1617, d. 1662. *Ibid.*

Rombours, Theodore, of Antwerp, painter, of whom Rubens was jealous, d. 1637. *Ibid.*

Romulus, the founder and first king of Rome, d. 715 B. C. See *Rome, PART I.*

Ronsard, Peter de, French poet, b. 1524, d. 1585. *Bayle.*

Rooke, Sir George, a brave English admiral, d. 1708, ag. 47. See *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Roome, Edward, Eng. dram. auth. d. 1729. *Biog. Dram.*

Roque, Anthony de la, French dram. poet, b. 1672, d. 1744. *Nouv. Diet.*

Rosa, Salvator, celeb. Neapolit. paint. engrav. and poet, b. 1615, d. at Rome, 1673. *De Piles.*

Rosa, Alba Curiera, a Venetian lady, excelled in painting in crayons. d. 1755, ag. 85.

Roscius, Quintus, by birth a Gaul: the most celebrated comedian of his age. He was cotemporary with Esop and Cicero; and he was so greatly admired by the Romans, that the republic allowed him an annual pension of 4000 crowns. He d. at Rome, 61 B. C.

Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, earl of, Eng. poet and critic, d. A. D. 1684. *Gen. Diet.*

Rosin, or Rosinus, John, German antiquary, Latin writer on Roman antiquit. b. 1550, d. 1626. *Nicer.*

Rossi, John Anthony, or Rubens, Ital. civil. and law author, d. 1544, ag. 56. *Dufresnoy.*

Roulo, or le Roux, Florentine paint. settled in France, b. 1469, d. 1541. *Vasari.*

Rota, Bernardino, Neapolitan poet, d. 1575. ag. 66. *Maffius.*

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Rotgans, Luke, Dutch poet, b. 1645, d. 1710. *Nouv. Diet.*

Rotharic, king of the Lombards, and celeb. legislator, d. 652. *Prigley.*

Rotrou, John de, French dram. poet, b. 1609, d. 1650. *Nouv. Diet.*

Rousseau, John Baptist, celeb. French poet, b. 1669, d. 1741.

Rousseau, John James, philosopher of Geneva, and author of many moral and miscellaneous works, b. 1712, d. 1778.

Rousseau, James, Fr. paint. chiefly of architecture, b. 1630, d. at London, 1693. *Dufresnoy.*

Rowe, Nicholas, Eng. poet and dram. writer, b. 1673, d. 1718.

Rowe, Thomas, of the same family, poet. He had undertaken the lives of such illustrious ancients as were omitted by Plutarch, of which he only finished eight when he died, in 1715.

Rowe, Elizabeth, (maiden name Singer) wife of Thomas Rowe: poetess, and moral writer in prose, b. 1674, d. 1737.

Rowley, emin. Eng. mathematician, inventor of the Orrery, d. 1728.

Rowley, William, old Eng. dram. writer and actor in the time of James I. b. and d. uncertain. *Biog. Dram.*

Rowning, John, ingenious Eng. mathem. and philosopher, b. 1699, d. 1771. *Hist. of the Spalding Society.*

Roxana, the daughter of Oxyartes, a Persian prince, was a prodigy of beauty. She was married to Alexander the Great, whom she survived; and being brought to bed of a posthumous son, whom the Macedonians called Young Alexander, Cassander put both mother and son to death, 323 B. C.

Roy, Julian le, emin. French mechanic, excelled in the art of making watches and clock, b. A. D. 1686, d. 1759. *Nouv. Diet.*

Roy, Peter Charles le, French dram. poet, d. 1763. *Ibid.*

Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, the most excellent

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excellent of the Flemish painters, b. at Cologne, 1577, d. 1646. *Dufresnoy.*

Roubiliac, ——, a most eminent statuary; his chief works are in Westminster-abbey, d. at London, 1762.

Ruccellai, John, Florentine, dramat. poet, d. ab. 1526. *Voffus.*

Rudd, Sayer, Eng. dis. div. and phys. d. 1757.

Rue, Charles de la, French orator and poet; one of the editors of the classics, in usum Delphini, b. 1643, d. 1725. *Bayle.*

Ruffhead, Owen, English lawyer, law and miscel. writer, d. 1769.

Rufus, of Ephesus, celeb. physician, practised at Rome; med. author, fl. ab. 110. *Suidas.*

Ruggles, George, recorded as the author of a well-known and humorous Latin play, entitled *Ignoramus*. He lived in the reign of James I. b. and d. uncert. *Biog. Dram.*

Ruinart, Thierry, French div. theor. auth. b. 1657, d. 1709. *Niceron.*

Ruijdaal, Jacob, celeb. Dutch landsce. paint. b. 1640, d. 1681. *De Piles.*

Rupert, Prince, a brave general, d. 1682, ag. 63.

Rupertus, div. and theolog. author, d. 1135, ag. 44. *Priestley.*

Ruland, Martin, German phys. and med. author, d. 1602, ag. 70.

Rurik, the first grand prince and sovereign of all Russia; a renowned general and legislator, d. 878.

Rushworth, John, an English gentleman, author of Historical Collections relative to the Affairs of England, from 1618 to 1648, b. 1607, d. 1690. *Gen. Diet.*

Rundle, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Derry in Ireland, theor. writer, d. 1743.

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Russel, Edward, earl of Oxford, a gallant Eng. adm. d. 1727, ag. 75.

Russel, lord William, emin. English patriot, who fell a victim to the jealousy and fears of Charles II. beheaded in 1683, ag. 44.

Russel, Dr. Richard, Eng. phys. med. writer on sea water, d. 1768.

Rust, George, bishop of Dromore in Ireland, theol. author, d. 1670.

Rustici, John, Francis, Florentine, sculptor, d. at Paris, 1528. *Felibien.*

Rutgers, Janus, a Dutchman, Latin crit. on ancient authors, d. 1625.

Rutherford, Dr. Thomas, emin. Eng. div. and theol. writer, b. 1712, d. 1771.

Rutilius, Rufus Publius, renowned Roman consul, civilian, and hist. author, fl. ab. 105 B. C. See *Livy.*

Rutilius, Numidianus, Roman poet, fl. ab. A. D. 416.

Ruysholtius, John, div. and theol. author, d. 1381. *Priestley.*

Ruyfch, Frederick, of the Hague, celeb. phys. and anatom. anatomical auth. b. 1638, d. 1731. *Niceron.*

Ruyfdael, celebrated Dutch landscape painter, b. 1636, d. 1681. *Biog. Diet.*

Ruyter, Michael Adrian, celeb. Dutch admiral, b. 1607, d. 1676, of a wound which he received in an engagement with a French fleet.

Ryder, Sir Dudley, emin. Eng. lawyer, chief justice of the King's Bench, b. 1691, d. 1756.

Ryan, Lacy, eminent Eng. actor and dram. writer, b. 1694, d. 1760. *Biog. Dram.*

Ryer, Peter du, French dram. writer, b. 1605, d. 1658. *Voltaire.*

Rymer Thomas, Eng. antiq. and hist. author of *The Pedera*, d. 1713.

Rysbrac, John Michael, emin. statuary, d. at London, 1770, ag. 78.

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SA de Miranda, Portuguese poet and dram. author, b. 1495, d. 1558. *Nouv. Dic.*

Saadi, famous Persian poet, fl. ab. 1258. *Dufresnoy.*

Saavedra. See *Cervantes*.

Sabas, famous sectarian, chief of the Messilians, whose religious error consisted in adhering to the letter of the gospel. Amongst other absurdities they refused to work, quoting this passage: "labour not for the food that perisheth."

Sabas, fl. ab. 310. *Baronius Annal.*

Sabbacón, a renowned king of Egypt, first king of the 24th dynasty called The Ethiopians, d. 730 B. C.

Sabbati, Sevi, d. A. D. 1666. *Priesley*
Sabellicus, Marcus Antonius Coccius, *keal. hist. and poet*; *univ. histor. from the creation to 1503*, b. A. D. 1436, d. 1506. *Bayle.*

Sabellius, a famous heresiarch of the third century; he was a native of Lybia, and the disciple of Noetus of Smyrna. His notions concerning the Trinity were, that the titles of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, were only denominations derived from the different operations of the Deity for the salvation of mankind. His disciples were called Sabellians. *Nouv. Dic.*

Sabinus, a Roman, and Latin poet, fl. ab. 10 B. C. *Ovid.*

Sabinus, Franciscus Floridus, a Germ. and Latin poet, d. A. D. 1547. *Vossius.*

Sabinus, George, of Brandenburgh, celeb. Lat. poet, b. 1508, d. 1560. *Ibid.*

Sabliere (Anthony de Rambouillet) de la, French poet, d. 1680.

Sacheverell, Dr. Henry, English div. memorable for the party-disturbances he made, on account of the prosecution against him for his ser-

mon before the lord mayor of London at St. Paul's in 1709, d. 1724.

Sacchi, Andrea, or Little Andrew; emin. Ital. hist. and portrait painter, b. at Rome, 1601, d. 1661. *De Piles.*

Sacco, Pompeius Josephus, of Palmi, emin. phys. and med. auth. d. 1718. *Dufresnoy.*

Sacchetti, Franco, Italian novelist, d. 1400, ag. 65. *Eloquenzia Ital. di Fontanini.*

Sackville, Thomas, earl of Dorset, emin. Eng. statesman, poet, dram. and miscel. auth. b. 1536, d. 1608. *Walpole.*

Sackville, Charles, earl of Dorset and Middlesex, English poet, b. 1657, d. 1706. *Ibid.*

Sacrobosco, or *Sacroboscus*, John, emin. Eng. mathemat. Befriended at Paris, where he died in 1236. Mathem. author in Latin. *Bayle.*

Sadelaer, John, of Brussels, emin. engraver, b. 1550, d. uncertain.

Sadelaer, Raphael, his brother, likewise eminent in the same art; he went with his brother to Venice, in which city they both died, it is conjectured, about the year 1430.

Sadelaer, Gillis, of Antwerp, was a nephew and pupil to John and Raphael, whom he excelled, b. 1570, d. 1629. *Moreri.*

Sadler, John, emin. Eng. lawyer, author of *Rights of the Kingdom*, b. 1615, d. 1674. *Biog. Dic.*

Sadler, Sir Ralph, eminent Eng. statesman, b. 1507, d. 1587. *Biog. Dic.*

Sadoc, famous Jew rabbi, and founder of the sect of Sadduces. He was the disciple of Antigonus, who taught, that virtue was to be practised for its excellency alone, without regard to any recompence whatever; from whence Sadoc drew

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this erroneous inference. That no rewards were to be hoped for, nor punishments to be dreaded, in another life. The sect still subsists in Africa. Sadoc fl. ab. 220 B. C. See *Josephus*.

Sadolet, Janaes, cardinal, of Modena, elegant miscel. Lat. writer and poet, b. A. D. 1477, d. 1547. *Niceron*. Sage, Alain René le, French dramat. poet and novellist, author of *Gil Elas*, b. 1677, d. 1747. *Moretti*. Sagittarius, Jasper, Lutheran divine, Geim. histor. and antiq. b. 1643, d. 1694. *Nouv. Diff.*

Sagredo, John, Venetian statesman, histor. of the Ottoman empire, in Italian, from 1300 to 1644, d. ab. 1700.

Sainte, Aldegonde, (Philip de Marnix, lord du Mont) of Brusells, statesm. civilian, and patriot; distinguished himself as the assertor of the liberty of his country, against the tyranny of the duke d'Alva; by supporting the prince of Orange with his masterly pen. He was agent for the affairs of the States of the Low Countries, at the court of London, twice in the reign of queen Elizabeth, viz. 1575, and in 1581. His chief works are, "Alvearium Romanum," The Roman Hive, a severe satire against the Romish Church; and "Tableau de diff. serens de la Religion." Another satirical piece, intended to promote the cause of the protestant religion, d. in 1598. *Meleb. Adam in vitis juris consult.*

Saint-André, Nathaniel, a Swiss, practised surgery, and anatomy in England, remarkable for the part he took in the rabbit imposture, d. 1776. *Anecdotes of Hogarth*, 2d. edit.

Saint-Aulaire, Francis, Marquis de, French poet, and author of some little pieces, which Voltaire admired, d. 1742, aged near 100. *Siecle de Louis*.

Saint-Cyran, John du Verger de Houaune, abbot of, eminent French

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miscel. and politic writer, b. 1581, d. 1643. *Bayle*.

St. John. See *Bolingbroke*.

Saint Pierre, Eustace de, the famous patriotic citizen of Calais, who offered himself to be one, and thereby animated five others, to make up the number of principal inhabitants required by king Edw. III. to be given up to his discretion, as victims, for their obstinacy in holding out the city against a long siege, after he had summoned it to surrender. Eustace de St. Pierre and his generous comrades appeared before the conqueror in their shirts, with halters about their necks, and carrying the keys of the city. Edward, touched with their heroic resolution, spared the inhabitants, pardoned the patriots, and dismissed them with presents, in 1347. *Rapin*. Sainte-Marthe, in Latin Sammarthus, the name of a family in France, famous for having produced a number of learned men; of whom, however, Scovola Sammarthus was the most illustrious, having acquired great reputation as an orator, a lawyer, poet, and historian, b. 1536, d. 1623. His chief work, intitled, "Pædotrophia, seu de Puerorum Educatione," a poem, went through ten editions, while the author was living, and was reprinted at London in 1708. *Niceron*.

Saladin, famous sultan of Egypt, equally renowned as a warrior and legislator. He supported himself by his valour, and the influence of his amiable character, against the united efforts of the chief christian potentates of Europe, who carried on the most unjust wars against him, under the false appellation of Holy Wars. See *Crujades* PART I. d. 1192, ag. 57. *Moretti*.

Sale, George, Eng. univ. hist. and translator of The Alcoran, d. 1736.

Saliceto, William de, phys. fl. 1250.

Priestley.

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• **Salimbeni**, Italian painter, b. 1536, d. 1583. *De Piles.*

Sallengre, Albert Henry de, Dutch miscel. writer and critic, historian of the United Provinces, from 1609 to 1648, b. 1694, d. 1723.

Sallo, Denis de, ingenious French writer, the inventor of Literary Journals, b. 1626, d. 1669.

Sallust, the celeb. Lat. hist. of whom nothing remains but his History of the Catilinarian and Jugurthine Wars, together with some orations or speeches, printed with his fragments, d. 35 B. C. ag. 51. See *His Life, prefixed to Wasse's Edition, Cambridge, 1710.*

Salmanassar, king of Assyria, a renowned warrior, who took Samaria from the Israelites, after a siege of three years, d. 714 B. C. See *Usher's Sacred Chronology.*

Salmasius, Claudius, (family name Saumaise) a learned Frenchman; historian, and crit. in Latin, b. 1596, d. 1653. *Dufresnoy.*

Salmon, Nathaniel, English divine, biog. and antiq. writer, d. about 1740. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Salmon, Thomas, Eng. historiographer, brother to the preceding, d. 1743. *Ibid.*

Salmon, William, English med. and miscel. writer, fl. ab. 1685. *Grang.*

Salter, Samuel, Eng. divine, theologian and miscel. writer, d. 1778. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Saltonstall, Charles, English writer on navigation, fl. ab. 1642. *Grang.*

Salvador, Andrew, Ital. dramat. poet, fl. ab. 1618. *Ibid.*

Salvator, Rosa. See *Rosa.*

Salvian, or **Salvianus**, one of the primitive fathers of the church. His chief work is, "De Providentia Dei," in eight books, fl. ab. 440. *Du Pin.*

Salviani, Hippolito, Italian phys. and med. writer, d. at Rome, 1572, ag. 59. *Nouv. Diet.*

Salviati, Francisco, Florentine paint. b. 1510, d. 1563. *Vasari.*

Salviati, Giuseppe, his pupil, (fami'y

name Porta) settled at Venice, b. 1535, d. 1585. *De Piles.*

Salvini, Antonio-Maria, of Florence, celeb. Ital. poet, and translator of the antient Greek and Latin poets into Italian verse; also, of Addison's *Cato*, d. 1729. *Nouv. Diet.*

Salvius Julianus, famous Rom. lawyer, d. ab. 148.

Sambuc, John, Hungarian phys. hist. and critic. writer, b. 1531, d. 1584. *Melch. Adam.*

Sammonicus, Quintus, Latin poet, ab. 216. *Priestley.*

Samson, memorable for his supernatural strength, his victories over the Philistines, and his tragical end, 1117 B. C. See *The Bible and Usher.*

Samuel, the prophet and sacred historian, d. 1057 B. C. ag. 98-154.

Sanadon, Noel-Etienne, French jesuit, Latin poet, and translator of Horace, b. A. D. 1676, d. 1731. *Nouv. Diet.*

Sanchez, Thomas, Span. jesuit. His chief work, a Latin treatise, "De Matrimonio," b. 1551, d. 1610. *Bayle.*

Sanches, Antonio Nunes Ribeiro, learned Portuguese physician, b. 1699, d. 1783. *Biog. Diet.*

Sancho I. king of Navarre; renowned warrior, d. 926.

Sancho III. king of Navarre, called The Great; a celeb. conqueror, d. 1035.

Sancho, Ignatius, an ingenious and enlightened negro, who resided in England many years, and author of some excellent letters, bound on board a ship in the slave trade, 1729, d. in London 1780. *Life prefixed to his Letters.*

Sanchoniathon, antient Phenician philosopher and historian, fl. ab. B. C. *Priestley.*

Sancius, or **Santius**, Roderigo, Span. prelate, hist. of Spain from its origin to about 1440, d. after 1433. *Nouv. Diet.*

Sancroft, William, archbishop of Canterbury, 1643.

Sannazar, excelle

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terbury, miscel. writer, b. 1616, d. 1693. *Biog. Diet.*

Sanctorius, celeb. phys. of Padua, med. auth. fl. ab. 1610. *Freind.*

Sanderson, Robert, bishop of Lincoln, polem. and theol. author, b. 1587, d. 1653. *Biog. Diet.*

Sanderson, Sir William, English hist. of the reigns of Mary, queen of Scots, James I. and Charles I. d. 1676. *Granger.*

Sanderson, Robert, learned English antiquary and assistant with Rymer in publishing the *Fædera*, d. 1741. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Sandius, Christopher, of Koningsburgh, famous Socinian, polem. writer, d. 1680. *Nouv. Diet.*

Sandart, Joachim, of Frankfurt, history and portrait painter, but more eminent for his Lives of the Painters, his Academy of the Art of Painting, his "Romaæ antiquæ et novæ Theatrum," and other curious works relative to architecture, painting, and antiquities, than for his skill in his profession, b. 1606, d. ab. 1676. *De Piles.*

Sandys, Edwin, archbishop of York, one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and one of the commissioners for drawing up the form of prayer and liturgy, set forth at that time, b. 1519, d. 1588. *Neve's Lives of the Protestant Bishops.*

Sandys, Sir Edwin, his second son, author of "Speculum Europæ." He threw up the gown, and became an excellent orator and patriot in the house of commons, b. 1561, d. 1629. *Fuller's Worthies of Worcester.*

Sandys, George, the archbishop's youngest son, a celebrated traveller and poet. His chief work, Sandys his Travels through Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, passed through seven editions, the last is in folio, 1673, b. 1578, d. 1643. *Biog. Diet.*

Sannazar, James, or Sannazarius, an excellent Ital. and Latin poet, b.

at Naples, 1458, d. 1530. *Niceron.*

Sannynxio, ancient Greek comic poet, fl. ab. 429 B. C.

Sanfon, Nicholas, emin. Fr. geog. b. A. D. 1600, d. 166. His Atlas is in 2 vols. folio, Par., 1693. *Niceron.*

Sanxvino, Francesco, of Reme, Ital. poet and miscel. writer, b. 1521, d. 1586. *Ibid.*

Santorre, John Baptist, French paint. excelled in nudities, b. 1651, d. 1717. *Nouv. Diet.*

Santeul, John Baptist, French poet, b. 1630, d. 1697. *Dufresnoy.*

Sanuti, Martin, a noble Venetian: biographer of the doges of Venice from 421 to 1492, d. ab. 1507. See *Marutori's Historians of Italy.*

Saoduchinus, famous king of Assyria, supposed to be the Nabuchodonosor of Judith, d. 647 B. C. See *Usher.*

Sapor I. king of Persia, conqueror and tyrant, d. 273.

Sapor II. equally successful and cruel, d. 380.

Sappho, of Mitylene, the celeb. Greek poetess, who, for her excellent poetry, is sometimes styled, the tenth Muse. Enamoured with Phaon, who refused her caresses, and fled to Sicily to avoid her, she followed him, and, unable to conquer her own passion, or to gain his affections, tradition relates, that she threw herself into the sea from the promontory Leucas, at what time is uncertain. She fl. ab. 600 B. C.

Sarasin, John Francis, French poet and miscel. writer, b. 1604, d. 1654. *Bayle.*

Sarazin, James, emin. French sculpt. and painter, d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.*

Salisbury, or Salisbury, John of, an Englishman; histor. crit. and philosoph. writer in Latin and English, b. 1110, d. aft. 1179. *Du Pin.*

Sarto, eminent Florentine painter, d. 1530. *Vasari.*

Savage, Richard, Eng. poet, b. 1698, d. 1743. *Biog. Diet.*

Savage, John, Eng. divine; a wit and epigrammatist, d. 1747. *Ibid.*
 Savary, James, celeb. French commercial writer, author of a Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, b. 1622, d. 1690. Seven editions of Mr. Savary's work were published in his life-time. His two sons, James and Philemon, further improved it. James, however, died in 1716, leaving it unfinished. Philemon completed and published it at Paris, in 1723, under the title of "Dictionnaire Universelle de Commerce," 2 vols. fol. He died in 1727, and a third volume, compiled by him, was published in 1729. In 1748, a new edition, improved, was published at Paris, in 3 vol. fol. *Niceron.* Postlethwayte's English Dictionary is a translation (with considerable improvements) from Savary.

Savery, Rowland, Flem. painter, b. 1576, d. 1639. *De Piles.*

Savile, Sir Henry, emin. English div. Greek preceptor to queen Elizabeth, founder of a professorship of astronomy, and another of geometry, at Oxford. Greek, Latin, and English hist. crit. and miscel. writ. b. 1549, d. 1622. *Wood's Ath. Ox.*

Savile, Sir George, marquis of Halifax, emin. English statesman, political and moral writer, b. 1630, d. 1695. *Bireb's Lives.*

Savile, Sir George, baronet, celebrated for his firm attachment to the true interests of his country, which he supported in the House of Commons for a long series of years, acquiring the deserved encomium of being an independant English patriot, d. 1784, ag. 59.

Savonarola, Jerom, Italian Dominican friar, theol. and moral auth. Burnt alive for preaching against pope Alexander VI. in 1493. *Baronius Annals.*

Savot, Louis, emin. French physician and antiquarian, medical and miscel. writer, b. 1579, d. 1640. *Nouv. Dict.*

Saul, the famous king of Israel, slew himself 1055 B. C. See *the Bible.*
 Saunderson, Dr. Nicholas, celeb. Eng. mathemat. professor of mathem. in the university of Cambridge. His chief work, Elements of Algebra, 2 vol. 4to. Camb. 1740, b. 1682, d. 1739. *Biog. Brit.*

Saurin, James, Flemish calv. divine, theol. and controv. author, b. 1677, d. 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*

Saurin, Joseph, French mathem. miscel. writer, b. 1659, d. 1737. *Ibid.*
 Sauvages, Fran^{cois}, eminent French phys. and med. author, b. 1706, d. 1767. *Ibid.*

Sauveur, Joseph, eminent Fr. mathem. mathemat. writer in *The Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris*, b. 1653, d. 1716. *Niceron.*

Saxe, Maurice count de, marshal, general of the armies of France under Louis XV. He was the natural son of Augustus II. king of Poland, and was justly considered as one of the greatest generals of the present age, b. 1696, d. 1750. His *Reveries, or Memoirs concerning the Art of War*, were translated into English, and published at London in 4to, 1757.

Say, Samuel, eminent nonconform. divine and theol. and miscel. writ. b. 1675, d. 1743. *Galaxy of Lives* and *Biog. Dict.*

Scævola, Mutius, the celeb. Roman knight, famous in the Roman history for having singly opposed Perseus, king of Etruria, and his army, upon a bridge at the entrance of Rome, till it was cut down, after which he flung himself into the Tiber, and swam to the Roman army on the opposite shore, 507 B. C. See *Livy.*

Scævola, Mutius, emin. Rom. lawyer, fl. ab. 150 B. C.

Sealcken, Godfrey, Dutch portrait painter, chiefly in miniature, b. 1643, d. 1706. *Nouv. Dict.*

Scale, Bartholoméi, celebrated Italian

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statesman, and politic. and historic. writer, b. 1424, or 1430, d. 1497.

Niceron.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, Ital. phys. but more eminent for his learned critical writings in Latin, on ancient and modern authors, and his Latin poems, b. 1484, d. 1558. *Niceron.* Scaliger, Joseph Justus, his son, Latin crit. and histor. writer and chronol. His chief works are, "Opus de Emendatione Temporum." The best edit. is that of Geneva, 1609, in fol. and, "Thesaurus Temporum," Amsterdam, 1658, 2 vol. iol. Joseph Scaliger, in the first performance, attributes to himself the invention of the Julian period, b. 1540, d. 1609. *Ibid.*

Scanderberg, or George Castriot, king of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, dependent on the Ottoman empire. He was delivered up, with his three elder brothers, as hostages, by their father, to Amurath II. sultan of the Turks, who poisoned his brothers, but spared him, on account of his youth, being likewise pleased with his juvenile wit and amiable person. In a short time he became one of the most renowned generals of the age, and revolting from Amurath, he joined Hunade Corvinus, a most formidable enemy to the Ottoman empire; defeated the sultan's army; took Amurath's secretary prisoner, obliged him to sign and seal an order to the governor of Croia, the capital of Albania, to deliver up the citadel and the city to the bearer of that order, in the name of the sultan. With this forged order he repaired to Croia, and thus recovered the throne of his ancestors; and maintained the independency of his country against the numerous armies of Amurath and of his successor, Mahomet II. who was obliged to make peace with this hero in 1461. He then went to the assistance of Ferdinand of Arragon, at

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the request of pope Pius II. and by his assistance Ferdinand gained a complete victory over his enemy, the count de Anjou. Scanderberg, d. in 1467, ag. 63. *Vie de Scanderberg, by Poncet, Paris, 1709.* Scarborough, Sir Charles, emin. Eng. phys. and anatomist, med. anatom. and mathematical writer, d. 1702. *Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Scarron, Paul, emin. French comic and satiric, poet, and miscel. prose writ. b. 1610, d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.* Schaaf, Charles, Germ. div. critic. writer on the oriental languages and authors, in Lat. b. 1646, d. 1729. *Niceron.*

Schah-Abbas I. styled, The Great; seventh king of Persia, of the race of the Sophies. The restorer of the glory of his country, by the valour of his arms, and its benefactor by his wisdom and equity as a legislator, d. 1629, in the 45th year of his reign.

Schardius, Simon, a Saxon, biographer of the historians of Germany, b. 1535, d. 1573. *Melchior Adam.*

Schedelius, Hartmannus, of Nuremberg, phys. and Chronologist, fl. ab. 1493. His chron. of the world in Latin, comes down to that year.

Schedius, Paul Melissus, a German, emin. Latin and German poet, b. 1539, d. 1602. *Ibid.*

Schaeffer, Peter, celeb. printer. See PRINTING, the Art of. PART I.

Shaeffer, John, a German, Latin crit. and hist. writer on Greek and Rom. antiquities, and on ancient authors, b. 1621, d. 1679. *Niceron.*

Scheiner, Christopher, German jesuit, emin. mathemat. and astronomer: memorab'le for having first discovered spots upon the sun. Latin, mathemat. and astronom. author, b. 1575, d. 1650. *Wedeler Hist. Afr.*

Scheihammer, Gonthier Christopher, Germ. phys. and medical writer, b. 1649, d. 1716. *Nouv. Dict.*

Scheuchzer, John James, Germ. phys. and mathem. natural histor. of the Bible, b. 1672, d. 1738. *Ibid.*

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Schiavone, Andrea, Venetian history painter, b. 1522, d. 1582. *De Piles.*

Schidone, Bartholomew, Ital. painter in the style of Corregio, b. 1560, d. 1616. *Ibid.*

Schilter, John, emin. Germ. civilian, civil and canon law writer, b. 1632, d. 1705. *Nouv. Diet.*

Schmeizel, Martin, eminent German civil. and philos. civil law writer, and sacred hist. b. 1679, d. 1747. *Ibid.*

Schmidt, Erasmus, a learned German, Greek critic, translator of Pindar into Latin, b. 1560, d. 1613. *Biog. Diet.*

Schmidt, Sebastian, professor of oriental languages, critical writer, b. 1652, d. uncertain. *Ibid.*

Schmidt, John Andrew, Latin miscel. writer, d. 1726. *Ibid.*

Schödeler, Wernker, Swiss chronolo-
gist; accurate down to his own
time, fl. ab. 1520. *Melch. Adam.*

Schöpflin, John Daniel, eminent and learned German philosopher, historiographer and antiquarian, b. 1694, d. 1771. *Biog. Diet.*

Schomberg, Henry de, a German, marshal of France, and a renowned general under Charles IX. Henry III. and IV. kings of France; likewise ambassador to the court of England: author of an Account of the War of Italy, in which he had an active part, d. 1632, ag. 49. See *Henault.*

Schomberg, Frederick Arnaud de, of a different but illustrious German family: a more renowned general than Henry. He served first under Frederick Henry, prince of Orange. Then under Louis XIV. who made him marshal of France, though a protestant. France lost him by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, when he retired to Portugal. His merit raised him to the rank of duke and grandee of that kingdom. At the revolution he came to England with king William, and, for his signal services at that era, he was made an Eng-

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lish duke, and knight of the garter; the parliament also voted him 100,000 l. In 1689, he was made commander in chief of the king's forces in Ireland; and in 1690, he was shot at the battle of the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own army, by a fatal mistake, in the 81st year of his age. See *Montgomery's Hist. of England*, vol. 3.

Schomberg, Dr. Isaac, eminent English phys. and med. writer, d. 1765.

Schoneus, Cornelius, Dutch dramat. poet, d. 1617, ag. 71.

Schoner, John, German mathem. and mathemat. and astronom. author, b. 1477, d. 1547. *Melch. Adam.*

Schorel, John, Flemish paint. b. 1495, d. 1562. *Vasari.*

Schot, or Schottus, Andreas, Flem. jesuit, Greek critic, editor of and comment. on several of the Greek classics, and the Greek fathers, b. 1552, d. 1629. *Niceron.*

Schottelius, Justus, German lawyer. His grammar of the German language is in great repute, d. 1676. *Nouv. Diet.*

Schrevelius, Cornelius, a learned Dutchman; editor of some of the classics; but his chief work is A Greek and Latin Lexicon, d. 1657. *Bayle.*

Schulemburg, (Matthias John.) count, a renowned Germ. general, first in the service of the king of Poland, and afterwards field-marshal of the armies of the republic of Venice, upwards of twenty-eight years. In this capacity he signalized himself against the Turks, by his valiant defence of the isle of Corfu, the barrier of the Venetian territory, in 1716. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege, with great precipitation and considerable loss, for which the inhabitants erected a statue to count Schulemburg, in 1693, d. 1726. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Schultens, Albert, Germ. Luth. div. critic in the Hebrew and oriental languages, and translator from the Arabic, d. 1750, ag. 70. *Ibid.*

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Schurman, Anna Maria, a most extraordinary German lady. Her natural genius discovered itself at six years of age, when she cut all sorts of figures in paper with her scissars, without a pattern. At eight, she learned, in a few days, to draw flowers in a very agreeable manner. At ten, she took but three hours to learn embroidery. Afterwards she was taught music, vocal and instrumental; painting, sculpture, and engraving; in all of which she succeeded admirably. She excelled in miniature-painting and in cutting portraits upon glass with a diamond. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin were so familiar to her, that the most learned men were astonished at it. She spoke French, Italian, and English, fluently. Her hand-writing, in almost all languages, was so inimitable, that the curious preserved specimens of it in their cabinets. At length, all this extent of learning and uncommon penetration could not protect her from falling into the errors of Labadie, the famous French enthusiast, who had been banished France for his extravagant tenets and conduct. To this man she entirely attached herself, and accompanied him wherever he went; and even attended him in his last illness, at Altena in Holstein. Her works, consisting of "De Viræ humanae termino," and "Dissertatio de ingenii Muliebris, ad Doctrinam, et meliores Literas Aptitudine," and her Letters to her learned correspondents were printed at Leyden in 1648, but enlarged in the edition of Utrecht, 1652, in 12mo, under the following title: "A. M. a Schurman, Opuscula Hebreæ, Græca, Latina, Gallica, Prosaica et Metrica." She published likewise at Altena, in Latin, A Defence of her attachment to Labadie, while she was with him in 1673, not worth reading. She was born at Cologne, 1607, but resided chiefly in Holland, and

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died in Friesland in 1678. See *Niceron* and *Biog. Diet.*
 Schut, Cornelius, Flemish painter, disciple of Rubens, b. 1600, d. uncert.
 Schut, Cornelius, his nephew, portrait painter, d. 1676. *De Pils.*
 Schwart, or Schwartz, Berthold, Germ. cordelier, inventor of gunpowder. See *Gunpowder*, PART I.
 Schwartz, Christopher, Germ. painter, styled, The Raphael of Germany, b. 1550, d. 1594. *De Pils.*
 Schwerin, count, a brave general in the service of the king of Prussia. Slain at the battle of Prague, 1757.
 Scipiolus, Gaspar, a learned German critic. Latin writer, comment. on Cicero, d. 1649, ag. 73. *Bayle.*
 Scipio, Publius Cornelius, a renowned Roman general, surname Africanus, for his conquests in that country. His other signal military exploits were, his taking the new city of Carthage in a single day; his complete victory over Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian general; the defeat of Syphax, king of Numidia; and of Antiochus, in Asia. He was as eminent for his chastity, and his generous behaviour to his prisoners, as for his valour, d. 180 B. C. ag. ab. 51. *Livy.*
 Scipio, Lucius Cornelius, his brother, surname Asiaticus, for his complete victory over Antiochus, at the battle of Magnesia, in which Antiochus lost 50,000 infantry, and 4,000 cavalry. A triumph, and the surname of Asiaticus, were the rewards of his valour; but his ungrateful countrymen accused him as well as his brother, of peculation, for which he was fined; and the public sale of his effects proved the falsehood of the charge; for they did not produce the amount of the fine, d. 190 B. C. d. uncert. *Ibid.*
 Scipio, Publius Emilianus, was the son of Paulus Emilianus; but being adopted by Scipio Africanus, he was called Scipio Africanus junior. He shewed himself worthy his

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his adoption, following the foot-steps of Scipio Africanus, whom he equalled in military fame and public virtues. His chief victories were, the conquest of Carthage and Numantia; yet these signal services to his country could not protect him from an untimely fate. He was strangled in his bed by order of the Decemviri, who dreaded his popularity, 129 B. C. ag. 56. *Plutarch's Lives.*

Scipio, Nasica, of the same family, was almost adored by the people for his great virtues and exemplary private life, d. ab. 100 B. C.

Scopas, a famous Greek architect and sculptor, b. in the isle of Paros, fl. ab. 430 B. C. *Vitruvius.*

Scorza, Sinibaldo, Genoese painter and engraver, d. A. D. 1631, ag. 41. *De Piles.*

Scot, Reynolde, learned Englishman, and writer against the belief of witchcraft, d. 1599. *Abben. Oxon.*

Scott, Dr. John, emin. English div. author of *The Christian Life, &c.* b. 1638, d. 1694. *Biog. Dict.*

Scotus, see *Duns Scotus.*

Scotus, Marianus, eminent mathemat. fl. 290. *Priestley.*

Scribonius, Largus, eminent Roman phys. and med. author, d. ab. A. D. 10.

Scrimmer, Henry, a learned Scotchman, who retired to Geneva, where he taught civil law, and published a *History of Scotland*, under the name of Henry of Scotland, d. 1561, ag. 65. *Nouv. Dict.*

Scudery, George de, French dram. poet, and miscel. prose writer, b. 1603, d. 1667. *Niceron.*

Scudery, Magdalene de, his sister, celeb. French novelist and poetess, b. 1607, d. 1701. *Ibid.*

Scylax, Chariandensis, celeb. mathem. and geographer, fl. under Darius, the son of Hystaspes, ab. 522 B. C.

Schymnus, Chius, Greek geographer, fl. 90 B. C. *Priestley.*

Sebastian, (canonized) surnamed, The Defender of the Roman Church.

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Suffered martyrdom, A. D. 288. *Spandanus.*

Sebastian, king of Portugal, the posthumous son of John, by Jane, the daughter of Charles the Vth, memorable for his valour and his misfortunes. His valour and religious zeal made him undertake an expedition against the Moors in Africa, by whom he was defeated. Some time after, he went to the court of Mahomet, sultan of the Turks, against Abdemelec, his uncle, king of Fez and Morocco. Sebastian landed, with a considerable force, at Tangiers; a bloody battle ensued, in which the flower of the Portuguese nobility, and their king Sebastian fell, in the year 1578, in the 25th of his age. Abdemelec died in his litter, and Mahomet perished in a morass. Sebastian's body not being found, a rumour prevailed, that, escaping from the field, he retired to a desert to perform penance for his sins. Two false Sebastians, both hermits, one the son of a mason, the other of a taylor, laid claim to the throne; but their imposture being discovered, one was hanged, and the other died in the galleys. See *Le Queen's Hist. Generale de Portugal.*

Sebastiano, del Piombo, or Sebastian of Venice, and sometimes Syle, Fra. Bastian; Venetian hist. painter in the style of Michael Angelo, b. 1485, d. 1547. *Vasari.*

Seckendorf, Gui Louis de, a learned German, chiefly known by his Latin History of, and Apology for the Introduction and Progress of Lutheranism in Germany, Frankfurt, 1692, b. 1626, d. 1692. *Bayle.*

Secker, Dr. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, theol. writer, d. 1708.

Secousse, Denis Frangois, French lawyer, law author, b. 1691, d. 1755. *Nouv. Dict.*

Secundus, —, hist. d. 615. *Priestley.*

Secundus, (family-name Second) a Dutchman,

Dutchman poet, b. Sedley, S. poet, a. d. 1701. Sedilius, Life of Du Pin. Sedes, Jere winter, a. Segar, Sir author of tary, in Seghers, C. the style b. 1592. Seghers, L. but ex amfem they were value, d. Segneri, P. writer, Segrais, J. valid, b. Sejanus, t. by his prime m. berus, C. some t. that he his crue sign to the eyes him up was con strangled It has b. writers to of Sejan minister in their has rend liged the For an ianies, f. Lives of Selden, jo ry, poli. b. 1584. Seleucus, N. generals and, afo

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Dutchman, and an esteemed Latin poet, b. 1511, d. 1536.

Sedley, Sir Charles, English dram. poet, and miscel. writer, b. 1639, d. 1701.

Sedulius, memorable for writing the Life of Christ in Lat. verse, fl. 440. *Du Pin.*

Seed, Jeremiah, English div. and theol. writer, d. 1747. *Biog. Diet.*

Segar, Sir William, English herald, author of Honour, Civil and Military, in fol. 1602, d. 1633. *Grang.*

Seghers, Gerard, Flemish painter in the style of Rubens and Vandyck, b. 1590, d. 1651. *De Piles.*

Seghers, Daniel, his brother, a jesuit, but excelled in painting for his amusement, chiefly flower-pieces: they were very scarce, and of great value, d. 1660. *Ibid.*

Segneri, Paul, Italian jesuit, and theol. writer, b. 1624, d. 1694. *Niceron.*

Segrais, John, French poet and novelist, b. 1624, d. 1701. *Niceron.*

Sejanus, the son of a Roman knight, by his political talents became prime minister to the emperor Tiberius, over whom he gained, for some time, such an ascendancy, that he governed the empire, till his cruelties and his ambitious design to seize on the throne, opened the eyes of Tiberius, who delivered him up to the senate, by whom he was condemned, and ordered to be strangled the same day, A. D. 31. It has been customary for modern writers to give the disgraceful name of Sejanus to wicked and corrupt ministers, or to such as appeared in their opinions to merit it. This has rendered it familiar, and obliged the editor to give it a place. For an ample account of his villainies, see *Tillemont*, or *Crewier's Lives of the Emp.*

Selden, John, celeb. English antiquary, politic. hist. and law writer, b. 1584, d. 1654. *Biog. Britan.*

Selucus, Nicander, one of the chief generals under Alexander the Great, and, after his death, founder of

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the nation called the Seleucides. He is equally celebrated as a renowned warrior, and as the father of his people; yet his virtues could not protect him from the fatal ambition of Ceraunus, one of his courtiers, who conspired against him, and assassinated him, 280 B. C.

Selim I. sultan of the Turks, the son of Bajazet II. celeb. conqueror, but an inhuman tyrant, d. A. D. 1520.

Sellius, Godfrey, learned German, hist. of the United Provinces; nat. hist. of Ireland, geograph. writer, &c. d. 1767. *Nouv. Diet.*

Sem, the son of Noah, memorable for his filial piety, in concealing the folly and disgrace of his father; for which he received a remarkable benediction, b. ab. 2476 B. C. lived 600 years. See *The Bible*.

Semiramis, queen of Assyria, famous for her extensive conquests: said to have fallen in love with her own son Ninias, who, on that account, caused her to be put to death, and ascended her throne, 1173 B. C. See *Univ. Hist. vol. 4.*

Sempronius, surnamed Sapeius, renowned Roman general and consul, fl. ab. 300 B. C. See *Livy*.

Sempronius, Proculus, celeb. Roman lawyer, fl. ab. A. D. 60.

Senac, John, emin. French phys. and med. author, d. 1770. *Nouv. Diet.*

Senacherib, famous king of Assyria, laid siege to Jerusalem, 711 B. C. was defeated by the exterminating angel, d. 709 B. C. See *The Bible*.

Seneca, of Cordua, in Spain, father of the famous philosopher, settled at Rome, and became a celebrated orator. His declamations, or controversies on oratory, are all his remains, and are printed with the works of his son, fl. ab. A. D. 30.

Seneca, his son, the celeb. Stoic philos. and tragic poet; preceptor to the tyrant Nero, by whom he was put to death in 65, ag. 63. *Tacitus Annal.*

Senegai,

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Seneçai, Antoine Bauderon de, French poet, b. 1643, d. 1737. *Dufresnoy.*
Senguerd, Arnold, Dutch philosoph. philosophic. writer, d. 1667. **Wolfud Senguerd**, his son, professor of philosophy at Leyden, also published some philosoph. works. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Sennertus, Daniel, emin. Germ. phys. and med. author, b. 1572, d. 1637. *Bayle.*

Sennertus, Andrew, German, emin. oriental scholar, b. 1535, d. 1619. *Ibid.*

Septal, Louis, of Milan, philos. and phys. comment. on Aristotle and Hippocrates, d. 1633. *Dufresnoy.*

Serarius, Nicholas, of Lorraine, a learned jesuit; theol. philos. and crit. writer, b. 1557, d. 1609. *Niceron.*

Serenus, Sammonicus, Roman phys. and poet: put to death by the emperor Caracalla, ab. 200. It is said, he had collected a library, consisting of 62,000 volumes.

Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, founder of the sect of Monotholites, d. 639. *Du Pin.*

Serlio, Sebastian, Ital. architect, auth. of a treatise on his art, fl. ab. 1544. *Felibien.*

Serranus, (family name John de Serræs) French calvin. div. theol. and controv. writer, and translator of Plato's works into Latin, d. 1598. *Niceron.*

Sermon, William, English phys. and med. writer, fl. 1673. *Granger.*

Sertorius, Quintus, a celeb. Rom. general and partisan. At first he joined Marius against Sylla; then he took possession of the Roman provinces in Spain, and governed them independently. At last, he joined himself in a league with Mithridates, king of Pontus, against his native country. Assassinated by one of his own officers, 770 B. C. *Livy.*

Servandoni, John Nicholas, celeb. Florentine architect. His chief residence was at Paris, where he had

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the direction of the scenery of the principal theatre, for 18 years, up. on all occasions, when superb decorations were required. He was invited to London by George II. to design the magnificent edifice for the fireworks, on occasion of the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748. The ingenious Mr. Rich, who spared no expence for decorations, employed him to paint some very capital scenes, particularly the palace of Pluto, in the Rape of Proserpæa. In a word, he has left monuments of his genius in almost every capital city of Europe; being sent for by the sovereigns upon all extraordinary occasions of public festivity, b. A. D. 1695, d. at Paris, 1766. *Nouv. Dict.*

Servetus, Michael, of Arragon, was educated a physician, but neglecting this profession, after a dispute and a law suit with the faculty at Paris, he devoted himself to the study of divinity, and became a polemical writer against Calvin, and against the Trinitarians. Calvin treated his adversary with indecent warmth, in the course of their controversies, and having treacherously obtained some sheets of a work that Servetus was printing privately, he sent them, together with the letters he had received from him, containing heretical opinions, to the magistrates of Lyons, who thereupon arrested Servetus. This unfortunate man made his escape, and fled to Viennois in Dauphiny; but there by means of Calvin's correspondence with some principal divines, he was put in prison. Calvin now, under pretext of a reconciliation, invited him, when he was set at liberty, to retire to Geneva; but he was scarce arrived there, when to the eternal disgrace of that reformed he accused him of heresy; and by continual preachings and declamations on the danger the true religion was in from such impostors,

he hurried the magistrates into an unjust sentence against him, which was as cruelly executed; for he was burnt alive in 1553. See *Varillas Hist. de l'Herefic*, ad Anno 1353. His chief polemical work is, "De Trinitatis Erroribus, Libri septem," and his Apology, in Latin, for his Dispute with the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, which was carefully suppressed by the parliament of Paris. The medical tract which occasioned the dispute, was intitled, "De Animi Mundi;" and in it he says, "That the whole mass of blood passes through the lungs by means of the pulmonic veins and arteries." From this passage some writers have attributed the discovery of the circulation of the blood to Servetus, and have vainly endeavoured to deprive our immortal countryman Harvey of the honour of this discovery.

Servius, Tullius, the sixth king of ancient Rome; a renowned warrior and legislator. The first introducer of coin, or stamped money, at Rome. Assassinated by Tarquin the Proud, 533 B. C. *Livy*.

Servius, Maurus Honoratus, Latin gram. comment. on *Virgil*, fl. ab. A. D. 410. *Vossius*.

Sesac, king of Egypt, a renowned warrior, who took Jerusalem in the reign of Rehoboam, and pillaged the temple, d. 956 B. C. See *Usher's Sacred Chronol.*

Sesostris, king of Egypt, or Rameses. Of the eight kings of the 16th dynasty, there were six of the name of Sesostris, or Rameses; and it was upon the death of Rameses Miram, the great persecutor of the Hebrews in Egypt, that they were delivered from their first captivity; but it is supposed that the Egyptian priests have ascribed the various real or fictitious exploits of several of these princes to one man, under the name of Sesostris Rameses Miram, d. 1510 B. C. See *Univers. Hist. vol. 3.* and *Le Systeme de M.*

des Vignoles, sur l'Histoire ancienne d'Egypte.

Seth, the third son of Adam, the father of Enos, was born 3874 B. C. and lived 912 years. See *The Bible, Usher, and Univ. Hist. vol. 1.* Settle, Elkanah, Eng. dram. poet, &c. b. A. D. 1648, d. 1724. *Biog. Dict.* Severus, Lucius Septimius, emperor of Rome, a renowned conqueror, an able politician, the patron of learning, but a tyrant, b. 146, d. 211. *Crevier*.

Severus, Cornelius, Latin poet, fl. in the reign of Augustus, ab. 24 B. C. *Vossius*.

Sevigne (Marie de Rabutin) marchioness of, celeb. for her fine epistolary style. The best edition of her letters, which are upon literary, historical, moral, and miscellaneous subjects, is that of Paris, 1754, 8 vol. 12mo. b. 1626, d. 1696.

Sewell, Dr. George, emin. English phys. dramat. poet, and miscellan. writer, d. 1726. *Biog. Dict.*

Sewell, Will am, learned Dutch Quaker, and writer of their history, &c. b. 1654, d. 1720. *Biog. Diet.*

Sextus, Aelius Catus, Roman lawyer, fl. ab. 201 B. C. *Priestley*.

Sextus, Empiricus, Greek Pyrrhenian, philos. and phys. author of Pyrrhenian Institutions, and of ten books against the Mathematici. The best edit. of his works is by Fabricius, in Greek and Latin, Leipzig, 1718, fol. fl. ab. A. D. 170.

Sforza, James, styled, The Great, count de Corignoli, a renowned warrior, b. 1639. He was the son of a labourer, but by his military talents he ennobled his family, and was the founder of the illustrious house of the Sforzas, dukes of Milan. Drowned in passing the river Pescara, in pursuit of Alphonzo, king of Arragon, in 1424.

Sforza, Francis, his natural son, an able statesman, and a renowned general. He served under his father against Alphonso, king of Arragon,

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gon, and, though illegitimate, he succeeded to his estate, and to his post in the army, under Jane II. queen of Naples. He afterwards attached himself to René, duke of Anjou, her successor. The reputation of his valour engaged the pope, the Venetians, and the Florentines, to appoint him their general, in the war against the duke of Milan, though he had married his daughter. The duke dying in 1447, the Milanese chose Sforza to be their general against the Venetians, and, after many signal services performed for them, he turned his arms against them, laid siege to Milan, and obliged them to acknowledge him duke of Milan. The dukedom, by hereditary right, belonged to Charles duke of Orleans; but Louis XI. who hated the duke of Orleans, entered into a treaty with Sforza, and in 1464 transferred to him all the claims of France to Milan and Genoa, upon which he made himself master of the latter, d. 1466. *Simoxeta's Life of Sforza.*

Shadwell, Thomas, English dram. poet, b. 1640, d. 1692. *Langbaine.*

Shadwell, Charles, son to the preceding, Eng. dram. author and poet, d. 1726. *Biog. Dram.*

Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper) earl of, celeb. English statesman and lawyer, lord chancellor of England under Charles II. d. 1682, ag. 61. *Biog. Britan.*

Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper) earl of, his grandson, moral philos. chief work, *The Characteristics*, b. 1698, d. 1713. *ib.*

Shakespeare, William, the father of the British theatre, or chief of the English dramatic poets; whose works are too well known to require any description, b. 1564, d. 1616. See *Life of Shakespeare* prefixed to the editions by Johnson and Steevens, 1773.

Sharp, James, archbishop of St. Andrew's, a learned Scotch prelate,

who was assassinated for his zeal in the cause of episcopacy in Scotland in 1679. See *Woodrow's Hist. of the Church of Scotland.*

Sharp, Dr. John, archbishop of York, theol. author, b. 1644, d. 1713. *Biog. Dict.*

Sharpe, Dr. Gregory, emin. div. and theol. writer, b. 1713, d. 1771.

Shaw, Dr. Thomas, English div. famous for his travels in different parts of Barbary and the Levant, printed at London, in 3 vols. 1751, b. 1692, d. 1751. *ib.*

Shaw, Dr. Peter, Eng. phys. editor of Bacon's *Philos. works*, d. 1683.

Shaw, Cuthbert, Eng. poet, b. 1776.

Sheffield, John. See *Buckingham.* **Sheldon, Gilbert**, archbishop of Canterbury, eminent for his piety and moderation, but chiefly for his extensive munificence and charity. In the space of about 14 years it appeared, by his private accounts, that he has bestowed 60,000l. in public and private charities, b. 1558, d. 1677. *Biog. Britan.*

Shenstone, William, celeb. Eng. poet, and miscel. writer, d. 1763. See *Memoirs of his Life*, prefixed to his works, 2 vols. 8vo.

Sherburne, Sir Edward, English dram. and miscel. writer, b. 1618, d. 1702. *Wood's Fasti Oxon.*

Sherlock, Dr. William, emin. Eng. div. and theol. writer. His chief work, *A Practical Treatise on Death*, b. 1641, d. 1707. *ib.*

Sherlock, Dr. Thomas, bish. of London, theol. and controversial writer, b. 1678, d. 1761. *ib.*

Sheridan, Dr. Thomas, a learned Irish schoolmaster; published a prose translation of Persius, d. 1758, ag. 54.

Sheridan, Thomas, son to the preceding, em. actor, and lecturer on history, writer, &c. d. 1788.

Sheridan, Frances, wife to the preceding, ingenious writer and dramatic poet, b. in Ireland 1724, d. 1767.

Shirley, James, English dram. poet and miscel. prose writer, b. 1594 d. 1666. *Langbaine's Dram. Poets.*

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Short, Dr. Thomas, English phys. and med. writer, d. 1685.

Short, James, emin. mathem. and optician, d. 1768.

Shovel, Sir Cloudefley, a gallant Eng. admiral; perished, with all the ship's company, amongst whom were his two sons-in-law, and several young gentlemen of quality. The ship, which was named, The Association, struck on the rocks of Scilly, and foundered, October 22, 1707, ag. 56.

Shuckford, Samuel, English div. and hist. d. 1754.

Sibelius, Gaspar, Dutch div. and theol. writer, fl. in the 17th cent.

Siberius, Adam, a German, Lat. poet, fl. ab. 1548. *Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

Siccius, Dentatus, a brave Rom. tribune, celeb. for having been in 120 battles, in which he always conquered. He received 45 wounds before, and not one on the back part of his body; mentioned as a proof that he never fled from the enemy, fl. ab. 505 B. C. *Livy.*

Sidney, Sir Philip, Eng. statesman, general, and poet, and miscellan. writer. His chief work, a pastoral, intitled, *Arcadia*, b. A. D. 1554, d. 1586. *Biog. Diet.*

Sidney, Algernon, a celeb. English patriot, and emin. politic. writer; beheaded, on a false charge of high treason, in the reign of Charles II. on the 7th of December, 1683, in the 66th year of his age. His Discourses upon Government are in the highest repute, and have been frequently reprinted; but the most correct and elegant edition of his works were published in 4to. by the late Thomas Hollis. See *Hollis.*

Sidozias, the son of Apollinarius, bishop of Auvergne, miscel. writer, chiefly on sacred and profane history, in letters, b. 430, d. 487. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*

Siebert, a French friar, chronologist, and biographer, d. 1112. *Nouv. Diet.*

Sigismund I. king of Poland, styled,

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The Great, equally celebrated as a warrior and legislator; elected to the throne, 1507, d. 1548. *Lacombe's Histoire du Nord.*

Signorelli, Luca, Florentine painter, excelled in painting naked bodies, b. 1439, d. 1521. *Vasari.*

Sigonius, Carolus, of Modena, Latin hist. of the Hebrew, Athenian, and Roman republics, the Western empire, and Italy, b. 1525, d. 1584. *Dufresnoy.*

Silius, Italicus, (Caius) an ancient Rom. poet. His epic poem in Latin, containing an account of the second Punic War, has been printed with notes, at Leyden, and other places, and is in great esteem, d. in A. D. 74, ag. 75.

Silva, John Baptiste, French phys. and med. writer, b. 1684, d. 1744. *Nouv. Diet.*

Silvester II. pope, emin. for his learning, d. 1003. His epistles and other works are esteemed. *Tillemont.*

Silvester, Israel, emin. French engraver. His chief works are, the palaces of Louis XIV. and designs of the principal places taken by that monarch, b. 1621, d. 1691. *Nouv. Diet.*

Silvester, Lewis, painter to the late king of Poland, an esteemed artist, d. 1760, ag. 85. *ib.*

Simeon, a Jew Rabbi, prince of the Cabalists, author of *Zohar*, fl. ab. 150.

Simeon, Metaphastes, of Constanti- nople, compiler of the Lives of the Saints, fl. ab. 950.

Simeon, Sethus, a Jew, phys. fl. ab. 1075. *Priestley.*

Simeon, of Durham, an old English hist. fl. ab. 1165. *Ib.*

Simler, Josias, Germ. div. theol. and historic. writer, d. 1576, ag. 45. *Melch. Adam.*

Simon the Just, famous high priest of the Jews, d. 293 B. C. *Uspser.*

Simon, Richard, French div. eminent critic. and historic. writer, chiefly on the several editions of The Bible, b. A. D. 1638, d. 1712. *Niceron.*

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S'mon, Thomas, a famous English engraver of medals; fl. ab. 1653. *Granger.*

Simon, Abraham, his brother, famous modeller in wax, d. ab. 1662. *Ib.*

Simonides, Greek poet, and philos. inventor of artificial memory, d. ab. 469 B. C. See *Cicero de Orat. lib. 2.* **Simonneau**, Charles, French engraver, chiefly of the medallic history of the reign of Louis XIV. d. A. D. 1728. *Nouv. Dic.*

Simplicius, Peripat. philos. and commentat. on Aristotle, fl. ab. 456. *Priestley.*

Simpson, Christopher, emin. English music. and composer, d. aft. 1666. *Granger.*

Simson, Thomas, emin. English mathem. and mathemat. writer, b. 1710, d. 1761. *Biog. Dic.*

Simon, Edward, English div. author of an Universal Chronology, from the birth of Christ to 1651, d. un-cert.

Siri, Vittorio, an Italian, became an abbé in France, where he published a Mercury, containing the history of France from 1635 to 1649, continued, under another title, to 1670, d. 1685, ag. 77. *Dufresnoy.*

Sirlet, Flavius, an emin. Roman engraver on precious stones: his Laocoön, and representations in miniature of the antique statues at Rome, are almost invaluable, and very scarce, d. 1737. *Nouv. Dic.*

Sizmond, James, French jesuit, and voluminous theol. writer, chiefly on eccles. hist. b. 1559, d. 1651. *Du Pin's Eccles. Authors of the 17th Cent.*

Sisenna, Rom. hist. but little known, fl. ab. 91 B. C. *Priestley.*

Sixtus IV. pope, the son of a French fisherman; theol. writer, d. A. D. 1484, ag. 71. *Bower.*

Sixtus V. pope, the most extraordinary man of his time. His father, a poor vine-dresser, unable to maintain him, put him out to a farmer, who made him keep his sheep, and afterwards his hogs. His real name

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is not known, but in this station he called himself Faelix; and, from his earliest youth, he seems to have had an unaccountable prepossession, or impulse of his future greatness. By degrees he rose to be inquisitor at Venice; but quarreling with the senate, he was obliged to quit the territories of the republic. Being rallied upon his precipitate retreat, he replied, that having made a vow to be pope at Rome, he did not think it right to stay to be hanged at Venice. By his intrigues and address he obtained a cardinal's hat from pope Pius V. By an affection of great humility, and the appearance of being loaded with bodily infirmities, he so far deceived the conclave, after the death of pope Gregory XIII. that, being divided into factions, in order to put an end to the hopes and cabals of each, they elected him pope, imagining that he would not live long, and in the mean time, that the factions would be weakened, and render the choice of a successor less difficult. Sixtus V. was no sooner elected than he threw away his crutch, and renounced all his assumed debility, to the great astonishment of the whole conclave. He was a severe magistrate, but an excellent ruler of the vicious manners of the inhabitants of Rome; a patron of learning, and of men of genius; and, though too bigotted, an exemplary pontiff, b. 1521, d. 1590. A Latin version of the Bible, compiled by his order, appeared in the same year, in 3 vol. fol. but so many faults were discovered in it, that it was suppressed by his successor, Gregory XIV. Clement VIII. who succeeded Gregory, caused a new edition to be printed, in which the errors in the first are corrected; and this is very scarce. *Tillemont Vies des Popes.*

Skelton, John, Eng. poet and miscell. writer, d. 1529. *Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Skinner, Stephen, English phys. and

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antiquary, Latin writer on the etymology of the English language, and other subjects of criticism and antiquity, b. 1622, d. 1667. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Sleidan, John, a German, historian in Latin of the reign of Charles V. "De quatuor Summis Imperiis," &c. b. 1506, d. 1555. *Melch. Adam.* Slingeland, John Peter, Dutch painter, b. 1640, d. 1691. *De Piles.*

Sloane, Sir Hans, bart. a most eminent English physician and naturalist. He formed a valuable museum of the rarest productions of nature and art. This cabinet of curiosities, together with his library, consisting of upwards of 50,000 volumes, and 3566 manuscripts, were purchased of his executors for 20,000l. by act of parliament, and made part of the collection of the British Museum, founded at the public expense, and constantly kept open, under certain necessary restrictions, for the public benefit, b. 1660, d. 1752.

Sicot, René, eminent French sculptor, b. 1705, d. 1764. *Nouv. Diff.*

Smalridge, Dr. George, bishop of Bristol, Latin poet, and theol. writer, b. 1666, d. 1719. *Wood.*

Smart, Christopher, English poet and miscel. writer, d. 1771.

Smellie, Dr. William, Eng. phys. and anatomist, writer on midwifery, d. 1763.

Smith, Sir Thomas, English statesman under Edward VI. and Elizabeth; hist. and polit. writer, and crit. on the Greek language, b. 1512, d. 1577. *Strype's Life of Sir T. Smith.*

Smith, John, English div. and theol. writer, b. 1618, d. 1652. *Kenne's Hist. Register.*

Smith, John, English div. versed in oriental learning, b. 1659, d. 1715. *Big. Diff.*

Smith, Dr. Thomas, Eng. div. histor. and critic. writer, chiefly on the Greek church; also biographer in Latin of a select number of learned Englishmen, b. 1638, d. 1710. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Smith, Edmund, celeb. English poet, author of the tragedy of *Phædra* and *Hippolitus*, which is admired for the elegance of the style, and the harmony of the versification, b. 1688, d. 1710. See *Oldisworth's Character of Smith*, prefixed to *Smith's Works.*

Smith, ——, eminent Eng. metzotinto scraper, d. ab. 1715.

Smith, Thomas, English landscape painter, d. 1767.

Smith, Robert, eminent mathem. writer on optics, d. 1768.

Smollett, Dr. Tobias, Eng. phys. hist. and novellist, b. 1720, d. 1771.

Snape, Andrew, Eng. div. and theol. writer, d. 1742.

Snell, or Snellius, Willebrod, Dutch mathem. mathemat. writer in Lat. b. 1591, d. 1626. *Dufresnoy.*

Snelling, Thomas, English writer on coins, d. 1773.

Snorro, Sturlesonius, Swedish statesm. hist. in Latin of the kings of Norway, d. 1241, ag. 62.

Snyders, Francis, eminent Flem. paint. excelled in battles, hunting-pieces, and still life, b. 1587, d. 1657. *De Piles.*

Socinus, Marianus, Tuscan civilian, b. 1482, d. 1556. *Bayle.*

Socinus, Lælius, third son of Marianus, founder of the sect of Socinians, b. 1525, d. 1558. *Ib.*

Socinus, Faustus, his nephew, propagated those opinions without reserve which his uncle had only broached with great caution. The sect increased considerably in Poland and other parts of Germany, and still subsists in different countries of Europe. They deny the existence of Christ before his birth of the Virgin Mary: also the distinct person of the Holy Spirit; and acknowledge none but God the Father. They consider the sacraments as simple ceremonies, and treat of original sin, grace, and predestination, as scholastic chimeras. Faustus, after suffering many insults and

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violences, offered to his person from the scholars at Cracow, retired to the country villa of a Polish nobleman, where he died in 1604, ag. 65. *Ibid.*

Socolove, Stanislaus, Polish div. theor. and polem. writer in Lat. d. 1619. *Nouv. Dict.*

Socrates, the famous Greek philosopher, and founder of the Socratic sect. Put to death by the Athenians, on a false accusation of atheism, 400 B. C. ag. 70. See *Stanley's Lives of the Philos.*

Socrates, of Constantinople, the continuator of an ecclesiastical history, commencing where Eusebius of Cæsarea left off, viz. from A. D. 306, and ending in 439, the time when he flourished; d. uncert. An edition of Eusebius and Socrates, in Greek and Latin, with notes by Reading, was published at London in 1720. *Biog. Dict.*

Solander, Dr. circumnavigator with Captain Cook, naturalist, d. 1782. Soliman I. emperor of the Turks, succeeded Bajazet, his father, in 1406, and by his valour recovered great part of the dominions that had been taken from him by Tamerlane, even in the life-time of that conqueror; and after Tamerlane's death, he recovered the former glory of the Ottoman empire. Dethroned and assassinated by his brother Musa in 1412.

Soliman II. succeeded his father, Selim I, in 1520, and was renowned for the valour of his arms; but he tarnished his military glory by acts of cruelty. He was continually engaged in wars, and died at the siege of Zizeth in Hungary, in 1566, ag. 79. *Chalcondiles.*

Solimeme, Francis, celeb. Neapolitan painter, and Ital. poet, b. 1657, d. 1747. *Dufresnoy.*

Solinus, Julius, Roman gram. and hist. fl. ab. 194.

Solis, Antonio de, Spanish hist. and dram. poet, b. 1610, d. 1686.

Solomon, the son of David, king of

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Israel, equally renowned for his wisdom, valour, and magnificence; but dishonoured by his impiety and ingratitude to God; was b. 1033, and d. 975 B. C. See *The Bible.* Solomon, Ben-Virga, Spanish rabbi, eminent phys. and hist. of the Jews, from the destruction of the temple to his own time, fl. ab. A. D. 1620. *Nouv. Dict.*

Solon, one of the seven sages of Greece, and the famous legislator of Athens, b. 639, d. 559 B. C.

Somers, John lord, high chancellor of England, an eminent statesman, projector of the union between England and Scotland; an uncorrupt patriot, and a political writer in defence of civil liberty, b. A. D. 1652, d. 1716. *Biog. Briton.*

Someret, Edward Seymour, duke of, uncle to Edw. VI. and protector of England during his minority; a renowned general, and an honest, but unsuccessful statesman. He fell a victim to the faction of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, by whom he was accused of high treason: he was tried and condemned by a partial jury of peers, only 27 attending, b. 1537, beheaded 1552. See *Sir J. Hayward's Life of Edw. VI.*

Somerville, William, English poet, d. 1743.

Somner, William, English civilian, and learned antiquary; author of *Saxon Dictionary*, of several tracts on the antiquities of Kent; and of a poem on the sufferings and death of Charles I. b. 1606, d. 1669. *Biog. Dict.*

Sopater, the Greek com. poet, d. 406 B. C. ag. 91. *Vossius de Poet. Graec.*

Sophocles, the celeb. Greek tragic poet, and archon, or chief magistrate of Athens; in which station he commanded the forces of the republic, and signalized himself upon several occasions by his valour. Of one hundred tragedies he is supposed to have wrote, only seven have been preserved to our time; they

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they are translated into Latin, with the Greek scholia, by our countryman Johnson, and into English by Dr. Franklin. *Sophocles* d. 406 B. C. ag. 91. *Arund. Marbl.* *Soranus*, *Ephesius*, Greek phys. fl. ab. A. D. 110. *Priestley*. *Sorbiere*, Samuel, French phys. med. and miscel. writ. b. 1615, d. 1670. *Niceron*.

Sorbonne, Robert de, eminent French divine, and founder of the famous college for divinity and philosophy, called The Sorbonne, at Paris, also an admired theological writer, b. 1201, d. 1274. *Ibid.*

Sordello, of Mantua, celeb. provençal poet, fl. 1223. *Tiraboschi*.

Sosigenes, famous Egyptian astronom. and mathem. inventor of the Julian calendar, or method of computing the solar year by 365 days, with the addition of the bissextile, or making every 4th year consist of 366 days, fl. ab. 46 B. C.

Sofraitus, celeb. Greek archit. fl. ab. 273 B. C.

South, Dr. Robert, English div. and theol. writer, b. 1633, d. 1716. *Biog. Diet.*

Southern, Thomas, Irish dram. poet, b. 1662, d. 1746. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*.

Suzomenus, Hermes, eccles. histor. from the birth of Christ to 424. *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

Spanheim, Frederic, Dutch div. theol. and hist. writer, b. 1600, d. 1649. *Bayle*.

Spanheim, Ezekiel, his eldest son, statesman and antiquary. He was raised to the dignity of a baron by Frederic I. king of Prussia, and was at first envoy to the court of London from the elector Palatine, and afterwards ambassador from the king of Prussia. Latin writer upon the use and excellence of ancient medals, and other subjects of history and antiquities, b. at Geneva in 1629, d. at London, 1710. *Niceron*.

Spanheim, Frederic, his younger bro-

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ther, professor of divinity at Leyden, eccles. hist. and theol. writer, b. 1632, d. 1701. *Ibid.*

Sparre, Baron, a senator of Sweden, author of a famous political treatise in defence of the religious and civil liberties of mankind, intitled, "De " Lege, Rege, et Grege;" suppressed in Sweden, fl. in the 16th cent. *Nouv. Diet.*

Spartacus, the chief of the slaves in Italy who carried on the remarkable civil war against the Roman republic, for the recovery of their liberty, called The War of the Slaves, d. 71 B. C.

Spartianus, *Ælius*, Latin histor. He compiled the lives of all the Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Dioclesian; but the greatest part were lost, and the remainder are not much esteemed, fl. ab. A. D. 291.

Speed, John, an emin. Eng. chronol. hist. and antiquary. His history of Great Britain commences with the invasion of the Romans, and is brought down to the reign of James I. It was published in 1614, in fol. b. 1555, d. 1629. *Fuller's Worthies*.

Spelman, Sir Henry, eminent English antiquary and historian. His chief works are, his "Glossarium Ar- " chæologicum," The History of the English Councils; and "Reli- " quæ Spelmanianæ," posthumous tracts relating to the laws and antiquities of England, b. 1561, d. 1641. *Biog. Britan.*

Spelman, Sir John, his son, eminent antiquary, d. 1644.

Spencer, Dr. John, emin. English div. crit. and theol. writer. His principal performance is in Latin, intitled, "De Legibus, Hebraeorum " Ritualibus, et earum Rationi- " bus." b. 1630, d. 1695. *Biog. Diet.*

Spence, Joseph, Eng. poet and critic, d. 1768.

Spencer, Edmund, celeb. Eng. poet; his chief work, *The Fairy Queen*, d. 1598.

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Speroni, Speron, elegant Ital. miscel. writer, b. 1500, d. 1588. *Niceron.*
Speusippus, of Athens, acad. philos. disciple of Plato, d. 339 B. C.
Spinckes, Nathaniel, eminent non-juring divine, and devotional writer, b. 1654, d. 1727. *Biog. Diet.*
Spinello, a Tuscan painter, of great repute in his time. He painted a picture of the fallen angels, in which he drew so horrid a figure of Lucifer, that it frightened him so much as to affect his senses ever after, fl. ab. A. D. 1380.
Spinola, Ambrose, a renowned Spanish general, d. 1630.
Spinoza, Benedict de, the son of a Portuguese Jew, settled at Amsterdam, where he was born in 1633. He commenced philosopher early in life; publicly embraced christianity, for which the Jews attempted to assassinate him; and, in the end, made a great noise in the world by his atheistical principles and writings, d. 1677. *Bayle.*
Spon, Charles, French phys. medical writer, and poet, b. 1609, d. 1684.
Spon, James, his son, phys. hist. and antiq. His chief work is, *The History of the Republic and City of Geneva*, which was translated into English in 1687, b. 1647, d. 1686.
Spondanus, Henricus, or Henry de Sponde, at first a French civilian, and master of the requests to Henry IV. Afterwards he renounced the protestant faith, embraced the popish, and took orders; and became bishop of Pamiers. He is chiefly known by his abridgement and continuation of the ecclesiastical annals of Baronius, in Latin. Baronius left off at the year 1197, Spondanus at 1640. He also published *Annals of Sacred History*, from the creation to the redemption, in Latin, b. 1568, d. 1643. *Bayle.*
Spotswood, John, archbishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland, eccles. hist. of Scotland from 203 to 1625, b. 1565, d. 1639.
Spranger, Bartholomew, Flem. hi-

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storical painter, b. 1526, d. 1581. *De Piles.*
Sprat, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Rochester, hist. of the Royal Society of London, miscel. writer and poet, b. 1636, d. 1713. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
Squire, Samuel, bishop of St. David's, politic. and theol. writer, b. 1714, d. 1766.
Stackhouse, Thomas, Eng. div. faceted hist. d. 1752.
Stahl, George Ernest, emin. German phys. and chemist, author of *Elements of Chemistry*, b. 1666, d. 1734. *Nouv. Diet.*
Stalbent, Adrianus, Flemish landscape painter, died at London, 1660, ag. 80. *Granger.*
Stanhope, Dr. George, English divine, and theol. writer, d. 1728, ag. 68. *Biog. Diet.*
Stanhope, Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, statesman under Geo. II. king of England; political and miscel. writer, d. 1773.
Stanislaus I. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, a most unfortunate but virtuous prince. Driven from his dominions by Augustus, his competitor, who was supported by the czar Peter the Great, in opposition to Charles XII. king of Sweden, he was obliged, by a treaty of peace, in 1736, to content himself with the empty title of king and the duchies of Lorraine and Bar; in which he led a retired life, distinguishing himself, however, by public and private acts of humanity and benevolence; particularly by supplying a fund, under the direction of the magistrates of Bar, for purchasing corn, to be sold at a cheap price to the poor, whenever it becomes dear. At the age of 90 he came to a fatal end; having set fire to his night-gown, in smoking his pipe, he was burnt almost to death before he could get assistance, and died soon after in 1766. He wrote several philosophical, political, and moral tracts, which were

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were published, under the title of *The Works of the beneficent Philosopher*, in 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1763, *Nouv. Dic̄. Hist.*

Stanley, Thomas, an English gentleman of great learning, best known by his esteemed work, intitled, *The History of Philosophy*, containing the lives, opinions, actions, and discourses of the philosophers of every sect, b. 1644, d. 1678.

Stapylton, Sir Robert, English dram. writer and poet, d. 1669. *Granger.*

Statius, Publius Papinius, an ancient Latin poet, born in Epirus, but settled at Rome. His chief works are, his *Thebaid*, and his *Achilles*, epic poems. His other pieces are miscellanies, under the title of "Sylvæ." d. in the reign of Domitian, ab. 91.

Statius, Cæcilius, comic Lat. poet, fl. 178 B. C.

Stavely, Thomas, ingenious English lawyer and miscel writer, d. 1683. *Nicholls's Hist. of Hinckley.*

Stebbing, Dr. Henry, English div. and theol. writer, d. 1763.

Steele, Sir Richard, celeb. Eng. dram. writer, poet, and political and moral prose writer; principal author, and editor of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and *Englishman*, &c. b. at Dublin, of English parents, 1676, d. in Wales, 1729.

Steenwick, Henry, Flem. painter, excelled in pieces of architecture and perspective, b. 1550, d. 1603. *Pilkington's Dic̄. of Painters.*

Stefano, em. Floren. paint. disciple of Giotto, d. 1350, ag. 48. *Vasari.*

Stella, James, the son of a Fleming, but b. in France in 1596, an eminent painter, excelled in pastoral pieces, d. 1647. *De Piles.*

Stennet, Dr. Joseph, emin. Eng. div. and theol. writer, d. 1758.

Stephanus, Byzantinus, Greek gram. and lexicographer. Only a poor abridgement of his work remains by Hermolaus; but there are several editions in Greek and Latin, with criticisms and illustrations, by learn-

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ed men. The Leyden edit. of 1688, in fol. is esteemed the best, fl. in the 5th or 6th cent. *Bayle.*

Stephanus, Athen. Greek phys. fl. ab. 630. *Priestley.*

Stephen, St. the first martyr to christianity; was stoned to death by the Jews in 33.

Stephen, king of England, 1135. He was the third son of Stephen earl of Blois, by Adela, the fourth daughter of William I. The hereditary succession to the crown belonged to Maud, the only surviving legitimate child of Henry I. his predecessor; but Maud having married Henry IV. emperor of Germany, Stephen took advantage of her absence, and ascended the throne by the assistance of his brother Henry, bishop of Winchester. In 1157 he reduced Normandy. In 1159 the empress Maud arrived in England, disputed the crown with him, and a civil war began. In 1151 the defeated Stephen, and took him prisoner at the battle of Lincoln; whereupon she was declared queen. The same year Stephen's party took Robert, earl of Gloucester, prisoner, illegitimate brother to the empress, who exchanged Stephen for him. From 1142 to 1147 the empress was unsuccessful, and after losing the greatest part of her forces, finding herself likewise abandoned by the principal nobility and gentry, she left the kingdom. In 1149, Henry, Maud's eldest son, by Jeffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, arrived in England, and set up his claim to the crown, and occasioned another civil war. In 1153 a peace was concluded between Stephen and Henry, wherein it was agreed, that Stephen should enjoy the crown for life, and Henry succeed him, which he did, upon Stephen's demise, in 1154, in the 19th of his reign, and the 50th of his age. See *Rapin.*

Stephens, Henry, eminent French printer, d. 1520—

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Stephens, Robert, his second son, still more eminent in his art than his father; also versed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and writer in Latin. His "Thesaurus "Linguæ Latinæ" is a work in high repute. He married Perette, the daughter of Badius, another eminent printer; she was a learned woman, and of great use to her husband in correcting Latin works. He had, besides, in his house, ten or twelve correctors of different nations; and nothing but Latin was spoken in his family. He valued himself so much upon the accuracy of his Latin impressions, that he offered a reward to the discoverer of any faults in them, b. at Paris, 1503, d. at Geneva, 1559.

Stephens, Charles, his younger brother, studied physic, but afterwards took to printing, but was more eminent as a miscel. Greek and Latin writer, d. 1564.

Stephens, Henry, eldest son of Robert, the most learned man of all the family; esteemed, after the death of Budzeus, the best Greek scholar of his time. He printed most beautiful and correct editions of all the ancient Greek and other valuable authors. He bestowed great labour and expence on compiling his "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcae," to the impoverishment of his family; for though the work is most highly esteemed to this day by the learned, yet these being but few, the demand for them did not reimburse him; and, to add to his misfortune, Scapula, his servant, treacherously extracted the most useful parts, and published an epitome, which destroyed the sale of the Thesaurus, b. at Paris, 1528, d. at Geneva, 1598. His son Paul degenerated both in learning and the typographical art, and died in indigent circumstances at Paris, in 1674, ag. 80. In him terminated the family of eminent printers, after it had flourished for four generations;

and it should be observed, that there were other sons in the three first generations, who followed the art, and acquired great, though inferior reputation. *Maitaire Vita Stephani* *norum.*

Stephens, Robert, learned Eng. antiquary and writer, d. 1732. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Stepney, George, English statesman under William III. and queen Ann, politic. writer and poet, b. 1663, d. 1707. *Biog. Dict.*

Sterne, Dr. Lawrence, emin. English div. author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c. d. 1768.

Sternhold, Thomas, groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. memorable for his version of 51 of the psalms of David, the rest were done by John Hopkins, d. 1549. See *Heylin's Church Hist.*

Stesichorus, an ancient Greek poet. His real name was Tysias, which received the alteration from his having been the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre, d. 556 B. C. See *Quintil. Inst. Orat.*

Stesicrates, celeb. Greek architect and sculptor, fl. ab. 330 B. C.

Stevens, George Alexander, dram. poet, and remarkable for exhibiting a new species of entertainment, called, "A Lecture on Heads," a prose satire on the manners of the times, d. 1787.

Stevens, captain John, continuator of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, compiler of a Spanish dict. translator and dram. author, d. 1726. *Biog. Dram.*

Stevin, Simon, Flemish mathematical writer, d. A. D. 1633. *Nova. Dis.*

Stiborius, Andreas, celeb. mathematician, fl. ab. 1500. *Priestley.*

Stigelius, John, of Saxe Gotha, Lat. elegiac poet, d. 1562, aged 47. *Melech. Adam.*

Stillingfleet, Dr. Edward, bishop of Worcester, polem. writer, b. 1635, d. 1699. *Biog. Dict.*

Stillingfleet, Benjamin, grandson to the above, distinguished as a naturalist

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alist and poet, and miscel. writer, d. 1771. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*
 Stilpo, of Megara, Stoic philosoph. d. ab. 294 B. C. *Stanley.*
 Stobaeus, Joannes, ancient Greek writer, chiefly of extracts from the ancient poets and philosophers, fl. ab. A. D. 405. *Fabricii. Bibl. Græc.*
 Stone, Nicholas, emin. English statuary, d. 1647, ag. 61. *Granger.*
 Stone, John, his son, English paint. and statuary, d. 1653. *Ibid.*
 Stone, Dr. Geo. archbp. of Armagh, theolog. writer and critic, d. 1764.
 Stow, or Stowe, John, emin. English antiqu. and hist. His *Chronicle of the principal affairs of England, and of the reigns of its sovereigns, from the earliest accounts down to his own time*; and his *Survey of London*, which contains a variety of historical anecdotes relating to that city, are works of great repute. The Survey has been reprinted several times; the fifth and last edition was published by Strype, in 1720, in 2 vols. folio, to which is prefixed the life of Stow. Both his works are considered as excellent authorities, and have furnished many valuable articles for this compendium of history and biography, b. 1525, d. 1605. *Strype.*
 Strabo, the celeb. Greek philosoph. geograph. and histor. d. A. D. 25. *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*
 Strabonius, Lurgus, emin. phys. fl. A. D. 22.
 Strada, Famianus, of Rome, a learned jesuit; hist. of the Wars of the Low Countries, in Latin, from 1558 to 1590, d. 1649. *Nouv. Diet.*
 Strada, James, of Mantua, eminent designer from ancient medals. He flourished in the 16th cent. His son, Octavius Strada, excelled in the same profession, and published the Lives of the Emperors, with their medals, in 1615. *Ibid.*
 Stradan, John, Flemish history paint. b. 1530, d. 1604. *De Piles.*
 Strafford (Thomas Wentworth) earl of, celeb. statesman under Charles

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I. but favouring too much the arbitrary designs of his unfortunate master, he fell the first victim to civil liberty. He was impeached of high treason, and no proofs sufficient to convict him of more than misdemeanors appearing at his trial, the commons passed a bill of attainder, which met with great opposition in the house of peers; but was carried at length, owing to the violence of popular clamour. He was the last peer who suffered by this unjust mode of prosecution, b. 1593, beheaded 1641. See *Rapin.*
 Straight, John, English divine and poet, author of two vols. of *Select Discourses*, d. ab. 1740. *Biog. Diet.*
 Streator, Robert, English hist. painter, d. 1680, ag. 56. *Walpole.*
 Strode, William, Eng. divine, theol. and miscel. writer, b. 1599, d. 1644. *Biog. Dram.*
 Strozzi, Cyriacus, Peripatet. philos. b. at Florence in 1504. He travelled chiefly on foot over great part of the world, still pursuing the study of Greek and philosophy, which he taught with great reputation at Pisa, where he d. in 1565. He has added a 9th and 10th book in Greek and Latin, to "Aristotle 'de Republica.'" *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*
 Strozzi, Nicholas, admired Ital. dram. and past. poet, b. 1590, d. 1654. *Ib.*
 Struve, Burchard, emin. Germ. civil. Latin writer on jurisprudence, history, and antiquities, d. 1538. *Melchior Adam.*
 Struve, George Adam, his son, civilian, civil law writer in Latin, d. 1691. *Ibid.*
 Strykius, Samuel, emin. Germ. civ. law writer, d. 1710. *Ibid.*
 Strype, John, Eng. div. Eng. biograph. and hist. d. 1737. See *Stow.*
 Stuart, lady Arabella, the daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, brother to lord Darnley, who married Mary queen of Scots, and was the father of James I. king of England, &c. This affinity to the king proved the source of her misfortunes;

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tunes; for, being considered by some of the courts of Europe, in the reign of Elizabeth, as a candidate for the Crown, on her demise, various intrigues were formed to marry her to some foreign prince, particularly to the duke of Savoy, but without effect. However, these attempts made Elizabeth extremely watchful of her conduct, and upon a suspicion that she had privately married a son of the earl of Northumberland, she was imprisoned, but was set at liberty and attended on the queen's funeral. Soon after the accession of James I. a conspiracy was formed, as some historians relate, by Sir Walter Raleigh and others, to depose the king and to place the lady Arabella on the throne, without her knowledge or consent: this caused a coolness of behaviour towards her at court, and a strict attention to her behaviour; in 1610 it was discovered that she had privately married Mr. William Seymour, son to lord Beauchamp, and grandson to the Earl of Hertford, for which high crime (marrying without the king's leave) Seymour was committed to the tower, and his lady to the custody of Sir Thomas Parry. They both escaped from their keepers; and Mr. Seymour got safe to Flanders, where he lived till the restoration of Charles II. who called him home and raised him to the dignity of duke of Somerset. As for the unfortunate Arabella, she was taken in a French vessel, on the coast of Cala's, by a pink sent after her, and being brought to London, was committed by the privy council to the tower; there she died of a confirmed disease of her liver, and extreme leanness, owing to her neglect of herself and her aversion to all medicine, A. D. 1615. Evelyn, in his *Numismata*, and Ballard in his memoirs of British ladies, give this lady a place in the literary world; Mr. Philips,

also, in his *Theatrum Poetarum*, makes her a poetess; but there is no proof subsisting of her literary talents, except three letters of hers transcribed by Ballard from a manuscript volume in Ashmole's library, *Biog. Brit. new edit.*

Stuart, prince Charles Edward Lewis Casimir, son of the late pretender, and last branch of the exiled family of Stuart, d. at Rome, 1788, ag. 67.

Stuart, James, commonly known by the name of "Athenian Stuart," em. antiqu. and writer, d. 1788. *Gent. Mag. for Feb. 1788.*

Stubbe, Henry, Eng. phys. and misc. writer, b. 1631, d. 1676. *Biog. D. S.*

Stubbs, George, Eng. divine, and miscel. writer of the present century, b. and d. uncert. See *Biog. D. S.*

Stuckius, John William, of Zurich, author of an esteemed treatise on the feasts and sacrifices of the ancients, d. 1607. *Ibid.*

Stukely, Dr. William, Eng. div. and celeb. antiquary; miscel. writer, chiefly on the antiquities and curiosities of Great Britain, b. 1637, d. 1767. *Ibid.*

Sturmius, James, learned German, and promoter of the reformation, b. 1489, d. 1553. *Medcb. Adam.*

Sturmius, John, a learned German, Latin writer on grammar, rhetoric, and education, d. 1589, ag. 82. *Ib.*

Sturmy, Samuel, Eng. writer on navigation, fl. ab. 1669. *Granger.*

Suanefeld, Herman, a Flemish lands. painter and engraver; called also The Hermit, from his love of solitude; and Herman of Italy, from his long residence in that country. Disciple and imitator of Claude Lorraine, b. ab. 1620, d. uncert.

Suarez, Francis, Spanish jesuit, voluminous theol. and moral author. His works make 23 vols. in folio, of which the most esteemed is, his "Traite de Loix;" it has been translated into English, b. 1548, d. 1617. *Niceron.*

Suckling, Sir John, English poet and dram.

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dram. writer, b. 1613, d. 1641. *Langbain's Dram. Poets.*

Suetonius, Gaius Tranquillus, celeb. Rom. hist. His Lives of the twelve Cæsars is the only work transmitted perfect to our time. It is translated into English by Hughes, d. aft. 117. *Vossius.*

Suein, or Sweyin, king of Denmark, a renowned warrior, invaded and conquered England, of which he was compulsively proclaimed king in 1012. Slain in 1014, but by whom is uncertain. See *Ethelred.*

Sucur, Eustache le, French history painter, b. 1617, d. 1655. *De Piles.*

Suicer, John Gaspard, German div. author of a Lexicon of the Greek Fathers, d. 1688. *Dufresny.*

Suidas, a learned Greek writer, author of an esteemed historical, biographical, and geographical Lexicon. The best edition is that of Ludovicus Kusterus, printed at Cambridge in 1705, in Greek and Lat. 3 vols. fol. The time when Suidas lived, and even his identity, is very uncertain. He is supposed to have flourished between 975 and 1013. See *Huster Proefat. ad Suidai Lexic.*

Sully, (Maximilian de Bethune) duke of, marshal of France, and prime minister to Henry the Great. One of the ablest and most honest statesmen that France or any other country has produced. He likewise signalized himself in the military service of his country; and his memoirs are a striking proof of his abilities as an historian and political writer, b. 1559, d. 1641. The Memoirs include the most interesting and entertaining period of the French history, from 1570 to 1610. See *Daniel's Hist. of France.*

Sulmo, Thomas, a famous geog. and antiqu. in the reign of Henry VIII. *Nicholson's Hist. Lib.*

Sulpicia, a Roman lady, memorable for a Satire, in elegant Latin verse, against the emp. Domitian, fl. ab. 85. See *Scaliger's Appen. to Virgiliana.*

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Sulpicius, Gallus, an illustrious Roman; and the first astronomer of that country who assigned natural causes for the eclipses of the sun and moon, fl. ab. 166 B. C.

Sulpicius, Severus, of Aquitaine; eccles. hist. from the creation to A. D. 400, in Latin, d. ab. A. D. 420. *Le Clerc.*

Sumorokof, Alexander, the father of the Russian stage, and writer of many dramatic pieces, b. at Moscow, 1727, d. 1777. *Coxe's Travels.* Superville, Daniel, Dutch div. and theol. writer, b. 1657, d. 1728. *Nouv. Dict.*

Surena, a renowned general of the Parthians, in their war against the Romans, d. 52 B. C.

Susation, of Megara, comic poet. His pieces first represented at Athens, conjointly with those of Dolon, 570 B. C. *Hundelian Marbles.*

Sutton, Thomas, a patriotic Eng. gent. founder of the Charter-house charity in London, b. 1532, d. 1611.

Suze, (Henrietta de Coligny) countess of, admired French elegiac poetess, d. 1673. *Dufresny.*

Swammerdam, John, eminent Dutch phys. anatom. and naturalist; med. anatom. and nat. hist. writer, b. 1637, d. 1680. *Boerhaave's Life of Swammerdam.*

Swedenbourg, hon. Emanuel, em. mathem. philosoph. and visionary writer, d. 1772.

Swieten, Van, eminent Germ. phys. and med. author, d. 1770.

Swift, Dr. Jonathan, dean of St. Patrick's, Ireland; Eng. poet, polit. and miscel. prose writer, b. 1667, d. 1745. See *Hawkesworth's Life of Swift, prefixed to his Edit. of his Works.*

Swift, Deane, related to the above, and author of an *Essay on his Life, writings, and character*, d. 1783. *Biog. Dict.*

Swiney, Mac Owen, native of Ireland, theatrical manager of Drury lane, and dram. author, d. 1754. *Biog. Dram.*

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Sybrecht, John, Flem. landsc. paint. b. 1630, d. at London, 1703. *Pilkington's Diet. of Painters.*

Sydenham, Thomas, emin. Eng. phys. and esteemed med. author, b. 1642, d. 1689. *Freind.*

Sydney. See *Sidney*.

Sylburgius Fredericus, a learned German, editor and comment. on ancient Greek author, b. 1546, d. 1596. *Melcb. Adam.*

Sylla, Lucius Cornelius, the renowned Roman general and dictator; but the scourge of his country, after he had been its deliverer from foreign enemies; by the cruelty of his internal administration of government, d. 78. B. C. ag. 60. *Livy.*

Sylvius, or *Du Bois*, James, emin. Fr. phys. med. and anatomic. writer, b. A. D. 1478, d. 1555. *Bayle.*

Symmachus, Roman consul in 391. Of whom we have ten epistles on subjects of philosophy, and against the christian religion in Latin. The best edit. is that of Frankfort, 1642.

Synesius, of Cyrene, an ancient father, and bishop of the christian

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church: of whom we have 155 epistles, on philosoph. and polit. subjects. The edit. of Petavius, with notes, Paris, 1633, is esteemed the best. See *Cave's Hist. Liter. Syncellus*, George, of Constantinople, Greek and Latin chronol. correct with respect to the Egyptian dynasties, fl. ab. 730.

Synge, Dr. Edward, archbishop of Tuam in Ireland, theological writer, b. 1659, d. 1741. *Biog. Diet.*

Syphax, king of Numidia, a renowned warrior: he quitted the alliance of the Romans, and commanded the Carthaginian forces against them, d. 201 B. C.

Syrianus, of Alexandria, sophist: composed several philosoph. works, but they are all lost, fl. ab. A. D. 470.

Syrus, Publius, an ancient Lat. writer and com. poet, famous for his comic composition called "Mimes." His "Sententiae", is said to include the substance of the doctrines of the heathen philosophers. They are printed at the end of Dr. Bentley's edit. of Terence, fl. ab. 50 B. C.

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TABOR, John Otho, a learned German, civil law writer, b. 1604, d. 1674. *Nouv. Diet.*

Tacitus, Caius Cornelius, the celeb. Rom. hist. and the greatest statesm. and orator of his time. His works consist of, A Treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Germans. The Life of Julius Agricola, his father in-law. Five Books of his intended History of the Emperors of Rome, from Galba to Nerva, inclusively, which contain only the short reigns of Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, and part of the reign of

Titus. His Annals intended to have comprised the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero; but we have only those of Tiberius and Nero, nearly complete. Caligula is entirely lost, and we have only a small part of Claudius, d. ab. the year 70. The best Latin edition is that of Ryckius at Leyden, 1687; and Gordon's in English is equally esteemed. *Vestigia de Hist. Latin.*

Tacitus, Marcus Claudius, the Roman emperor, renowned for his imper-

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cial administration of Justice, d. 276, ag. 65. *Tillemont.*
 Tadda, Francis, Ital. sculptor, fl. ab. 1350. *Felibien.*
 Taffi, Andrew, Florentine hist. paint. d. 1294, ag. 81. *Vasari.*
 Taille de la, John and James, brothers, French dram. poets. James d. 1562, John in 1638. *Nouv. Diet.*
 Tailand, Peter, French law author, d. 1715. *Ib.*
 Talbot, John, earl of Shrewsbury, a renowned Eng. general and statesman under Henry V. and VI. Slain in battle against the French, at the siege of Castillon, in 1453. *Rapin.*
 Talbot, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, one of the earliest and most zealous promoters of the glorious revolution; statesman under William III. and Queen Ann, b. 1660, d. 1717.
 Talbot, Charles, lord Talbot, and lord chancellor of Great Britain under Geo. II. An eminent lawyer, and an example of integrity and virtue, b. 1686, d. 1737. *Birch's Heads and Characters.*
 Talbot, Catherine, Eng. miscel. writer, d. 1770.
 Tallard (Camillus d' Hostein) usually styled, Marshal Tallard; a brave French general, taken prisoner by the duke of Marlborough, 1704, and remained some time in that situation in England, d. 1728, ag. 76. *Nouv. Diet.*
 Tallis, Thomas, eminent English musician and composer, fl. 16th cent. *Hawkins's Hist. of Music.*
 Tamerlane, or Timur-Bek, the famous khan of the Tartars; the conqueror of Persia and of the Ottoman empire. See *Bajazet*, b. 1357, d. 1405. *Chalcondilus Hist. Tosc.*
 Tanner, Thomas, bishop of St. Asaph, and celeb. Eng. antiquary; author of a well-known Latin work, intitled, "Bibliotheca Britannica, " *Hibernica, &c.* b. 1674, d. 1735. *Biog. Diet.*
 Tantalus, king of Phrygia, and tyrant, whose history is involved in

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fabulous obscurity, fl. ab. 1359
 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Tappen, Silvester, German prot. div. theol. hist. and geographic. writer, b. A.D. 1670, d. 1747. *Nouv. Diet.*
 Tarasius, patriarch of Constantinople, theol. writer, d. 806. *Dupin.*
 Tarcagnota, Giovanni, celeb. Italian hist. His history of the world, from the creation to 1513, continued, after his death, to 1598, by the Gicenti; is much esteemed; fl. ab. 1530. *Fontanini.*
 Tarpa, Spurius Mæcius, Roman crit. in the time of Julius, and of Augustus Cæsar. He had his tribunal in the temple of Apollo, where, with four assistants, he passed sentence on the works of the poets. Cicero and Horace make honourable mention of this critic.
 Tarquin the elder, king of Rome, succeeded Ancus Martius, 615 B. C. He instituted a new order of senators, under the title of "Patiens minorum Gentium." He signalized himself as a general, and discovered great taste and magnificence in embellishing the city of Rome. Pliny, who lived 800 years after him, speaks with astonishment of the subterraneous aqueducts which he caused to be constructed, to carry off the filth from the city. Assassinated by the sons of Ancus Martius, 577 B. C. See *Livy.*
 Tarquin the Proud, a tyrant and usurper, had rendered himself odious to the Romans by his pride and cruelty, when his son, Sextus Tarquinius, having ravished Lucretia, occasioned that well-known revolution, which put an end to the monarchy, and established the republic of Rome. See *ROME, PART I.* d. 493 B. C.
 Tartalea, or Tartaglia, Nicholas, emin. Italian mathem. mathematician, writer, d. A. D. 1557. *Priestley.*
 Tasso, Torquato, the prince of the Italian poets. His chief work, an epic

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epic poem, intitled, "Gierusalemme Liberata," b. 1544, d. 1593. *Niceron.*

Tassi, Augustino, of Bologna, landsc. paint, excelled in tempests, b. 1580, d. uncert. *Pilkington's Dictionary of Painting.*

Tassoni, Alexander, Ital. poet and crit. b. 1565, d. 1635. *Nouv. Dict.*

Tate, Nahum, Eng. dram. poet, poet laureat from William III. to the accession of Geo. I. Author of the new Version of the Psalms, in conjunction with Dr. Nicholas Brady, d. 1715. *Biog. Diet.*

Tatian, one of the primitive fathers, and theologic. writers of the Greek church, fl. ab. 172. *Eusebius Ecclesiast.*

Tatius, Achilles, another Greek father, mathem. and moral romance writer, b. and d. uncert. *Fabricius Bibl. Graec.*

Taubmann, or Taubmannus, Frederick, emin. German critic on the ancient classic authors, and Latin poet. *Melech. Adam.*

Taverner, William, Eng. dram. writer, d. 1731.

Tavernier, John Baptist, a famous French traveller. In the course of forty years, he travelled six times to Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, and visited all the countries of Europe, mostly travelling on foot. His travels have been frequently reprinted in 6 vols. 12mo. b. 1605, d. on his seventh journey to the East, at Moscow, 1689. *Bayle.*

Tauros, Beretius, Platonic philos. fl. ab. 146. *Stanley.*

Tauvri, Daniel, emin. French phys. med. and anatom. author, b. 1669, d. 1701. *Nouv. Dict.*

Taylor, Jeremiah, Eng. div. and bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, theolog. and polemical writer, d. 1667.

Taylor, John, usually called The Water Poet, from his following the low occupation of a waterman on the Thames. By the strength of his natural genius, unassisted by

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education, he wrote fourscore books, chiefly of humorous poetry. They are printed in one vol. folio, b. 1584, d. 1654. *Winstanley's Lives of the Eng. Poets.*

Taylor, Dr. John, emin. Eng. div. and theol. writer. His chief work, a Hebrew and English Concordance, d. 1761, ag. 66. *Biog. Diet.*

Taylor, Dr. John, eminent Eng. div. and civil law author, d. 1766.

Teissier, Anthony, a French refugee, settled at Berlin; biog. and histor. writer in French, d. 1716. *Nouv. Dict.*

Teleclides, Athenian comic poet, fl. 444 B. C.

Telefio, Bernardino, of Calabria, nat. hist. d. 1588. *Dufresnoy.*

Telestes, Dithyrambic poet; gained the prize for poetry at Athens, 422 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Tell, William, an illustrious Swiss patriot, chief instrument of the revolution, which delivered the Swiss cantons from the German yoke, in 1307. Geisler, the governor of these provinces for the emperor Albert, having ordered him, under pain of death, to shoot at an apple placed on the head of one of his children, he had the dexterity, though the distance was very considerable, to strike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant, perceiving he had another arrow concealed under his cloak, asked him for what purpose? To which he boldly replied, "To have the 'you to the heart, if I had had the 'misfortune to kill my son.' The enraged governor now ordered him to be hanged; but his fellow-citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to arms; attacked and vanquished Geisler, who was shot to death by Tell, and the association for independence took place on the instant. See *Stumpf & Schizweizer Chronica*, fol. 154b.

Telliher, Francis Michael, marquis de Louvois, better known by the title

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of Louvois; celeb. French statesm. under Louis XIV. d. 1691, ag. 51. See *Henault's Hist. de France*.

Tempest, Antonio, emin. Florentine painter and engraver, d. 1630. *De Piles.*

Temple, Sir John, eminent Irish lawyer, histor. of the Irish massacre, d. 1677.

Temple, Sir William, his son, celeb. Eng. statesman, politic. and miscell. writer, b. 1629, d. 1700. *Biog. Diet.*

Templeman, Dr. Peter, Eng. phys. and med. writer, d. 1769.

Tencin, Cardinal, French statesman under Louis XV. b. 1679, d. 1758. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Teniers, David, celeb. Flemish painter, excelled in small pieces, representing rural fairs, drinking-parties, &c. b. 1582, d. 1649. *De Piles.*

Teniers, David, the younger, his son, painted in the same style as his father, and he likewise engraved, b. 1610, d. 1694. *Ib.*

Tenzelius, William Ernest, German historian of the Goths and Saxons, b. 1659, d. 1707. *Nouv. Diet.*

Tenison, Dr. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury; polem. writer against popery, b. 1636, d. 1715. *Biog. Diet.*

Tetburg, Sir Gerard, Dutch painter, excelled in conversation-pieces, b. 1608, d. 1681. *Pilkington's Diet. of Painters.*

Terence, or Terentius Publius, the celeb. Latin dramat. writer, b. at Carthage, ab. 194, d. ab. 159 B.C. See *Crucius's Lives of the Roman Poets.*

Terrasson, L'abbé, French critic on Homer, and miscellaneous writer, b. 1670, d. 1750. *Nouv. Diet.*

Terre, François, French jesuit, and hist. writer, d. 1759. *Ib.*

Terpander, Greek poet and musician, d. 645 B.C. *Arund. Marbles.*

Tertullian, Quintus Septimius Florens, celeb. father of the primitive christian church; theol. and polem. elegant Latin writer, d. A.D. 216.

The most esteemed edition of his works, is by Rigaltius, in 1634. See *De Pin Eccles. Hist.*

Terwesten, Augustin, Dutch history painter, b. 1649, d. 1711. *Pilkington.* Terweston, Elias, his brother, excelled in painting flowers and fruit, d. 1724. *Ib.*

Tesauro, Emanuel, Piedmontese philos. and hist. fl. in the 16th cent. *Nouv. Diet.*

Testa, Pietro, of Lucca, painter and engraver, d. 1648. *De Piles.*

Testi, Fulvio, Ital. Latin Lyric poet, d. 1646. *Nouv. Diet.*

Teucer, the brother of Ajax, a renowned hero, fl. ab. 895 B.C.

Texeira, Joseph, Portuguese Dominican; theol. hist. and politic. writer, b. A.D. 1543, d. 1620. *Nouv. Diet.*

Thales, the chief of the seven sages of Greece, b. at Miletus, 640 B.C. Founder of the Ionic sect of philosophers, d. 545 B.C. See *Stanley.*

Thaulerus, Germ. Dominican; theol. writer, d. 1361. *Melch. Adam.*

Thebit, eminent mathemat. fl. 1296. *Priestley.*

Themos, celeb. Roman phys. fl. 34 B.C. *Le Clerc.*

Themistius, Greek orator, Peripatet. philosoph. and crit. d. A.D. 386. Thirty of his orations in Greek are extant: the best Latin version is that by Hardouin, Paris, 1684. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

Themistocles, the renowned Athenian admiral, general, and patriot, who ga'ned the battle of Salamine against the Persians. Being banished his country by his ungrateful fellow-citizens, he fled to Artaxerxes, king of Persia; but, in order to avoid taking up arms against his country, he flew himself, 464 B.C. *Sigonius de Republ. Athen.*

Theocritus, an ancient Greek pastoral poet; by some writers said to be the first. The best edition is that of Oxford, 1699. There is an English translation by Fawkes. fl. ab. 262 B.C. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

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Theobald, Lewis, Engl. misc. poet, dram. and crit. writer, editor of Shakespeare, d. 1742. *Cibber's Lives, Biog. Dram.*

Theodore, king of Corsica. See *Neuboff.*

Theodoret, of Antioch, bishop of Cyprus; eccles. histor. from 322 to 427, d. 457, ag. 70. See *Du Pin.*

Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, a renowned warrior and legislator; but after being for 37 years the common father of the Italians and of the Goths, the infirmities of age rendered him cruel, and he tarnished the glory of his former days, d. 526, ag. 71. *Lacombe's Hist. du Nord.*

Theodorus, of Samos, said to be the most ancient Greek sculptor and architect on record, fl. ab. 730 B. C. *Pliny.*

Theodorus, Greek Cyrenean philos. fl. 300 B. C. *Stanley.*

Theodorus, a Greek paint. fl. A. D. 530. *Priestley.*

Theodorus, Cantuariensis, a monk of Tarsus; became archbishop of Canterbury; theol. writer, d. 690, ag. 88. *Du Pin.*

Theodorus, Studites, of Constantinople, div. and theol. writer, d. 826, ag. 67. *Ib.*

Theodorus, of Miletus, mathemat. fl. 1284. *Priestley.*

Theodosius the Great, the last Rom. emp. a convert to Christianity; a renowned general and legislator, d. 395, ag. 60. His sons, Arcadius and Honorius, made a division of the empire into East and West. Arcadius was the first emperor of the East, and Honorius of the West. See *Flechier Hist. de Theodosie le Grand.*

Theodosius the younger, son of Arcadius, whom he succeeded in the empire of the East; famous for a code of laws, styled after him, The Theodosian Code, d. 450. *Tillem.*

Theodotion, of Ephesus, translator of the Hebrew Bible into Greek, of which there are only some frag-

ments remaining, fl. 185. *Fabri. Bibl. Graec.*

Theodulphus, French prelate, theol. writer, d. 821. *Niceron.*

Theognis, ancient Greek poet, fl. 544 B. C. See *Kennet's Lives of the Greek Poets.*

Theon, of Alexandria, celeb. math. mathemat. writer, fl. ab. 385. *Vofius de Scientia Mathem.*

Theon, the Greek sophist, emin. for a treatise on rhetoric, fl. ab. A. D. 117.

Theophanes, of Constantinople, Greek chronol. of the affairs of the Eastern empire to 811, d. 818.

Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, theol. writer, d. 182. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*

Theophanes, Prokopovitch, eminent Russian metropolitan, historian and miscel. writer, b. 1681, d. 1736.

Theophilus, Greek phys. med. writer, fl. ab. 650. *Le Clerc.*

Theophrastus, ancient Greek Peripat. philos. disciple of Aristotle; nat. hist. and moral writer, d. ab. 288 B. C. ag. 107. *Diog. Laert. in Vit. Philos.*

Theophylact, Bulgarian prelate, comment. on the New Testament, and on the minor prophets, d. ab. 1077. *Meleb. Adam.*

Theopompus, Greek orator and hist. disciple of Socrates. All his works are lost, fl. ab. 354 B. C.

Theseus, a famous hero of antiquity, ranked among the demi-gods, whose history is fabulous. He was the reputed son of Egeus, king of Athens, d. ab. 225 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Thespis, famous Greek tragic poet, and the first reprenter of tragedy at Athens. He carried his troupe from village to village in a wagon, from which they performed their pieces. Alcestis was the first tragedy they performed at Athens, 536 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Thessalus, physician to Nero, the Rom. emperor; med. auth. fl. ab. A. D. 59.

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Thevenot, Melchisedec, a learned Frenchman. His travels to the Levant are highly esteemed; they were translated into English in 1687, fol. d. 1692. *Journal des Scavans.*

Thierry III. king of Astruria, the son of Clovis I. king of France; a renowned warrior and legislator, d. 534, ag. 51. See *Henault. Hist. de France.*

Thiers, John Baptist, French divine, polem. and miscel. writer, b. 1636, d. 1703. *Nouv. Dict.*

Thirlby, Styan, English divine, lawyer, and physician, and critic, b. 1692, d. 1753. *Anecd. of Bowyer.*

Thomas, D'Aquinas, (canonized) em. div. and theolog. writer, b. 1226, d. 1274. *Niceron.*

Thomas, Elizabeth, English poetess, d. 1730.

Thomas, William, learned English prelate and theol. writer, b. 1613, d. 1689. *Nash's Hist. of Worcesterb.*

Thomasius, James, Germ. philosoph. philosophic. and critic. writer in Latin, d. 1684. *Nouv. Dict.*

Thomasius, Christian, his son, hist. and law writer, d. 1728. *Ib.*

Thomassin, celeb. French engraver, d. 1741, ag. 53. *Dufresney.*

Thomson, James, celeb. Eng. dram. and pastoral poet, b. 1700, d. 1748. See *His Life, prefixed to his Works, edit. 1762.*

Thomson, Edward, English naval officer, dram. and miscel. writer, editor of Marvell's works, d. 1786.

Thoreby, John, cardinal, archbishop of York, statesm. under Edw. III. d. 1373.

Thoreby, Ralph, Eng. antiquary and biograph. b. 1658, d. 1725. *Nouv. Dict.*

Thorius, Raphael, eminent phys. and med. writer, d. of the plague at London, in 1629. *Ib.*

Thorholt, Sir James, emin. English history painter. His chief works at Greenwich hospital and at Hampton-court, b. 1676, d. 1732. *Pilkington's Dict.*

Thornton, George, old Eng. law auth. fl. ab. 1300. *Priestley.*

Thornton, Bonnel, miscel. writer, and translator of Plautus, d. 1768.

Thuanus, or De Thou, James Augustus, celeb. French magistrate, and histor. of the affairs of Europe during his own time, from 1545 to 1607, in 7 vol. fol. The best edition of this esteemed work is that of Thomas Carte, Lond. 1733. See *Carte.* De Thou was b. in 1533, d. 1617. *Niceron.*

Thucydides, the celeb. Greek hist. of the Peloponnesian war, d. 391 B.C. ag. 80.

Thurloe, John, Eng. statesman under Oliver Cromwell, and Richard Cromwell, to whom he was secretary of state. Under the title of State Papers, his History of Europe in general, and of Great Britain in particular, during his own time, has been published in 7 vol. fol. b. A. D. 1656, d. 1668. *Biog. Dict.*

Thrasybulus, renowned Athenian general and patriot, the deliverer of his country from the yoke of the thirty tyrants, fl. 294 B.C. *Sigonius.*

Thrasylus, the Greek astrologer and mathem. fl. at Rome, ab. A. D. 30.

Thysius, Anthony, a learned Germ. comment. on ancient Latin historians, fl. in the 17th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*

Tiarini, Alessandro, of Bologna, hist. painter, d. 1668, ag. 91. *Pilkington's Dict.*

Tibaldi, Antonio, Ital. and Latin poet, d. 1537, ag. 80. *Nouv. Dict.*

Tibaldi, Peregrino, of Bologna, paint. and architect, d. 1591. *De Piles.*

Tiberius, the Rom. emp. and tyrant, d. in 37, ag. 78. See *Tillemont.*

Tiberius, Constantine, raised by his merit to the throne of the Eastern empire. He became the father of his people, and is equally extolled for his valour, his love of justice, and his clemency, d. 582. *Ib.*

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Tibullus, Albius, a Roman knight, Latin elegiac poet and crit. b. ab. 43

B. C. d. A. D. 17.

Tickell, Thomas, Eng. poet, b. 1686, d. 1740. *Biog. Dict.*

Tigranes, king of Armenia, a renowned warrior; signalized himself in the wars of Mithridates, king of Pontus, his son-in-law, against the Romans, d. 37 B. C. ag. 84. See *Livy*.

Tillemont, Sébastien le Nain de, French writer, and author of "Histoire des Empereurs & ecclésiastiques," b. 1637, d. 1698. *Biog. Dict.*

Tillet, John du, French lawyer, hist. and crit. writer, d. 1570. *Nouv. Dict.*

Tillotson, Dr. John, archbishop of Canterbury, celeb. theolog. writer, b. 1630, d. 1694. See *Birch's Life of Tillotson, prefixed to his Works*, 1752.

Timanthes, ancient celebrated Greek painter. The sacrifice of Iphigenia was his capital performance, fl. ab. 330 B. C. *Pliny*.

Timæus, Siculus, an ancient Greek hist. but little known, d. 262 B. C. ag. 96. *Priestley*.

Timæus, of Locris, disciple of Pythagoras, author of a treatise on the Nature and Soul of the World, inserted in the works of Plato, b. and d. uncertain. See *Suidas*.

Timocharis, Greek mathem. d. aft. 272 B. C. *Priestley*.

Timocreon, of Rhodes, Greek comic poet, fl. 476 B. C.

Timoleon, the renowned Corinthian general, and the deliverer of Syracuse from the yoke of Dionysius the tyrant, d. 337 B. C.

Timonachus, of Byzantium, history paint. fl. at Rome ab. 69 B. C.

Timon, of Athens, known by the appellation of the Misanthrope; scept. philos. fl. 420 B. C.

Timotheus, the renowned Athenian general, fl. 376 B. C. *Sicognius*.

Timotheus, the famous Greek musician and poet, d. 357 B. C. ag. 90. *Agund. Marbles*.

Tindal, Mathew, English polemical

writer, b. 1657, d. 1733. *Biog. Dict.*

Tindal, Nicholas, Eng. div. miscel. writer, translator and continuator of Rapin's History, d. 1774. *Antedotes of Bowyer*.

Tinelli, Tiberio, Venetian histor. and portrait painter, b. 1586, d. 1638. *Pilkington's Dict.*

Tintoretto, or Tintoret, so called because he was the son of a dyer; his real name was Giacomo Robusti; celeb. Venetian hist. paint. disciple of Titian, whose manner and colouring he followed, b. 1512, d. 1594. *De Piles*.

Tiphernas, Gregorius, of Umbria, the restorer of the Greek language in France, fl. ab. 1470. *Blair's Lect.*

Tissaphernes, a renowned Persian general, d. 395 B. C. *Univers. Hist.*

Titiano, or Titian, celeb. Ital. hist. and portrait painter; esteemed the best colourist among the moderns, b. A. D. 1477, d. 1576. *De Piles*.

Titus, Vespasianus, the Roman emp. the son of Vespasian; of whom it is related, that not being able to recollect any remarkable good action he had done on a certain day, he exclaimed with sorrow, "I have lost a day!" He was truly the father of his people, and though Rome laboured under various public calamities during his reign, such was his equitable and mild administration, that he constantly preserved his popularity, d. A. D. 81, ag. 41. *Tillemont*.

Titus, Livius. See *Livy*.

Todd, Hugh, English divine and miscel. writer, of the 17th cent. b. and d. uncert.

Toland, Janus, Junius, emin. Irish polem. politic. and miscel. writer, and antiqu. b. 1670, d. 1722. See *Des Maizeau's Life of Toland, prefixed to his edit. of his Works*, 1747.

Toler, Francis, Cardinal, Spanish theolog. writer and commentator, b. 1532, d. 1596.

Tollius, Jacobus, emin. Dutch phys. and critic. writer; editor of *Auto-*

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nus and Longinus, d. 1696. *Nouv. Diſt.*

Tompson, Thomas, a most eminent English watchmaker, d. 1669.

Tonſal, Cuthbert, bishop of Durham, polem. writer in defence of popery, b. 1476, d. 1559.

Tooke, Andrew, Eng. div. and math. author of *The Pantheon*; “*Sy-
nopsis Graeca Linguæ, &c.*” d. 1731. *Biog. Diſt.*

Torſæus, Thormodus, a native of Iceland, Historiographer to Christian V. king of Denmark; he wrote the history of Norway; in which is contained, annals of the Northern parts of Scotland, particularly of the provinces of Caithness, Sutherland and Strathnaver, from A. D. 850, to 1206. Torſæus d. in 1720, aged 81. *Cordi-
ner's Ant. of Scotland.*

Torquatus, Manlius, a renowned Roman general and patriot, fl. 341 B. C. See *Livy*.

Torrentius, Lævinus, bishop of Antwerp, Latin poet and comment. on ancient auth. b. 1525, d. 1595. *Tbuanus.*

Torrentius, John, of Amsterdam, painter, d. 1640. *De Piles.*

Torricelli, Evangelista, an eminent Ital. mathem. mathemat. and philosop. writer, b. 1608, d. 1647. *Niceron.*

Tofatus, Alphonsus, bishop of Avila, comment. on the Bible, and theolog. author, in 27 vol. folio, d. 1454, ag. 40. *Ibid.*

Totila, king of the Goths, a renowned warrior; signalized himself by the conquest of Rome, in 546, d. 553.

Touche, Claude de la, French dram. poet, b. 1726, d. 1760. *Nouv. Diſt.*

Tour, Henry de la, viscount Turenne, a renowned French general under Louis XIV. b. 1611. Killed at Saltzbach, 1675. See *Voltaire's
Siecle de Louis XIV.*

Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de, emin. French botanist, nat. hist. and bo-

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tanical writer, b. 1656, d. 1708. *Niceron.*

Tozzetti, John Targioni, emin. Ital. phys. and naturalist, med. and botanic. writer, b. 1722, d. 1780. *Biog. Diſt.*

Tozzi, Luke, Neapolitan phys. and med. author, b. 1650, d. 1717. *Ibid.*

Trajan, the Roman emperor, celeb. in history for his mild and equitable government, and for his valour in the field. His cruelty to the Jews is the only stain on the lustre of his reputation, b. 52, d. in 117. See *Tillemont.*

Trallian, Alexander, Greek phys. and med. writer, fl. ab. 550. *Freind's
Hist. of Phys.*

Trapezuntius, Georgius, Greek and Latin critic, and translator of ancient Greek authors into Latin, d. 1485, ag. 89. *Vossius de Script.
Græc.*

Trapp, Joseph, English div. Latin and Eng. poet, b. 1679, d. 1747. *Biog. Diſt.*

Trebatus, emin. Rom. lawyer, fl. ab. 30 B. C. *Cicero.*

Tremellius, Immanuel, an Ital. prot. div. author of a Latin edition of the Bible, d. A. D. 1580. *Tbuanus.*

Tremouille, Louis de la, a cel. French general under Louis XII. and Francis, I. b. 1460. Slain at the battle of Pavia, 1525. See *Guicciardini
Hist. of the Wars of Italy.*

Trenchard, John, celeb. Eng. patriot and polit. writer, b. 1669, d. 1723. *Biog. Diſt.*

Trevor, Dr. Richard, bishop of Durham, theol. writer, d. 1771.

Tribonian, emin. Rom. lawyer, author of *A Digest of the Roman laws*, fl. ab. 529.

Trissino, celeb. Italian poet, said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, d. 1550, ag. 72. *Vossius.*

Tristan, Francis, French dram. poet, d. 1655, ag. 54. *Nouv. Diſt.*

Trithemius, Gerna, d. author of a Catalogue

Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers, &c. d. 1518. *Niceron.*

Trogus, Pompeius, Latin. univ. hist. to the time of Augustus Cæsar, of whom we have only an abridgement by Justin, fl. ab. 41 B. C.

Tromp, or Trump, (Martin Hap-perts) Van, celeb. Dutch admiral, d. A. D. 1691, ag. 62. *Rapin.*

Tros, king of Teucria, founder of the ancient city of Troy, and after whose name his subjects took the appellation of Trojans, fl. ab. 1374 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Troy, François de, French portrait paint, d. A. D. 1730. *Dufresnoy.*

Troy, John Francis, his son, eminent hist. paint. d. 1752. *Ibid.*

Tryphiodorus, ancient Greek poet, of whom the sole remains are, part of a poem on the destruction of Troy, fl. ab. 300 B. C. *Priestley.*

Tucca, Plautius, Latin poet, fl. at Rome, ab. 17 B. C. *Ibid.*

Tucker, Abraham, English gentleman, author of the "Light of nature pursued." 9 vols. d. 1775. *Biog. Dict.*

Tudechi, Nicholas, called also Nicholas of Sicily; abbé of Palermo, emin. canon law author, d. A. D. 1445. *Niceron.*

Tudor, Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. king of England, memorable for her piety, learning, and munificence; foundress of two perpetual divinity lectureships, one at Oxford, the other at Cambridge, d. 1509.

Tuill, Jethro, an ingenious English gentleman, who made several improvements in husbandry, and in the various instruments used in that art; writer on agriculture, d. 1741. *Biog. Dict.*

Tullus, Hostilius, the third king of ancient Rome, a renowned warrior; destroyed, with his whole family, by a fire pretended to come from heaven, but in reality a conspiracy of Ancus Martius, his successor, 640 B. C. See *Livy.*

Tunstall, James, a learned Eng. div. theol. and miscel. writer, b. 1710, d. 1772. *Anecdotes of Bayley.*

Turenne. See *Tour de la.*

Turnebus, Adrian, a learned Frenchman, Latin critic and comment. on ancient authors, and translator of some of the Greek into elegant Latin, b. A. D. 1512, d. 1565. *Niceron.*

Turretin, John Alphonse, of Geneva, eccles. hist. and polem. writer, d. 1737, ag. 66. *Nouv. Dict.*

Turpilius, Latin poet, d. 101 B. C. *Priestley.*

Turpilius, painter, fl. A. D. 69. *Ibid.*

Tye, Christopher, English musician and composer, fl. in the 16th cent. *Hawkins's Hist. of Music.*

Tyers, Thomas, Eng. miscel. writer, d. 1787. *Gent. Mag.*

Tyndale, William, one of the early reformers of the English church, and the first translator of the Bible into English. Being persecuted in England for this work, he fled to Germany, and afterwards to Antwerp, where, through the private machinations of the English clergy, who sent over information against him, he was condemned, and suffered death as a heretic, in 1536. *Fox's Acts and Monum. of the Church.*

Typot, James, a learned Flemish civilian, historian of the Goths and Swedes, d. 1602. *Nouv. Dict.*

Tyrannion, celeb. Greek gram. and crit. fl. 56 B. C. See *Ciceron's Epist.*

Tyrel, James, Eng. hist. d. 1718.

Tyrtaeus, famous Greek epic poet, fl. 607 B. C. See *Hes. in Arte Poësm.*

Tyson, Dr. Edward, emin. Eng. phys. d. A. D. 1708.

Tyssens, Peter, of Antwerp, eminent hist. and portrait painter, b. 1623, d. 1692. *Pilkington.*

Tzetzes, Johannes, a learned Greek comment. on Lycophron, fl. ab. 1150. See *Potter's Edit. of Lycophron.*

Tzetzes, John, his brother, Greek poet and critic, fl. ab. 1170.

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VAILLANT, Jean Foy, eminent French antiquarian and medallist, Latin writer on coins, antiqu. and history, b. 1632, d. 1706. *Niceron.*

Valdemar I. king of Denmark, a renowned warrior, an excellent legislator, and for his virtues and clemency justly styled, The Great, d. 1182, ag. 48. *Lacombe's Hist. du Nord.*

Valens, Flavius, emperor of the East, a renowned warrior, and patron of the sect of Arians, d. 379, ag. 50. *Tillemont.*

Valentine, Basil, eminent chemist, fl. 1410. *Priestley.*

Valenting, de Columbiers, called also Valentine, emin. Fren. hist. paint. b. 1600, d. 1632. *De Piles.*

Valentinian I. emperor of the West, a renowned warrior, but a tyrant over his subjects, d. 375, aged 55. *Tillemont.*

Valentinian II. emperor of the West, a prince celebrated for his excellent public virtues, and above all for his moderation; yet a conspiracy was formed against him by Abrogantes, the commander in chief of his armies, and he was strangled in 392, in the 20th year of his age, and the 9th of his reign. *Tillemont.*

Valerian, or Valerianus, Publius Licinius, elected emperor of Rome for his valour and wisdom: but rendered memorable after he ascended the throne, only by his misfortunes. He was conquered and taken prisoner by Sapor I. king of Persia, and died in captivity in 260, ag. 71. *Tillemont.*

Valerianus, Pierius, learned Italian philos. crit. and miscel. writer, b. 1475, d. 1558. *Niceron.*

Valerius, Publicola, a Roman patriot, and one of the founders of the Ro-

man republic, upon the expulsion of the Tarquins, fl. 507 B. C. *Livy.*

Valerius, Maximus, a Roman Latin hist. fl. ab. A. D. 23. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

Valerius, Flaccus, a Roman Latin poet, d. ab. 89.

Valesio, Francisco, emin. Span. phys. and med. writer, fl. ab. 1688. *Dufresnoy.*

Valla, Laurentius, a learned Ital. crit. and miscel. Latin writer, d. 1465, ag. 50. *Bayle.*

Valla, George, Italian physician and crit. author, of the 16th cent. b. and d. uncert. *Bayle.*

Vallemont, L'Abbé de, French mis. writer, chiefly on natural and civil history, d. 1721. *Nouv. Dic.*

Valois, Henry de, or Valeius, a learned Frenchman, editor in Greek and Latin, of the ancient ecclesiastical historians, particularly Eusebius and Socrates, b. 1603, d. 1676. *Niceron.*

Valois, Adrian de, his brother, Latin hist. of France from 254 to 752, and critic, b. 1607, d. 1692.

Valsalva Antonio-Maria, Ital. phys. and anatomist, author of an excellent treatise, "De Auræ humanæ," and other med. works, d. 1723, ag. 57. *Nouv. Dic.*

Vanbrugh, Sir John, English dram. writer, d. 1726. *Biog. Dic.*

Vandale, Antony, learned Dutch crit. and miscel. writer, d. 1708. *Biog. Dic.*

Vander-Linden, Joannes Antonides, emin. Dutch. phys. author of a Catalogue of med. writers, in Latin, intitled, "De Scriptis Medicis," d. at Leyden, 1664, ag. 53. Merklinus, a German, considerably enlarged the catalogue of Vander-Linden, and published a new edition

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tion at Nuremberg, under the title of "Lindenius Renovatus," in 1686. *Bayle.*

Vandermeer, John, the Old, Dutch landsc. painter, excelled in battles and sea-pieces, d. 1690, ag. 63, *Pilkington.*

Vandermeer, or Meer, the Young, landsc. paint. d. 1688. *Ibid.*

Vander-Meulen, Anthony, Francis, Flem. hist. and landsc. painter, excelled in battles, b. 1634, d. 1690. *Ibid.*

Vandermonde, Charles, Augustine, a Chinese by birth, eminent phys. at Paris, and French med. writer, d. 1762. *Dufresny.*

Vandervelde, Adrian, Dutch hist. and landsc. painter, b. 1639, d. 1672. *De Piles.*

Vandervelde, William the Old, emin. Dutch paint. excelled in sea-pieces, b. 1610, d. 1693. *Ibid.*

Vandervelde, William the Young, his son, excelled his father in the same art. His sea-pieces are styled inimitable, b. 1633, d. 1707. *Pilkington.*

Vanderwerf, Adrian, the chevalier, eminent Dutch hist. and portrait painter, b. 1659, d. 1727. *Ibid.*

Vanderwerf, Peter, his brother, hist. and port. paint. b. 1665, d. 1718. *Ibid.*

Vandieft, Adrian, Dutch landscape painter, settled in England in the reign of Charles II. d. 1704, ag. 49. *Granger.*

Vandyck, Sir Anthony, emin. history and portrait painter, pupil to Rubens, b. at Antwerp, 1599; flourished chiefly in England under the patronage of Charles I. and died at London in 1641.

Vane, Sir Henry, emin. Eng. statesman, d. 1654.

Vane, Sir Henry, his son, English states. under Charles I. and under the parliament, till its dissolution by Cromwell in 1653, to whose authority he would never submit. After the restoration he was tried, and condemned, for conspiring the death of Charles I. and was beheaded in 1662. Politic. and theol. writer. *Biog. Dict.*

Van Hoysum, John, Dutch painter, excelled in flower and fruit pieces, b. 1682, d. 1749. *Pilkington.*

Vanloo, John Baptist, French history and portrait paint. b. 1684, d. 1745. *Ibid.*

Vanloo, Carlo, le Chevalier, his brother, hist. paint. b. 1705, d. 1765. *Ibid.*

Vanmander, Charles, Flem. hist. and landsc. painter, b. 1548, d. 1626. *De Piles.*

Vaniere, James, French jesuit, celeb. Latin poet, b. 1664, d. 1739. *Niceron.*

Vanini, Lucilio, a learned Italian, entered into priest's orders in France; but afterwards propagated opinions deemed atheistical, and was condemned by the parliament of Toulouse to suffer death as an arch heretic. Some of the French writers style him a public profector of atheism, but it appears by his writings that he was a deist, and a free-thinker, whose close study of natural philosophy had inspired him with too sublime ideas of nature, yet he ascribed all her wonderful operation to providence. Burnt at Toulouse, in 1619, ag. 34. Lat. philos. and polem. writers.

Vannius, or **Vanni**, Francisco, Chevalier, Ital. histor. painter, b. 1503, d. 1610. *De Piles.*

Van Obstal, Gerrard, emin. Flemish sculptor, d. 1668, ag. 73. *Felton.*

Van Oost, James, the Old, Flem. hist. and landsc. painter, d. 1671, ag. 71. *De Piles.*

Van Oost, James, the Young, history and portrait paint. b. 1637, d. 1713. *Pilkington.*

Van Oort, Adam, Flem. hist. and portrait paint. b. 1557, d. 1641. *Ibid.*

Van Orlay, Bernard, emin. Flem. hist. and landsc. paint. disciple of Rubens, b. 1490, d. 1560. *Nasria.*

Van Orlay, Richard, hist. painter, portraits in miniature, b. 1652, d. 1732. *Pilkington.*

Van Oostade, Adrian, eminent Gem. painter, excelled in painting rural sports, b. 1610, d. 1685. *De Piles.*

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Van Oostade, Isaac, his brother, professed the same art, but was not equal to him, b. 1617, d. uncert. *Ib.*

Van, Uden Lucas, Flem. landsc. painter, b. 1595, d. 1660. *De Piles.*

Varchi, Benedict, a learned Italian; Lat. and Ital. poet, and hist. of the affairs of Italy in his own time, d. 1566, ag. 63. *Nouv. Dict.*

Varenius, Augustus, Germ. Lutheran div. critic and comment. on the Bible in Hebrew, d. 1684. *Bayle.*
Varenius, Bernardo, eminent Dutch phys. and geographer, author of *Geographia Universis*, translated into English by Sir Isaac Newton, d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.*

Vargas, Ludovico de, Spanish hist. and portrait painter, b. 1528, d. 1590. *De Piles.*

Varillas, Antoine, a learned Frenchman, hist. polit. and miscel. writer. His *History of France*, in 15 vols. 4to, includes only a period of 176 years, from 1423 to 1580. *Niceron.*
Varole, N. of Bologna, eminent phys. and surgeon, reputed discoverer of the optic nerves, d. 1543, ag. 32. *Nouv. Dict.*

Varro, Marcus Terentius, celeb. Roman general under Pompey; being obliged to surrender himself to Julius Cæsar, he was exiled for a time, and afterwards devoted his time to learned studies. Five of his books, *De Lingua Latina*, and his three books, *De Re Rustica*, are still extant. He was likewise a poet, b. 116, d. ab. 16 B. C. See *Plin. Hist. Nat.*

Varro, Terentius, a Gaul, called Atacinus, from the place of his birth. Latin poet. He flourished under Julius Cæsar, d. uncertain. See *Quintil. Inst. Ocar.*

Varus, Quintilius, Roman consul, and renowned warrior, d. A. D. 18.

Vasari, Giorgio, Florentine, hist. and portr. painter, but chiefly known for his *Lives of the Painters*, from Cimabue, who died in 1300, to 1570. Down to that time he is

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cited frequently as an authority for their Lives, in this work, b. 1514, d. 1578. *Dufresnoy.*

Vater, Abraham, emin. Germ. phys. and anatomist; famous for his anatomical preparations, which form a curious cabinet at Würtemburgh, and a description of them is published, under the title of *‘Vateri Musæum Anatomicum proprium,’* b. 1684, d. 1751. *Nouv. Dict.*

Vau, Lewis le, French architect. His chief works are at Paris, particularly part of the Tuilleries, and the entrance to the Louvre, d. 1670. *Felibien.*

Vavasseur, Francois, French jesuit, Latin poet, and theolog. writer, b. 1605, d. 1681. *Niceron.*

Vauban, Sebastian le Prestre, famous French engineer. The fortifications of Lille, in French Flanders, of Bergenopzoom, in Dutch Flanders, and his *Treatise on Fortifications*, are memorials of his excellence in this art, d. 1707. *Dufresnoy.*

Vauzelles, Claude Favre de, celeb. crit. in the French language. His translation of Quintus Curtius is esteemed by Voltaire as the first book written with purity in that language, b. 1585, d. 1650. *Niceron.*

Ubaldis. See *Baldus.*

Vecchia, Pietro da, Ital. hist. paint. b. 1605, d. 1678. *De Piles.*

Vecelli, Francisco, younger brother to the famous Titian; hist. and portr. painter, b. 1483, d. uncert.

Veeninx, John Baptist, Dutch history and landscape painter, b. 1621, d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.*

Vega, Lopez de, celeb. Spanish dram. poet, b. 1562, d. 1635. *Ib.*

Vegetius, Flavius Renatus, a Roman general, author of *Military Institutes*, fl. ab. 380.

Vegio, or Vegius, Maffei, an Italian, Latin poet; continuator of the *Æneid*, d. 1459. *Dufresnoy.*

Velasquez, Don Diego de, Spanish paint.

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Span. history and portrait painter, b. 1594, d. 1660. *De Piles.*

Velez, Ludovico, Spanish comic poet and novellist, d. 1646. *Dufresnoy.*

Velleius. See *Paterculus.*

Velly Paul Francois, L'Abbé, hist. of France. He lived to finish only eight volumes: it is continued by Villaret, but remains incomplete, d. 1759, ag. 48. *Nouv. Dict.*

Velserus, Marcus, celebrated German civilian and writer, b. 1558, d. 1614. *Melchior Adam in vitis iurisconsult. German.*

Venantius, Fortunatus, Ital. prelate and poet, d. 609.

Venetiano, Dominico, emin. Venetian hist. paint. and introducer of painting oil colours into Italy; the art was communicated to him alone, by John Van Eyck, of Bruges, the inventor: but it proved fatal to him, for having imparted it to Andrea dal Castagno, he treacherously assassinated him at Florence, to preserve the secret to himself, in 1476, ag. 56. *Vasari.*

Veneroni, celeb. Ital. gram. and lexicographer. His dictionary and grammar of that language were approved by the famous academy Della Crusca, and are justly held in the highest repute, si. in the 17th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*

Venius, Otho, or Van Veen, emin. Dutch historian and portrait paint. He is likewise distinguished as an histor. and miscel. writer in Latin. His works are embellished with plates of his designing, b. 1556, d. 1634. *De Piles.*

Venn, Richard, Eng. div. and polem. writer, d. 1739.

Verbruggen, Henry, or Terbruggen, eminent Dutch hist. painter, b. 1588, d. 1640. *De Piles.*

Verdier, Cæsar, eminent French surg. anatom. author, d. 1759. *Moret.*

Vere, Sir Francis, a renowned English general under Queen Elizabeth; distinguished himself particularly by his gallant defence of Ostend for the Dutch, with a mixed garrison of

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English and Dutch, amounting to only 1700 men, against the Spanish army, consisting of 12,000, commanded by Albert, archduke of Austria, whom he obliged to raise the siege, in March, 1602, after having been eight months before the place, b. 1554, d. 1608. *Blag. Brit.*

Verelst, Simon, Flem. paint. excelled in flower pieces and fruits. He settled in England, d. 1710. *Pilkington.*

Vergier, James, French poet, styled by Rousseau, The Anacreon of France. Assassinated in the streets of Paris in 1720, ag. 63. *Nouv. Dict.*

Vergil, Polydore, an Italian priest, who settled in England; author of a collection of proverbs in Latin, intituled "Adagia;" of an indifferent history of England, to the death of Henry VII; of a treatise on prodigies; and another, intituled, "De Rerum inventoribus." d. 1555. *Bayle.*

Verhaecht, Tobias, Flem. landscape and architect painter, b. 1566, d. 1631. *De Piles.*

Verheyen, Philip, Flem. phys. med. and anatomical author, b. 1643, d. 1710. *Nouv. Dict.*

Verin, Hugolin, of Florence, Latin poet, b. 1442, d. 1505. *Vijen.*

Verin, Michael, his son, Ital. poet; his moral distichs are much admired, d. 1614, ag. 19. *Ib.*

Verkolie, John, Dutch historian and portrait painter, b. 1650, d. 1699. *Pilkington.*

Verkolie, Nicholas, his son, historian and portrait painter, but excelled in drawings with India ink, d. 1746, ag. 73. *Ib.*

Vermeyen, John Cornelius, Dutch hist. and portrait painter. He attended the emperor Charles V. and drew his encampments, sieges, and battles, on the spot, from which designs the famous tapestries at the Escorial at Madrid were made, b. 1500, d. 1559. *Vasari.*

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Vernerus, J. mathematician, d. 1528, ag. 60. *Priestley.*

Verney, Guichard Joseph du, eminent French anatom. chirurgical writer, b. 1648, d. 1730. *Nouv. Diet.*

Vernon, Edward, a renowned English admiral, d. 1757, ag. 73.

Vernon, Thomas, English law author, d. 1721.

Veroneti. See *Cagliari.*

Verrio, Anthony, a Neapolitan, hist. painter, settled in England in the reign of Charles II. excelled in painting cielings and stair-caes. His chief works are at Windsor, Hampton-court, and Greenwich hospital, d. 1700. *Granger.*

Verrius, Flaccus, a Roman, Latin grammarian, fl. ab. 20 B. C.

Vetrochio, Andrea, Florentine sculpt. and painter. He was the first who took busts from the face in plaster of Paris, b. A. D. 1432, d. 1488. *Nicar.*

Verchuring, Henry, Dutch hist. and landsc. painter; excelled in battles, b. 1627, d. 1690. *De Piles.*

Verstegan, Richard, writer on English antiquities and the etymology of old English words, fl. ab. 1610.

Vertot, René Aubert l'Abbé, a French hist. writer. His *Revolutions of Rome, of Portugal, and of Sweden*, are esteemed, b. 1655, d. 1735. *Niceron.*

Vertue, George, eminent English engraver, d. 1756, ag. 72.

Veruno, Lucio Pontico, Italian poet and grammarian, d. 1520, ag. 53. *Tribofici.*

Vesalius, Andreas, eminent Flemish phys. and anat. anatom. and med. writer, b. 1514, d. 1564. *Lindenius Redivivus.*

Vespasian, Titus Flavius, the renowned Roman emperor, equally memorable for his valour, his justice, and his humility, b. 9 B. C. d. A. D. 79.

Vias, Balthazar de, a Frenchman, Latin poet, d. 1657. *Dufresnoy.*

Victor, Benjamin, dram. writer, and

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author of a History of the Stage, d. 1779.

Victor, Sextus Aurelius, Roman historian. His history is an abridgement, from the foundation of Rome to the reign of Julian, fl. ab. 363. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

Victor, Claudio Marcus, Roman poet, fl. ab. 435. *Ib.*

Victor, Amadeus II. duke of Savoy, and first' king of Sardinia, a renowned general and politician, d. 1732, ag. 67.

Victorinus, Marius, an African, father of the christian church, polem. writer against the Arians, fl. ab. 356. *Bibl. Patrum.*

Victorius of Aquitain, author of a Pascal Cycle to 532, fl. ab. 462.

Victorius, Peter, of Florence, Latin critic, and commentator on ancient Greek and Latin authors, b. 1499, d. 1585. *Dufresnoy.*

Victorius, or De Victoris, Benedictus, Ital. phys. and med. author, fl. ab. 1540.

Vida, Marcus Hieronymus, of Cremona, excellent Latin poet, b. 1470, d. 1566. *Niceron.*

Viete, or Vieta, Francois, eminent French mathem. mathematical author, b. 1540, d. 1603. *Moreri.*

Vigand, John, German divine, one of the authors of the Centuries of Magdeburgh, b. 1523, d. 1587. *Melch. Adam.*

Vigilius, African prelate, and polem. writer, fl. about 485. *Bibl. Patrum.*

Vignes, Peter des, statesman under Frederick II. emperor of Germany; Lat. politic. and moral writer, d. 1249. *Niceron.*

Vignole, (real name Barozzi) so called from the place of his nativity; eminent Italian architect, author of a Treatise on the five Orders of Architecture, b. 1507, d. 1573. *Nicar.*

Vignoles, Alphonse de, French protestant divine, refugee at Berlin; sacred chronologist down to the Babylonish captivity, and critic on

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ancient history, b. 1649, d. 1615.
Bayle.

Villani, Giovanni, celebrated Florentine hist. chronol. and hist. of Italy from 400 to 1348, the year of his death. Continued by his brother Matteo to 1360. Matteo d. 1363. Brought down to 1364, by Philippo, son of Matteo, who d. 1404. *Letterat. Ital. di Tiraboschi.*

Villaret, Claude, of Paris, continuator of the Abbé Velly's history of France; he carried it on to the middle of the 17th vol. d. 1766. Gamier succeeded him in this work, not yet completed.

Villars, (Louis Hector) duke of, marshal of France, one of the greatest generals of his time, under Louis XIV. and XV. b. 1653, d. 1732. See Voltaire's *Siecles de Louis XIV. et XV.*

Villefore, Joseph Francois Burgoine de, hist. critic. and theol. writer, b. 1652, d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Villiers, of L'Isle, Adam, lord of that isle, an illustrious French general. He engaged in the faction of the dukes of Burgundy, and served under the English, their allies, till 1435; he then returned to the service of Charles VIII. king of France, and was slain at Bruges, in a popular tumult, in 1437. See *Hezault.*

Villers, de L'Isle Adam Philip de, of the same family, XLIIId grand master of the order of knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and 1st of the order of Malta. Having valiantly defended the isle of Rhodes against Soliman, emperor of the Turks, who besieged it with 300,000 men, and being obliged to surrender it in 1522, Charles le Quint was so pleased with the valour of Villers, and his knights companions, that he gave him Malta in 1530, which he repaired to the same year; and from that time he and his brethren took the title of knights of Malta. d. 1534, ag. 70. *Giacomo Bosio, Storia dell'*

Ordine de S. Giovanni Gerosolamitano.
Roma, 1621.

Villiers, George, duke of Buckingham, a descendant from the same family, statesm. under James I. and Charles I. Assassinated by Felton at Portsmouth, August 23, 1628, ag. 36. See *Rapin's Hist. of England.*

Villiers, George, duke of Buckingham, his son, statesman under Charles II. dram. writer and poet, b. 1627, d. 1688. *Wood's Lit. Ox.*

Vincent, Thomas, noncon. div. and theol. writer, author of a popular catechism, d. 1671. *Athen. Oxon. and Calamy's Lives.*

Vincentius, de Lyra, cs'eb. monk and polem. writer, d. 450. *Pin. Par.*

Vincentius, or Vincent de Beauvais, a learned French dominican; hist. philos. and moral writ. d. 1256. *In*

Vinci. See *Leonardo da Vinci.*

Viner, Charles, emin. English law author, d. 1757.

Vines, Richard, English divine and theol. writer, d. 1655. *Bro. Diff.*

Viola, Giovanni Batista, of Bologna, hist. and landsc. painter, b. 1572, d. 1622. *De Piles.*

Virgil, (Publius Virgilius Maro) the celeb. Roman poet, d. 19 B. C. ag. 51. See *Warton's Life of Virgil, prefixed to his Works, in Latin and English, London, 1753.*

Visedou, Claude, French jesuit, and missionary to China; hist. of China and Japan, b. 1656, d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict.*

Vitellio, Polonese, mathem. author of a Treatise on Optics, fl. ab. 1530. *Vessius.*

Vitre, Anthony, emin. French print. d. 1674. *Dufresnoy.*

Vitiges, the Ostrogoth, king of Italy, a renowned warrior, d. 540.

Vitruvius, Marcus Pollio, celeb. Rom. architect, of whom there are ten books "De Architecturâ," still extant, fl. ab. 15 B. C. See *Parvault.*

Vives, Johannes Ludovicus, a learned Spaniard, who came to England in 1523, and taught the prince's Ma-

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ry, afterwards queen Mary I. the Latin language and the belles lettres; Lat. critic, and theol. writer, b. A. D. 1492, d. 1536. *Niceron*. Vistiani, Ottavio, called also Codazzo, Ital. paint. excelled in architecture and perspective, b. 1596, d. 1674. *De Piles*. Viviani, Vincentio, emin. Ital. math. Lat. writer on geometry, b. 1621, d. 1703. *Bayle*. Vilain, Joseph, French port. paint. excelled in crayons, b. 1657, d. 1737. *Pilkington*. Ulphilas, Gothic prelate, first translator of the Bible into the Gothic tongue, which made him pass for the inventor of the Gothic letters, fl. ab. 370. *Cave's Hist. Liter.* Ulpian, celeb. Roman lawyer, d. 226. Lepidus, Marcelius, Roman general under the emperor Commodus, fl. ab. 182. Ulugbeg, a Persian prince, and celeb. astronomer. His catalogue of the fixed stars is highly esteemed, and was translated by Thomas Hyde at Oxford, 1665, d. 1449. *Moreri*. Ulysses, the son of Laertius, and the father of Telemachus, an ancient Grecian hero, whose history is mostly fabulous. He is supposed to have been king of one of the isles of Italy, and a renowned warrior, fl. ab. 900 B. C. Voet, Charles, Dutch paint. excelled in birds, flowers, and insects, d. A. D. 1745, ag. 75. Voiture, Vincent, eleg. French misc. writ. and poet, b. 1598, d. 1648. Voltaire, Marie-Francis Arouet de, the most celeb. French writer of our times, author of poetical, dramatic, philos. hist. pieces, b. 1694, d. 1778. *Life published in France*. Volterra, Daniel da, family name Ricciarelli; emin. Ital. histor. painter, b. 1509, d. 1566. *Vasari*. Volusius, Mæsianus, Roman lawyer, fl. ab. 160. *Priestley*. Vondel, Justus, or Josse du Vondel, Dutch dram. and epic poet, b. 1587, d. 1679. *Nouv. Dicq.* Vopiscus, Flavius, Lat. hist. and biographer, fl. 303. *Vossius*. Vorstius, Conrad, Germ. prot. div. polem. writer, b. 1569, d. 1622. *Nouv. Dicq.* Vorstius, Ælius, Flem. phys. med. and nat. histor. writer, b. 1565, d. 1624. *Ib.* Vortigerne, a renowned British chief, for his valour elected king of South Britain. He first invited over the Saxons to assist him against the Picts, d. ab. 484. *Sax. Chron.* Vos, Martin de, Flem. histor. landsc. and portr. paint. b. 1520, d. 1604. *Pilkington*. Vossius, John Geiardus, a learned Germ. professor of chronology and eloquence at Leyden, and of history at Amsterdam. His works we have frequently referred to, and given as authorities, particularly the following: "De Histoticiis Græcis;" "De Historicis Latinis;" and "Ars Historica." Besides which, there are a great number on the Latin grammar, philosophy, &c. b. 1577, d. 1694. *Niceron*. Vossius, Isaac, his son, a learned man, but his writings, though numerous, are not of the useful kind; they are chiefly speculative and critical, nor is the Latin so pure as his father's. For a list of them we refer to the *Gen. Biog. Diet.* b. 1618, d. 1689. *Ib.* Voeterman, Lucas, emin. Dutch engraver, chiefly after Rubens, fl. ab. 1626. *Dufresnoy*. Voeterman, John, emin. Dutch landsc. painter, b. 1643, d. 1693. *De Piles*. Vouet, Simon, French hist. and portr. paint. d. 1649, ag. 59. *Ib.* Upton, James, Eng. grammar. editor of Roger Ascham's *Schoolmaster*, d. 1749. Urban II. pope, memorable for publishing the bull for the Crusades. Thirty five of his letters are extant, d. 1099. *Tillemont and Bower*. Urban V. pope, memorable as a patron of learning. He maintained one thousand students in different univer-

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universities; reformed the lives of the clergy; and discountenanced simony. Some of his letters are preserved, but they are of little consequence, d. 1370. *Ib.*

Urban VIII. pope, Lat. poet. He first gave the title of Eminence to the cardinals, d. 1644. *Ib.*

Urcens, Antonio, an Ital. Latin poet, d. 1500, ag. 54. *Bayle.*

Vroom, Henry Cornelius, Dutch paint. excelled in sea pieces, b. 1566, d. uncert.

Ursinius, Zacharius, Germ. prot. div. and polem. writer, b. 1534, d. 1583. *Melch. Adam.*

Ursus, Nicholas Raimarus, Danish

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math. astron. writ. d. 1589. *Bayle.*

Usher, James, archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, a most pious and learned prelate. His chief work, entitled, "Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti," is an excellent sacred chronology, in which the greatest events of profane and sacred history are reconciled. It is translated into English in one vol. folio, and has often been referred to as an authority in the course of this *Compendium*, b. 1580, d. 1656. See *biog. Brit.*

Usuardus, Foldensius, a French monk, author of a martyrology, fl. ab. 861. *Dufresnoy.*

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WADE, George, English general, d. 1748.

Wagenfeil, John Christopher, a learned German; miscel. writer. His chief work, "A Treatise on the Education of a Prince," in German, b. 1633, d. 1705; *Dufresnoy.*

Wager, Sir Charles, a brave English admiral, d. 1743.

Wagstaffe, Thomas, Eng. nonjuring div. and polem. writer, b. 1645, d. 1712. *Biog. Diet.*

Wagstaffe, Dr. William, Eng. phys. and polem. writer, d. 1725.

Wake, Dr. William, archbishop of Canterbury, polem. writer, b. 1657, d. 1737. *Biog. Diet.*

Walæus, Anthony, Flemish protestant divine, polemical writer, d. 1639. *Nouv. Diet.*

Waldus, div. fl. 1180. *Priestley.*

Walker, Robert, emin. Eng. portrait painter, d. ab. 1690. *Granger.*

Wallace, Sir William, a gallant general of the Scots, who endeavoured to rescue his country from the

English yoke; but being taken prisoner, he was unjustly tried by the English laws, condemned, and executed as a traitor to Edward King of England, 1304. *Rapin.*

Waller, Edmund, Eng. poet, b. 1605, d. 1687.

Wallis, Dr. John, eminent English divine, and philos. and mathemat. theor. and mathemat. writer, b. 1616, d. 1703. *Biog. Diet.*

Walpole, Sir Robert, earl of Orford, celeb. statesm. under George I. and the first minister to whom almost the sole administration of government was committed, since the accession of the house of Hanover. He continued in the same high station under George II, enjoying magnitude of power, from the year 1725 to 1742, when he resigned. *Politic. writer*, b. 1674, d. 1745.

Walpole, Horace, lord, his brother, statesman, d. 1757.

Walsh, William, English poet, and miscel. writer, b. 1660, d. 1708. *Wallingham,*

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Walsingham, Thomas, English Benedictine monk of St. Alban's, hist. of the reign of Henry VI. &c. fl. ab. 1422.

Walsingham, Sir Francis, celeb. statesman under queen Elizabeth. His chief work, as a writer, is intitled "The Compleat Ambassador," d. 1590, ag. 90. *Biog. Brit.*

Walstein, Albert, duke of Fridlans, celeb. Bohemian general under the emperor of Germany, Ferdinand II. Assassinated on a suspicion of conspiring against him, 1634.

Walter, of Hemingford, old Eng. hist. d. 213. *Blair.*

Waltherus, or Walther, Germ. astron. fl. ab. 1391. *Meleb. Adam.*

Walton, Brian, bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, in 6 vols. fol. in the following languages: Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persic, Greek, and vulgar Latin; published at London in 1657, b. 1600, c. 1661. *Wood's Fasti Oxon.*

Watson, Isaac, author of the Complete Angler, and writer of some lives of eminent Englishmen, b. 1593, d. 1683. *Biog. Dict.*

Wanfleb, John Michael, a learned German traveller, hist. of Egypt in Italian, b. 1635, d. 1679. *Niceron.* Warburton, William, bishop of Gloucester, em. theol. controv. critic and miscel. writer, b. 1691, d. 1779. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Ward, Dr. Seth, bishop of Salisbury, em. mathemat. and astronomic. writer in Latin, b. 1618, d. 1689. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Ward, Dr. John, eminent antiqu. and ent. Latin writer, b. 1679, d. 1758. Ware, Sir James, eminent Irish hist. and antiqu. voluminous Lat. writer, chiefly on the history and antiquities of Ireland. His annals of Ireland, during the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. Edward VI. and queen Mary, are the most complete of any of his works, b. 1604, d. 1666. *Wood's Fasti.*

W E B

Wargentin, Peter, eminent Swedish philosopher, b. 1717, d. 1783.

Warham, William, archbishop of Canterbury, lord high chancellor of England, and emin. statesman under Henry VII. and VIII. He was likewise in high repute as a civilian, d. 1532. *Birb's Heads and Characters.*

Warin, John, Flem. sculptor and engraver, b. 1604, d. at Paris, 1672. *Dufresnoy.*

Warner, Richard, translator of Plautus, d. 1775.

Warner, ——, em. Eng. mathem. d. 1570.

Warner, Ferdinando, em. Engl. div. and theol. and biog. hist. and med. author, b. 1703, d. 1768. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Warren, Sir Peter, a gallant English admiral, d. 1752, ag. 48.

Warwick, Richard Nevil earl of, a famous general and statesman, who acquired the title of the King-maker, from the versatility of his conduct, and the success that attended it, in the civil war between Henry VI. and Edward IV. in which he for some time espoused the cause of Henry, and then went over to Edward, whom he seated on the throne. He afterwards revolted from Edward, and gave him battle; took him prisoner; aided Henry VI. to reascend the throne; and died in his interest, 1471. See *Hen. VI.* and *Rapin.*

Waterland, Daniel, emin. Eng. div. theol. and polem. writer, b. 1633, d. 1740. *Biog. Britan.*

Watson, John, Eng. divine, author of the Hist. of Halifax, b. 1724, d. 1783. *Biog. Dict.*

Waiteau, Anthony, eminent French landsce. painter, b. 1684, d. 1721. *Pilkington.*

Watts, Dr. Isaac, emin. Eng. dissent. div. philos. and poet; theol. philos. and mathem. writ. d. 1748, ag. 74.

Webb, Philip Carteret, em. English antiqu. 1 i 3

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Antiq. and antiquar. and miscel. writer, b. 1700, d. 1770. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Weschel, Christian, famous and correct printer and editor at Paris, fl. 1530. *Bayle.*

Weschel, Andrew, his son, em. print. d. 1581. *Ibid.*

Wedel, George Wolfgang, Germ. phys. and med. writer, b. 1645, d. 1721. *Nouv. Dict.*

Wells, Edward, Greek professor at Oxford. editor of *Xenophon*, d. 1730.

Welford, Leonard, Eng. poet, dram. and miscel. writer, d. 1749. *Hist. of Hinckley.*

Wendelin, Godfrey, Flem. civilian, civil law author, d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.*

Wentworth, Sir Thomas, earl of Strafford, statesman under Charles I. beheaded on a false charge of high treason, 1641. Politic. writer.

Wepfer, John James, German phys. anatom. writer, d. 1695. *Nouv. Dict.*

Werenfels, Samuel, Swiss div. theolog. and philosoph. writer b. 1657, d. 1740. *Ibid.*

Wernier, or Wernerus, celeb. Germ. professor of the civil law. He taught the pandects of Justinian at Bologna, by order of the emperor Lothaire II. which established the reputation of the Bolognese school for civil law, d. 1190. *Bayle.*

Wesley, Samuel, the Elder, Eng. div. and poet, d. 1735.

Wesley, Samuel, the Younger, Eng. poet, d. 1739.

Wesselus, John, a learned German comment. and crit. on the sacred writings. His chief work, "Farrago Rerum Theolog." b. 1419, d. 1498.

West, Gilbert, an English gentleman, polem. writer in defence of revealed religion, d. 1756.

Welt, Thomas, writer, on Eng. antiquities, b. 1715, d. 1779.

Welt, James, Eng. antiquary and col-

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lector of books, MSS. &c. d. 1772. *Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Westphalia, Joachim, of Hamburg, Luth. div. polem. writer against Calvin and Beza, b. 1510, d. 1574. *Melch. Adam.*

Wetstein, John James, German div. editor of a New Testament in Gr. and Lat. with various readings and criticisms, b. 1693, d. 1754. *Biog. Dict.*

Wharton, Henry, emin. English div. Lat. hist. prelates of the English church to 1540, and theolog. writer, b. 1664, d. 1694.

Wharton, Philip, duke of, Eng. nobleman of eccentric character, went abroad and sided with the pretender, for which he was attainted, b. 1659, d. 1731. *Biog. Dram.*

Wheare, Degory, a learned Eng. gentleman, professor of hist. at Oxford. His chief work, "De Ratione et Methodo legendi Historiarum Dissertatio," is greatly esteemed, b. 1575, d. 1647. *Wood's Atken. Oxon.*

Wheeler, Sir George, Eng. arm'd hist. writer, b. 1650, d. 1734. *Atken. Oxon. Biog. Britan.*

Whethamsted, John of, an English monk, histor. writer, d. 1440.

Whichcot, Benjamin, emin. Eng. div. theolog. writer, b. 1609, d. 1683. *Biog. Dict.*

Whilton, William, emin. Eng. div. and mathem. His numerous works are theological, astronomical, historical and critical, b. 1667, d. 1732. *Ibid.*

Whitby, Daniel, emin. English div. theolog. and polem. writer, b. 1638, d. 1726. *Ibid.*

White, Robert, emin. Eng. engraver of portraits, d. 1704. *Granger.*

Whitehead, Paul, Eng. poet, d. 1774.

Whitehead, William, poet laureat, and poet, and dram. miscel. writer, d. 1785.

Whitefield, George, English divine, founder of the sect of Methodists in 1740, theolog. and controv. writer, d. 1770.

Whiteclocks,

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Whitelocke, Bulstrode, emin. English lawyer and statesman during Oliver Cromwell's administration; Eng. hist. from the accession of Cha. I. to the restoration of Charles II. b. 1605, d. 1676. See *Rapin*.

Whitgift, John, archbishop of Canterbury, polem. writer against the Puritans, b. 1530, d. 1604. *Strype's Life of Whitgift*.

Whittingham, William, dean of Durham, early reformer of the English church, d. 1579, aged 56. *Neale's Hist. of the Puritans*.

Whytt, Dr. Robert, emin. Eng. phys. and med. writer, d. 1766.

Wickliff, John, the celeb. Eng. div. was the father of the reformation of the English church from popery. He first opposed the authority of the pope, the jurisdiction of the bishops, and the temporalities of the church, in 1377, b. 1324, d. 1382. His polem. tract, intitled, "Triologus," is the only authentic work of this great man extant in print.

Wicks, Thomas, hist. fl. 1290. *Priestley*.

Wicquefort, Abraham de, Dutch statesman and hist. He is most known by his famous treatise, intitled, "L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions," b. 1598, d. 1682. *Niceron*.

Wildens, John, emin. Flem. landsc. painter, b. 1600, d. 1644. *De Piles*. Wilkins, Dr. John, bishop of Chester, an emin. mathem. theor. mathem. and philos. writer, b. 1582, d. 1672. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Wilkins, David, Eng. librarian to Lambeth palace, emin. antiqu. and writer, d. 1740, aged 62. *Anecdotes of Bowyer*.

Wilkinson, Henry, noncon. div. and learned theor. writer in Latin and English, d. 1690. *Athen. Oxon. and Galamy's Lives*.

Willes, Sir John, emin. Eng. lawyer, chief justice of the Common Pleas, d. 1761.

William I. king of England, usually styled The Conqueror; natural son

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of Robert the sixth duke of Normandy, by Arlette, a funder's daughter of Falaise, b. 1027. Visits England, 1051, and was affectionately received by Edward the Confessor, who, as it is asserted by some writers, promised to make him his successor, while others maintain, that he bequeathed the crown to him by will, and that Harold, with the principal nobility, swore fealty to him in the life-time of Edward. In support of his claim, thus founded, he invaded England in the month of September, 1066, with a powerful fleet and army, and gave battle to Harold, on the 14th of October, over whom he gained a complete victory, and Harold being slain, he was proclaimed king by his victorious army on the spot. See *Harold II*. Crowned at Westminster, on the 25th of December following. Edgar Atheling, nephew to Edward the Confessor, the lineal heir to the crown, was compelled to resign his pretensions, and retire with his two sisters into Scotland. Margaret, the eldest, was married to Malcolm, king of Scotland, who, with the assistance of the Danes, invaded England, in support of Edgar Atheling's title to the crown, in 1069. William made war against Malcolm, and after gaining several advantages over the Scots and the Danes, he obliged him to conclude a treaty, whereby the king of the Scots ~~was~~ ^{had} to do homage, and to take an oath of fealty to William, 1072. The following year, William refused to take an oath of fealty, required from him by the pope for the crown of England. Several insurrections happening in divers parts of England, in order to throw off the Norman yoke, William after quelling them, became a cruel tyrant to his English subjects, and in 1075 almost all the English nobility and gentry were deprived of their lands

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and honours, which were bestowed on his favourite Normans. In 1079 he introduced the Norman laws and language. In 1087 he invaded France: having taken the city of Mantes, he ordered it to be burnt to the ground, and during the conflagration he rode through the streets, when his horse, treading upon some hot ashes, made such a violent plunge, that he almost flung the king over his head, and he bruised the lower part of his belly so much against the pommel of the saddle, that he contracted a rupture, which brought on a fever, that put an end to his cruelty and oppressions, with his life, on the 9th of September, in the same year, the 21st of his reign. See *Rapin.*

William II. king of England, second son of William I. crowned at West minster, October 5, 1087. He was called Rufus, from his red hair and florid complexion. Invaded Normandy with success, in 1090, and obliged his brother Robert to sign a treaty, by which it was agreed that the survivor should inherit England and Normandy. Subdued Wales in 1093. The duchy of Normandy transferred to him by his brother Robert, for the loan of 10,000 marks, in 1095. Shot to death by an arrow, aimed at a deer by Sir Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, as he was hunting in the New Forest, Hampshire, 1100, in the 44th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. *Ibid.*

William III. king of England, prince of Orange, the Stadholder of the United Provinces of Holland, b. at the Hague 1650. Elected Stadholder, 1672; signalized himself against the armies of Louis XIV. under the command of the prince de Condé and marshal Luxembourg, whom he totally defeated in the campaign of 1674; invited over to England, to protect the country

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against the oppressions of James II. who had violated his coronation oath, 1688; called to the throne, jointly with his queen, Mary, the daughter of James II. upon the abdication of that monarch, by a resolution of both houses of parliament, Feb. 2, 1689; proclaimed the 13th, and crowned April 11. This event is styled in the British history the Glorious Revolution; and king William is distinguished as the immortal deliverer of England, Scotland, and Ireland, from popery and arbitrary government. Defeated king James at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, 1690. Put himself at the head of the confederated army in the Netherlands, 1691. This confederacy was a league of the protestant powers upon the Continent against the ambition of Louis XIV. who aimed at universal monarchy, and establishing the Roman Catholic religion wherever he became master. King William being the most powerful opposer of his designs, was considered as the supporter of protestant interest in Europe. After many victories gained over the French, he obliged Louis to acknowledge him as king of England, and forced him to make the peace of Rywick, highly advantageous to the allies, in 1697. Fell from his horse, and broke his collar bone, Feb. 26, 1702. Being in an emaciated state, the fever consequent upon the accident carried him off on the 8th of March, in the 13th year of his reign. See *Any of the Histories of England, except Smillett's.*

William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, second son of George II. king of Great Britain, b. 1721. Signalized himself by his personal bravery at the battle of Dettingen, in Flanders, and was wounded in the leg, 1743. Made commander in chief of the king's forces in Scotland, in January, 1746. Defeated

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the Pretender's eldest son, Charles, at Culloden, and put an end to the rebellion in his favour, April 16, 1746. The parliament in reward for this service, settled 25,000l. *per annum* upon him for life, d. 1765.

William the Good, king of Sicily, extolled for his piety, valour, justice, and clemency, d. 1189.

William, emperor of the West, and earl of Holland, a celeb. general, d. 1256. *Tillemont.*

William I. of Nassau, prince of Orange, the first stadtholder of Holland, and founder of the republic, having driven out the Spaniards from all parts of it. Assassinated at Delft by a Spanish emissary, 1584. See *Aitzema*.

William, duke of Aquitaine, (canonized) a renowned general under Charlemagne, d. 312. *Henault.*

William, of Spires, emin. mathemat. fl. 1081. *Priestley.*

William, archbishop of Tyre, historian of the Crusades, d. 1184.

William, of Malmesbury, a monk; English historian to his own time, fl. 1140. *Stow's Chron.*

William, of Newbury, a monk, and English hist. of his own time, fl. 1197.

William, duke of Brandenburg, renowned warrior, d. 1688.

Williams, John, archbishop of York, and lord keeper of the great seal of England under James I. theor. writer, b. 1582. d. 1650. *Biog. Brit.*

Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury, Eng. statesman and poet, d. 1759.

Williams, Anne, Eng. lady of literary abilities, a poetess and miscel. writer, the companion of Dr. Samuel Johnson, b. 1706, d. 1783. *Biog. Diet.*

Willis, Dr. Thomas, eminent English phys. and nat. philos. med. and anat. author, b. 1621, d. 1675. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Willis, Brown, an English antiquary, writer on British history and anti-

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quities. His chief work, "A Survey of the Cathedrals of England." b. 1682, d. 1760.

Willoughby, Francis, celeb. Eng. nat. hist. d. 1672, ag. 37.

Wilson, Arthur, Eng. hist. dramatic writer and poet, b. 1596, d. 1652. *Wood.*

Wilson, Dr. John, emin. Eng. music. and composer, d. 1673, aged 78.

Wilson, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Sodor and Man; theor. writ. d. 1755, aged 93. *Granger.*

Wilson, Thomas, son of the above, Eng. div. and miscel. writer, b. 1703, d. 1784, erected a statue in Walbrook church to Mrs. Macaulay, but withdrew his friendship, in consequence of her marriage.

Wilson, George, Eng. lawyer, author and editor of several law tracts, d. 1778.

Winchelsea, (Ann Kingsmill, coun- tress of) admired English poetess, d. 1220. *Biog. Diet.*

Winkelmann, Abbé John, eminent German author, and miscel. writer, b. 1718, d. 1768. *Biog. Diet.*

Winwood, Sir Ralph, Eng. statesman under James I. politic. and histor. writer, b. 1565, d. 1617. *Lloyd's State Worthies.*

Winstanley, Hamlet, eminent English painter, d. 1756, ag. 61. *Priestley.*

Winflow, James, celeb. Danish phys. and anat. anat. and med. writ. b. 1669, d. at Paris, 1760. *Nouv. Diet.*

Wirley, William, Eng. writer on heraldry, d. 1616-17. *Biog. Diet.*

Wissing, William, eminent Dutch portr. paint. b. 1656, d. in England, 1687. *Pilkington.*

Wit, John de, the famous Dutch statesman and patriot. His opposition to the re-establishment of the office of stadtholder, which he thought a violation of the freedom and independence of the republic, cost him his life, when the prince of Orange's party prevailed. He and his brother Cornelius were assassinated by the populace at the Hague,

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Hague, in 1674, ag. 47. See *Aitzema*.

Witikind, a Saxon prince, famous for delivering his country by his valour from the yoke of Charlemagne, and for his conversion to christianity, d. 735. *Moreti*.

Witikind, a German Benedictine friar; historian of the reigns of the Othos emperors of the West, fl. ab 968. *Niceron*.

Witius, Herman, Dutch div. hist. of Egypt and Jerusalem, and theolog. writer, d. 1708. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Woffington, Margaret, eminent English actress, b. 1718, d. 1761. *Biog. Dicq.*

Wolfe, Christian de, famous German philosopher, politician, and lawyer, polit. philosoph. and Lat. writer, b. 1679, d. 1754. *Ibid.*

Wolfe, James, a renowned English general, who signalized himself both for valour and military skill upon many occasions, and at length fell a victim to a most dangerous, but glorious and successful enterprise, the conquest of Quebec. He was slain at the decisive moment which assured victory to his troops, in 1759, ag. 34.

Wollaston, William, an English gentleman, author of "The Religion of Nature delineated," b. 1650, d. 1724. *Biog. Dicq.*

Wolsey, Thomas, from the son of a butcher at Ipswich, became a cardinal, archbishop of York, lord high chancellor of England, and prime minister to Henry VIII. His ambition to be pope, his pride, his exactions, and his political delay of Henry's divorce, occasioned his disgrace. He was the patron of learned men; a judge and munificent encourager of the polite arts. Many remains of his magnificent ideas in architecture still exist, b. 1471, d. 1530. See *Birck's Heads and Characters*.

Wood, Anthony, eminent English biographer and antiquary. His chief work, intitled, *Antiquæ Ox-*

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onensis, "Or an exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the University of Oxford, from 1560 to 1695: to which are added his *Faſti*; or, "Annals of the University." To this work we have frequently referred as an authority. The author died in 1695; and a second edition of his work was published in 1721 by Tanner. *Biog. Dicq.*

Wood, Robert, Irish crit. hist. and miscel. writer, d. 1771.

Woodward, Dr. John, eminent English phys. and nat. philos. nat. hist. and med. writer, b. 1665, d. 1728. *Ward's Lives of Professors of Gray's Inn College*.

Woodward, Henry, English comedian and dramatic author, b. 1717, d. 1777. *Biog. Dram.*

Woodford, Samuel, Eng. div. and poetical writer, b. 1636, d. 1700. *Biog. Dicq.*

Woollet, William, eminent Eng. hist. and landscape engraver, b. 1735, d. 1785.

Woolton, Thomas, eminent Eng. div. and polem. writer, b. 1669, d. 1733. *Biog. Dicq.*

Wormius, Olaus, Danish phys. hist. of Denmark and Norway, and med. writer in Latin, b. 1583, d. 1654. *Niceron*.

Wormius, Christian, his grandson, Danish prelate, hist. and critic, d. 1737. *Nouv. Dicq.*

Worsdale, James, Eng. dram. author and paint. d. 1767. *Biog. Dram.*

Worthington, William, English div. and theol. writer, b. 1705, d. 1773. *Anecdotes of Bowyer*.

Wotton, Edward, Eng. phys. and nat. philos. auth. of "A Treatise on the different Species of Animals." d. 1555, aged 63. *Ibid.*

Wotton, Dr. Nicholas, dean of Canterbury, statesman under Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, and eminent civilian, d. 1566, aged 70. *Lloyd*.

Wotton, Sir Henry, Eng. statesman under

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under Elizabeth and James I. mis.
writer and poet, b. 1568, d. 1639
Wood.

Wotton, William, emin. Eng. div.
and crit. hist. philos. theol. and
moral. writer, b. 1566, d. 1726.
Biog. Dict.

Wouters, Francis, Flem. painter, disci-
ples of Rubens, excelled in land-
scapes with figures: practised
chiefly in England, d. 1659.
Granger.

Wouvermans, Philip, emin. Dutch
landsc. painter, b. 1620, d. 1688.
De Piles. There were two more bro-
thers of the same profession, but
of inferior merit.

Wray, Daniel, learned English and
antq. writer, b. 1701, d. 1783.
Biog. Dict.

Wren, Dr. Matthew, bishop of Ely;
polem. and polit. writer in Latin,
d. 1672.

Wren, Sir Christopher, his nephew,
celeb. Eng. architect and mathem.
The cathedral of St. Paul, the pa-
rish church of St. Stephen Wal-
brake, and many other public edi-
fices in London are monuments of
the uncommon excellence of this
great artist. His discoveries in
astronomy, and his other philo-
sophical writings being communi-
cated to the Royal Society, are

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printed in their transactions,
b. 1632, d. 1723. See *Ward's
Lives of the Gresham Professors.*

Wright, Samuel, English dissenting
clergyman, and theol. writer, b.
1662-3, d. 1746. *Biog. Dict.*

Wycherley, William, emin. English
com. poet, b. 1640, d. 1715. *Cib-
ber's Lives of the Poets.*

Wycke, Thomas, the Old, Dutch
landscape painter, excelled in sea
ports, b. 1616, d. 1686. *De Piles.*

Wycke, John, the Young: painted
battles and hunting pieces, d.
1702.

Wykeham, William of, an illustrious
English prelate, bishop of Win-
chester in the reigns of Edward III.
Richard II. and Henry IV. and se-
cretary of state to the first of these
monarchs. He was likewise an
eminent architect; founder of St.
Mary of Winchester's college at
Oxford, since called New College,
and of a noble school at Winches-
ter, b. 1324, d. 1404. See *Lowth's
Life of William of Wykeham. Lond.
1759.*

Wynants, John, emin. Dutch landsc.
painter, b. 1600, d. 1670. *De
Piles.*

Wyndham, Sir William, Eng. states-
man under queen Anne, b. 1687,
d. 1740.

X.

X A V I E R.

*See François de
Xavier.*

Xenocrates, one of the most celeb.
ancient Greek philosophers, disci-
ples of Plato, d. 314 B. C. ag. 82.
*See Stanley's Lives of the Philoso-
phers.*

Xenocrates, Greek phys. practised at
Rome in the Reign of Nero, ab.
A. D. 62. *Vossius.*

Xenophanes, Greek Eleat. philos.
and poet, fl. 580 B. C. *Stanley.*

Xenophon the Athenian, an illus-
trious philosopher, warrior, histo-
rian,

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rian, politic, and philosoph. writer and poet, fl. 359. *Ibid.*

Xenophon, Ephesius, Greek philosopher. His romance, intitled *Ephesiaca*, "Or the Loves of Abrocomus and Anthia," was published, with a Latin version, by Cocchi, at London, in 1726, fl. ab. 250 B. C. *Ibid.*

Xerxes I. the fifth king of Persia, memorable for the vast army he is said to have carried into the field against Leonidas, king of Sparta, consisting, according to some historians, of 800,000 men; while others, particularly the authors of the Universal History, make it amount to three millions, exclusive of attendants. The fleet that attended this prodigious land force is likewise made to consist of 2000 sail; and all the success they met with was the taking and burning the city of Athens; for, the army was shamefully repulsed near the straits of Thermopylae by Leonidas, with only 4000 chosen Spar-

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tans, and the fleet was dispersed and partly destroyed by Themistocles at the straits of Salamis, who had only 380 sail under his command. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabanes, chief captain of his guards, and his distinguished favourite, 464. *Universal Hist.* Vol. XI.

Ximenes, Roderigo, archbishop of Toledo; historian of Spain to his own time, fl. ab. A. D. 1250.

Ximenes, Francis, cardinal, archbishop of Toledo; statesman, warrior, and patron of learning, b. 1437, d. 1517.

Ximenes, Sebastian, eminent Spanish lawyer, law author, d. 1600.

Xiphilin, John, patriarch of Constantinople; author of an Abridgment of Dion Cassius, d. 1075. *Niceron.*

Xylander, William, a learned German; translator of Greek authors into elegant Latin, b. 1532, d. 1576. *Meth. Adam.*

Y.

YALDEN, Thomas, English div. and poet, b. 1671, d. 1736. *Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

Yao, emperor and famous legislator of China, 2357 B. C. It is asserted by some learned men, and by the Chinese themselves, that the history of their empire begins to be certain and well authenticated from the time of Yao. Before his reign it is involved in fable. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Yates, Sir Joseph, emin. Eng. lawyer, and a judge of the king's bench, d. 1770.

York, Richard, duke of, famous statesman and general; laid claim to the crown, as the descendant of Edward III. in the reign of Henry VI. and made himself chief of the Yorkists; thereby laying the foundation of the civil war between the houses of Lancaster and York. Slain at the battle of Wakefield,

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Wakefield, A. D. 1460, aged 50.
See *Rapin*.

Yorke. See *Hardwicke*.

Yorke, Charles, eminent English lawyer, and law writer, d. 1770, a few days after he had been made lord chancellor of England.

Young, Dr. Edward, English divine

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and celebrated poet. His works consist of tragedies, satires and moral poems. Of the latter, his *Night Thoughts* are the chief, d. 1765.

Yvo, Peter, of Languedoc; French prot. divine, and polem. writer, d. 1115. *Bayle*.

Z.

ZABARELLA, Francis, better known by the title of The Cardinal of Florence; celeb. canon law author, and historian in Latin, d. 1417, aged 78. *Nouv. Diet.*

Zacagni, Laurentius Alexandrus, learned Italian divine, author of *Collectanea Monumentorum Ecclesiæ Græca & Latinae*, d. 1720. *Ib.*

Zacchias, Paul, emin. Rom. phys. and med. writer, d. at Rome, 1659, aged 75. *Le Clerc*.

Zacuti, or Zachut, Abraham, of Seville, astron. and univ. hist. from the creation to his own time, fl. ab. 1474. *Nouv. Diet.*

Zacutus, Lusitanus, emin. Portuguese phys. and medic. writer, d. 1642, aged 67. *Nouv. Diet.*

Zaleucus, the famous legislator of the Locrians, an ancient people of Italy, fl. 450 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Zaluski, Polish prelate and statesman. His Latin letters, 4. vol. in folio, contain the history of Poland, and interesting memoirs of Europe during his own time, d. 1714, ag. 61. *Nouv. Diet.*

Zamolxis, Greek philos. fl. 520 B. C. *Præfleky*.

Zamolsci, John, a Russian, celeb. statesman and general under Stephen Battori, king of Poland. After his death, the crown was tendered to him, which he refused. Author of a Treatise on the Roman Senate, and on the Functions of a perfect Senator, d. 1607. *Nouv. Diet.*

Zanchius, or Zanchus, Basil, Ital. div. and Lat. poet, d. 1560. *Vossius*.

Zannichelli, John, of Modena, phys. and botanist. His catalogue of Italian plants is esteemed, d. 1730. *Nouv. Diet.*

Zannoni, of Bologna, phys. and botanist; botanical author, fl. about 1675. *Ibid.*

Zanzales, a Syriac priest, who maintained that baptism should be solemnized by marking the sign of the cross with a red-hot iron instead of water. Polem. writer, d. 578. *Du Pin*.

Zarate, Augustin, Spanish hist. of the discovery and conquest of Peru, d. after 1560.

Zarlin, Joseph, celeb. Venetian musician and composer. His works are in 4 vol. fol. d. 1590. *Nouv. Diet.*

Zechariah, one of the lesser prophets, fl. 527 B. C. *Uster*.

Zeno, the Stoic philosopher, of Citium in the isle of Cyprus; founder of the sect, which took the name of Stoic from a portico so called, from which he delivered his harangues, d. 624. *Stanley*.

Zeno, of Sidon, famous Epicurean philos. fl. 83. *Ibid.*

Zeno, of Elea, celeb. philos. and patriot, d. 491. *Ibid.*

Zeno, emperor and tyrant of the East; buried alive by order of his empress Ariadne, A. D. 491, aged 66. *Zonares Annales*.

Zeno, Apostolo, Venet. dramat. poet and hist. d. 750. *Nouv. Diet.*

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Zenobia,

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Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, and, by her valour, empress of the East, in opposition to three successive Roman emperors, Galienus, Claudius, and Aurelian; subdued at length by the last, after an obstinate defence of her capital. Aurelian obliged her to grace his triumphal entry into Rome, but he afterwards permitted her to end her days in retirement, at an elegant villa near that city, d. about 280. *Tillemont.*

Zenodorus, Roman sculptor, fl. under Nero, about 64. *Felibien.*

Zephaniah, one of the lesser prophets, fl. 626 B. C. *Usher.*

Zeuxis, of Heraclea, celeb. Greek paint. fl. 380 B. C. *Vasari.*

Ziegler, James, Germ. div. and math. mathemat. writer, d. A. D. 1549. *Melch. Adam.*

Zimisces, John, a renowned general; elected, for his valour, emperor of the East, 975, d. 970. *Tillem.*

Zinzendorf, count, a German; chief of the sect of Hennhuters, which he introduced into England by the title of Moravians, and some congregations of them still remain, died at London, 1760, aged 70.

Zisca, John, a famous Bohemian patriot, who defended his country against the emperor Sigismund, and performed prodigies of valour after he had lost both his eyes. He headed the sect of the Hussites after the death of John Huss. See *Huss*, d. 1424.

Zoilus, celeb. Greek rhetorician and critic, fl. 259 B. C. *Vossius.*

Zonares, John, Greek hist. His annals of the world are brought down to the death of the emperor Alexis Comnenes, in 1118, the time when he flourished.

Zonca, Victor, emin. Ital. mathem. and architect. His chief work,

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“Novo Theatro di Machine & E. dificii,” fl. in the 17th cent. *Nouv. Diff.*

Zoroaster, or Zerdusht, celeb. Persian philosopher; said to have been the reformer of the religion of the magi, and to have lived in the reign of Darius Hyrcanus. Others place him above 500 years before that era: in short, both ancient and modern authors differ so much concerning him, that nothing certain can be related of him. *Prigley* says he flourished 510 B. C. *Dufresnoy*, who follows Xantes, cited by *Pliny*, fixes his existence 1080 B. C.

Zosimus, Greek historian of the Roman empire, from the reign of Augustus to the commencement of the 5th cent. fl. ab. 410. *Fab. Bib. Græc.*

Zouft, Gerard, Germ. portr. painter, d. 1681. *Granger.*

Zucchiro, Tadeo, Italian hist. and portr. painter, b. 1529, d. 1566. *Vasari.*

Zucchiro, Frederigo, his brother, eminent hist. and portrait painter, b. 1543, d. 1609. *De Piles.*

Zwinglius, Ulricus, emin. Swiss div. and reformer of the religion of his country from popery. Polem. writer. Slain in a skirmish against the popish opponents of his new doctrines, in 1531, ag. 44. *Du Pin.*

Zumbo, Gaston, of Syracuse, emin. sculpt. b. 1656, d. at Paris, 1701. *Felibien.*

Zwinger, Theodore, eminent Swiss phys. med. and philosoph. writer, d. 1724. *Nouv. Diff. Hist.*

Zypæus, or Vanden Zype, Flanders, of Mechlin; emin. Flem. div. civil and canon law writ. b. 1580, d. 1650. *Niceron.*

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